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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All views expressed are personal and should not be considered as the views of the United Nations.
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
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 focused on how to monitor the implementation of commitments
- 2017 report – first substantive report, setting a baseline for the monitoring of the agenda
- Online Annex:
  - Covering the broader set of commitments and actions
  - Broken down into over 100 clusters with data on several hundred commitments

Source: World Bank, remittance prices worldwide
Source URL: http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/

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 20 as monitored by the World Bank through Remittance Prices Worldwide (RPW) was 7.41 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 7.30 and 7.37, having fallen below 8 per cent for the first time in 2014.
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
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


(Percentage)

2008 Q1 2009 Q1 2010 Q1 2011 Q1 2012 Q1 2013 Q1 2014 Q1 2015 Q1 2016 Q1 2017 Q1

Source: World Bank, remittance prices worldwide
Source URL: http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/en
There are linkages between these issues, including correlations of lower remittance costs with formal financial inclusion.

But FINDEX lacks disaggregated data by migratory status.

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
Thank you

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