



# *Brief intro to the Financing for Development follow-up process*

Expert group meeting on improving migration data in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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Financing for Development Office, UN DESA

# Third International Conference on Financing for Development

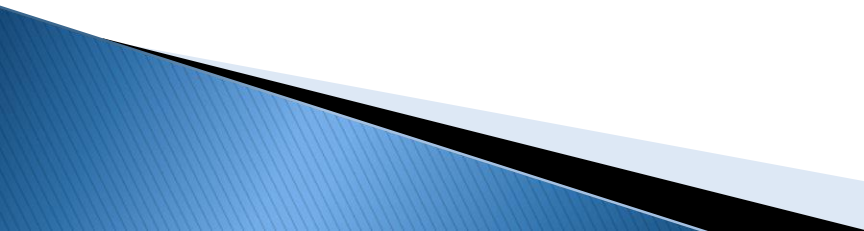
Addis Ababa Action Agenda

# Conference introduction

- ▶ Official preparatory process begin in 2014
- ▶ Conference held in July 2015 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- ▶ Parallel process to the definition of the SDGs and agreement of the 2030 Agenda



# Outcome

- ▶ A new global framework for financing sustainable development
  - ▶ A comprehensive set of policy actions by Member States, with a package of over 100 concrete measures to transform the global economy and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals
  - ▶ Includes all the means of implementation (MoI) of the 2030 Agenda
  - ▶ First time migration has been covered in a United Nations economic conference
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# Addis Agenda and migration

# Addis Agenda and migration

- ▶ Primary commitment in [paragraph 111](#)
- ▶ **“We recognize that international migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of origin, transit and destination countries that must be addressed in a coherent, comprehensive and balanced manner.”**
- ▶ Key issues mentioned: human rights of migrants, access to and portability of earned benefits, recognition of foreign qualifications, and costs and safety of recruitment.

# Addis Agenda and migration data

- ▶ Paragraph 126 focusses on data disaggregation
- ▶ **“We will seek to increase and use high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by sex, age, geography, income, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.”**

# Follow-up arrangements

Including the Inter-agency Task Force



# Follow-up arrangements

- ▶ Addis Agenda included two new follow-up mechanisms:
  - **Institutional** – Inter-agency Task Force on Financing for Development
    - Annual report to the ECOSOC Forum and HLPF
    - Online annex for comprehensive reporting of data and policy updates
  - **Intergovernmental** – ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development Follow-up
    - 2017 Forum from 22–25 May 2017

# Inter-agency Task Force on FfD

- ▶ IATF is to advise the intergovernmental follow-up process on progress, implementation gaps and recommendations for corrective action
- ▶ FfDO serves as the secretariat and substantive editor
- ▶ Membership
  - Five major institutional stakeholders (World Bank Group, IMF, WTO, UNCTAD and UNDP)
  - UN regional commissions
  - Over 50 agencies and programmes
  - Non-UN-System entities (e.g. FSB, OECD)



# Inter-agency Task Force on FfD

- ▶ IATF report is the main input to the ECOSOC Forum on FfD Follow-up
- ▶ IATF report is also an input to the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development
  - IATF reports on all the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda

# Inter-agency Task Force on FfD

- ▶ Inaugural 2016 report focussed on how to monitor the implementation of commitments
- ▶ 2017 report –first substantive report, setting a baseline for the monitoring of the agenda
- ▶ Online Annex:  
<http://developmentfinance.un.org>
  - Covering the broader set of commitments and actions
  - Broken down into over 100 clusters with data on several hundred commitments



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Cross-cutting issues

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Domestic public resources

3

Domestic and international private business and finance

4

International development cooperation

5

International trade as an engine for development

6

Debt and debt sustainability

7

Addressing systemic issues

8

Science, technology, innovation and capacity-building

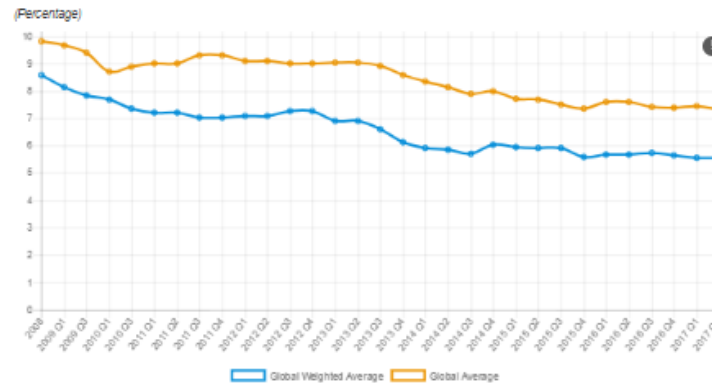
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Data, monitoring and follow-up



## Featured Chart

Global remittances cost trends, 2011–2016



Source: World Bank, remittance prices worldwide  
 Source URL: <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/en>  
 There has been a sustained downward trend in the average cost of sending remittances since 2011. The global average cost of sending the equivalent of USD 200 – as monitored by the World Bank through Remittance Prices Worldwide (RPW) – was 7.42 per cent in the third quarter of 2016. Although this represented a slight increase from the previous quarter, the overall trend has been downward. Over the last four quarters the average cost has fluctuated between 7.60 and 7.37, having fallen below 8-per cent for the first time in 2014.

## 2017 Report



## Latest Updates

Intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the 2017 PID Forum  
 The silence procedure on the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the...  
 Investment trends  
 ...  
 Long-term and sustainable financial investment  
 The Financing for Development agenda has emphasized the importance of long-term 'stable private...'  
 Combating money

# Financing flows data

Where does migratory status come in?

# SDG indicators and financing data

- ▶ SDG indicators usually cover outcomes
- ▶ SDG means of implementation cover high-level inputs
- ▶ Financing for Development process and IATF cover detailed data on inputs
  - In general less attention to data gaps and data development from Member States compared to SDGs
  - Strong role of international organisations in setting the data agenda
- ▶ The following are some ideas of areas for more disaggregation

# Private flows – Remittances

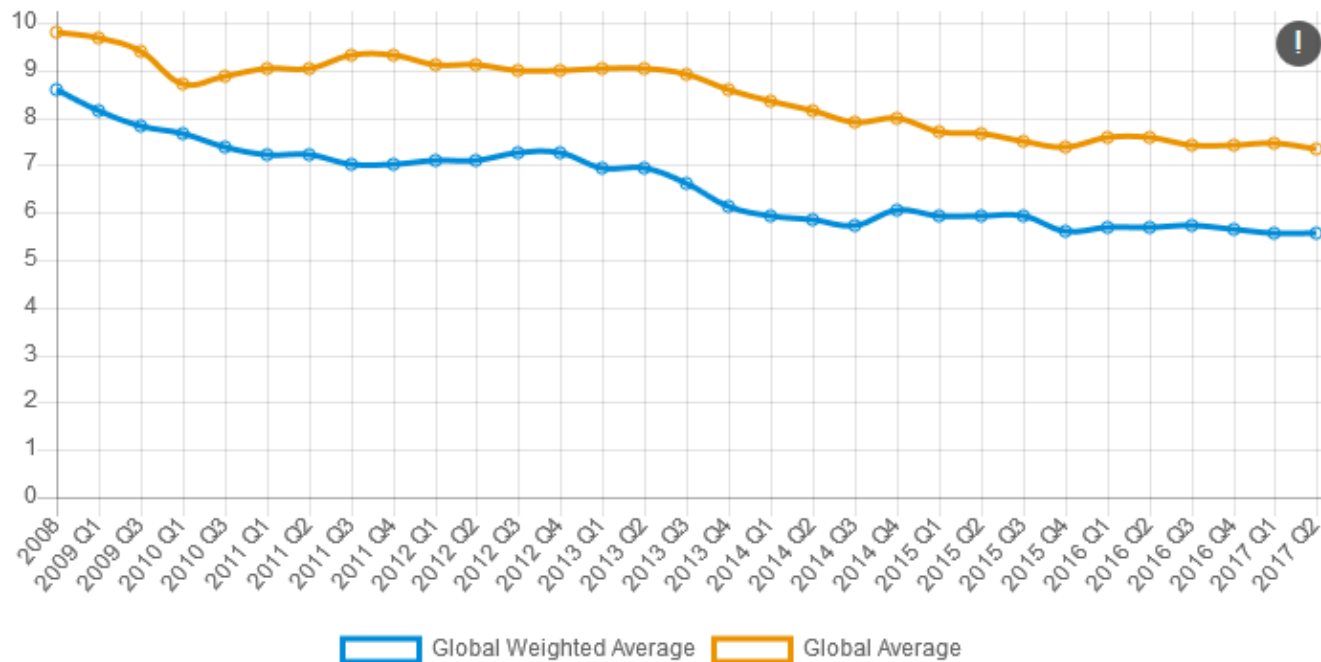
- ▶ These are private flows, not to be confused or even compared with public flows, they are wage income.
- ▶ Costs of remittance sending
  - Commitments in the Addis Agenda & 2030 Agenda
  - World Bank team tracks data on remittance volumes and costs
- ▶ This is a core metric for migration-related financing data



# Private flows – Remittances

## Global remittances cost trends, 2011–2016

(Percentage)



Source: *World Bank, remittance prices worldwide*

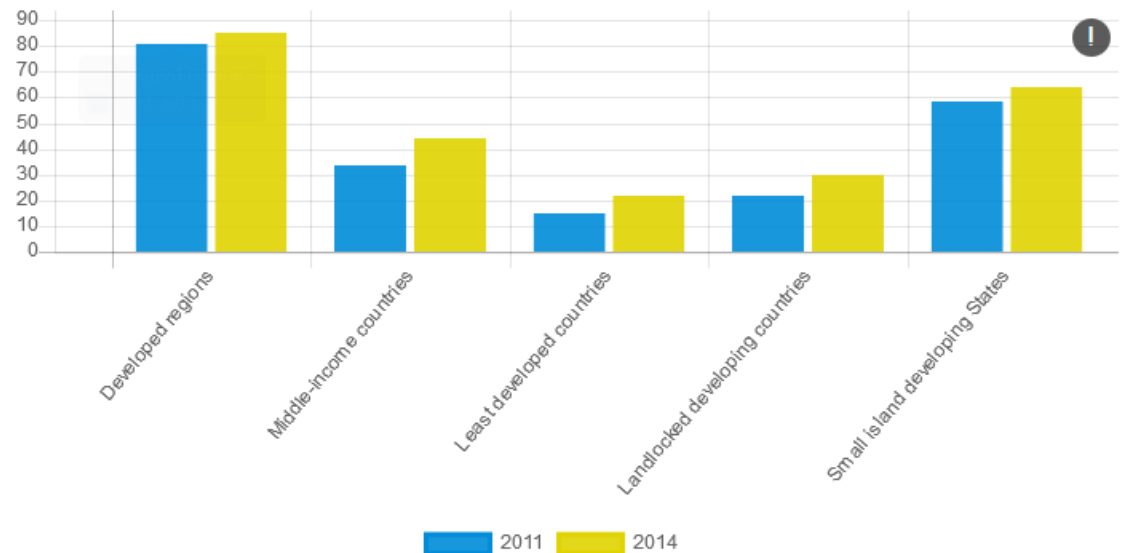
Source URL: <http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/en>

# Remittances & financial inclusion

- ▶ There are linkages between these issues, including correlations of lower remittance costs with formal financial inclusion
- ▶ But FINDEX lacks disaggregated data by migratory status

Proportion of adults with bank accounts, 2011 and 2014

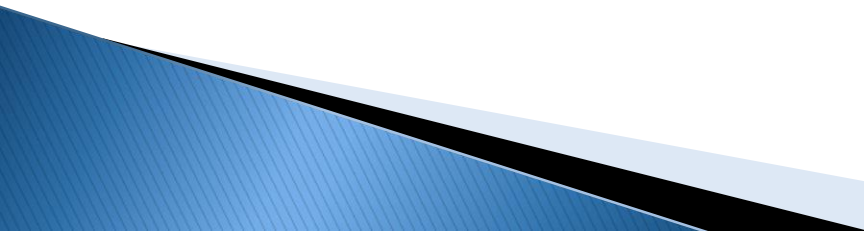
(Percentage of adults, 15+)



Source: *World Bank Global Findex database.*

Source URL: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/globalindex>

# Domestic public flows – tax/spend

- ▶ Migrants pay taxes in the destination country
    - Possibility to disaggregate some revenue streams by migratory status
  - ▶ Migrants use public services in the destination country
    - Disaggregation very difficult on service use
    - Disaggregation easier on social protection system participation
  - ▶ Anecdotal or country-specific evidence on migrants being net public finance contributors
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# Thank you

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