

Discussion and main findings

Indicators should be **S**pecific, **M**easurable (and also reliable, comparable and contextually appropriate), **A**chievable (and also cost effective), **R**elevant, and **T**ime-bound (and also sensitive). It is crucial to *limit* and to *prioritize* the number of indicators for the post-2015 development agenda. While indicators should be globally applicable, they should be generated nationally. Where possible, indicators should employ concepts and definitions that have already been agreed upon by Member States.

Indicators should be simple and not favour migrants over citizens (principle of non-discrimination). Given the lack of migration data, consideration could be given to proxy indicators. Indicators should have the potential to set global norms, trigger collective action, and be integrated into national policies.

Indicators should be understandable, clear and unambiguous, and within the capabilities of national governments to develop and collect. Participants noted the importance of proposing indicators that are relevant for developing countries. For example, an indicator that only takes into account the contribution of migrants to the formal economy, thus leaving out the

