

Migration indicators for post-2015: A civil society perspective
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Good afternoon and thanks to all of you who planned this very helpful discussion. In my remarks today on behalf of Civil Society I would like to address the following items:

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1. The process that has brought us to this good energy around indicators
 2. The importance of disaggregated data for advocacy on migration issues
 3. indicators for the 17 OWG goals, including means of implementation and the FFD process
 4. Indicators for goals and targets derived from the Stockholm Agenda

1. PROCESS

The process of transition from the Millennium Development Goals to formulating the Sustainable Development Goals fortunately has been accompanied by a process of wide and diverse input. As migrants, practitioners, activists, academics, and advocates for human rights and policy development, we are encouraged by the efforts of the international community to make the formulation of the SDGs an inclusive process in which a wide range of stakeholders are invited to participate. It is in this spirit that we are f

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developing countries. We look forward to the capacity building which will generate needed data. This effort could benefit migrants by more complete information, for example, disaggregation by age and gender which is currently incomplete.

3. Civil Society Indicators for Open Working Group Goals: two examples

Target # 8.8 of Goal #8 is to promote, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Indicator ideas that we have developed for Goal 8, target # 8.8 speak to the following:

- equal pay for equal work
- freedom to change employers
- due process for complaints, and penalties in cases of exploitation
- employer responsibility for recruitment fees
- recruitment of foreign workers by registered recruiters, who observe ethical methods of negotiating for needed workers
- the right to participate in trade unions
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Demographically, a billion people live and work outside the place of their birth. Migrants in a mobile world are everywhere, move everywhere, contributing in manifold ways to development everywhere.

Economically, migrants and the diaspora work and create jobs. For example migrants start 1 in 7 companies currently in the US and UK. And migrants spend and save another four times that amount in their countries of residence.

Socially, human rights and diversity are not only positive in themselves but overwhelmingly positive for sustainable human development.

Finally, as we work on indicators that are necessary to address not only the sustainable development goals but beyond them, into the future, we look at what orderly, safe and regular migration means to us. Migration can only be orderly if laws correspond with reality. Migration can only be safe if migrant rights are protected by law - *de jure* and *de facto*