

## Ghenadie Slobodeniuc, Session 4

### Moldova's experience in harnessing the MGI in the context of developing an SDG-aligned M&E framework for the Diaspora, Migration and Development (DMD) field.

#### **MGI as a framework to support the measurement of the impact of capacity-development efforts**

As early as of 2015, the Republic of Moldova greeted the development by IOM of the [Migration Governance Framework \(MiGOF\)](#) to help countries define what “well-managed migration policy” would look like at the national level. We appreciated the subsequent development of the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI)<sup>1</sup>, as a very useful tool to assist us in the operationalization of the MiGOF by using a standard set of indicators across six key policy domains. Moldova then actively participated in applying the MGI indicators, over two editions of the exercise, resulting in the production of two snapshot reports.

We appreciated the MGI as a tool based on policy inputs, offering insights on policy levers that we could use to advance our migration governance. The MGI was beneficial to us as a benchmarking framework offering insights on policy measures that we could harness to strengthen migration governance, and self-assess the comprehensiveness of our migration policies, as well as to identify gaps and areas that could be strengthened. In particular the MGI helped us to advance the conversation on migration governance by clarifying what “well-governed migration” might look like in the context of the [SDG Target 10.7](#).

Another use we made of the MGI was to guide us in the development of a M&E framework in the field of diaspora, migration and development (DMD).

#### **I will now focus more on this MGI inspired M&E instrument, as a tool to inter alia measure the impact of capacity-development efforts.**

In order to establish a participative M&E policy framework in the field of diaspora, migration and development (DMD), an assessment of existing national M&E procedures, mechanisms and indicators of impact and progress, including those measuring progress of migration-related SDG targets has been carried out during 2017. It is worth mentioning that in the Republic of Moldova, the first step in nationalizing the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development took place during July 2016 – March 2017, by (i) identifying the relevance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the national context (at the level of goals and targets) and analysing the level of correlation between the 2030 Agenda and national priority policies; (ii) adapting (formulating) global goals and targets to national needs and priorities, and identifying policy documents that need to be amended in order to reflect SDGs and (iii) defining data ecosystem necessary for SDGs monitoring and evaluation.

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<sup>1</sup> The Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) initiative is a policy-benchmarking programme led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and implemented with the support of the Economist Intelligence Unit. Funding is provided by IOM Member States.

Based on the insights of the SDGs nationalization exercise the GoM initiated the development of a new National Development Strategy that is deemed to be consistent with the long-term frameworks to which the Government already committed<sup>2</sup>. In the context of SDGs nationalization exercise, a model of the national M&E framework in DMD was conceptualize in close collaboration with relevant public authorities, namely convening on: (i) the types of indicators to be used and the frequency of their collection; (ii) data sources to be used; (iii) the roles of participating institutions and reporting procedures within M&E process to be applied.

In this context, a set of 65 indicators (quantitative and qualitative, progress and impact) has been proposed, which have been selected from the Moldovan strategic and policy framework into force, respecting the quality criteria recommended by the EU. The indicators have been integrated into a matrix and grouped by 6 thematic areas as follows: (i) Migration and development (20 indicators); (ii) Social security and work safety (8 indicators); (iii) Diminishing migration flows (11 indicators); (iv) Migration management services, facilitating (re) integration and diaspora enhancement (4 indicators); (v) (Re) integration of return migrants and immigrants (10 indicators); (vi) Policies and programmes framework, civil dialogues with diaspora (12 indicators). The matrix with the indicators has been subject to consultation and validation by members of the Inter-ministerial DMD Working Group meetings.

The M&E framework for DMD field (which was approved by Inter-ministerial Committee on DMD on 24.04.18), enables the GoM to monitor and evaluate the progress in the mainstreaming process, therefore ensuring sustainable, coherent and coordinated evidence-based policymaking within the DMD field. The M&E exercise is carried out (annually) in synergy with the regular reporting procedures of the central public authorities to State Chancellery (SC). Practically, for a public authority which has an DMD related mandate, it means that when it reports on the implementation of the progress of sectoral strategies and programmes to SC, in parallel, the respective institutions present the relevant DMD data to the BRD (coordinator of the M&E process) according to the M&E matrix report structure.

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<sup>2</sup> Specifically 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and EU – Moldova Association Agreement