

Workstream “Measuring progress: GCM indicators” Discussion note with a revised proposal for a limited set of indicators

December 2023

1. Background context and process

In paragraph 70 of the [Progress Declaration](#) of the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF), Member States requested the Secretary-General, in his next biennial report, to propose, for the consideration of Member States, a limited set of indicators, drawing on the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda as contained in General Assembly resolution 71/313 of 6 July 2017 and other relevant frameworks, to assist Member States, upon their request, in conducting inclusive reviews of progress related to the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), as well as to include a comprehensive strategy for improving disaggregated migration data at the local, national, regional and global levels.

The United Nations Network on Migration workstream on "[Development of a proposed limited set of indicators to review progress related to GCM implementation](#)"¹ was established to address this request. Throughout 2023, the workstream is focusing on the development of a proposed limited set of indicators. In 2024 it will prioritize activities related to the comprehensive strategy for improving disaggregated migration data. The resulting proposal will inform the following biennial report of the Secretary-General in 2024.

¹ The workstream is led by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and comprises, in addition to the co-leads, fifteen members as of November 2023: International Detention Coalition (IDC), Gender Hub+, Global Research Forum on Diaspora and Transnationalism (GRFDT), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), Mayors Migration Council, Platform on Disasters Displacement (PDD), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Bank, and World Health Organization (WHO). The key principles guiding the activities of the workstream are: a) inclusiveness; b) efficiency; and c) transparency.

In July 2023, the workstream published a discussion note with a [preliminary proposal](#) for a limited set of indicators to review progress in the implementation of the GCM. The proposed set consisted of 20 core indicators² and 41 additional indicators³.

This discussion note outlines a second proposed set of indicators developed by the workstream following the approach described in section 2. Section 3 includes the revised proposal for a limited set of indicators, grouped by objectives of the GCM as well as key background information and data on international migration including the ratification of relevant Conventions and international legal instruments. Section 4 provides an overview of the next phases, including consultations with Member States and stakeholders.

2. Approach followed to revise the original proposal

To gather feedback on the preliminary proposal published in the discussion note in June 2023, the workstream organised: (a) five regional consultations with Member States and stakeholders; (b) an online survey; (c) bilateral meetings with interested counterparts, and (d) round table discussions and other meetings with members of the workstream to review comments received through the regional consultations and the online survey. These activities are described briefly below.

2.1. Regional consultations on the preliminary proposal for a limited set of indicators to review progress in the implementation of the GCM

The discussion note served as the starting point for the **five regional consultations** with Member States and stakeholders that were held virtually in July 2023, as part of the GCM Talks series. The regional consultations brought together a diverse group of participants representing a wide range of countries and areas of expertise (see summary report).

The five regional consultations were convened as follows:

- Regional consultation for [Africa](#) on 24 July 2023 (14:00 – 16:30 CET)
- Regional consultation for [Arab States](#) on 25 July 2023 (14:00 – 16:30 CET)
- Regional consultation for [Asia and the Pacific](#) on 26 July 2023 (10:00 am – 12:30 pm CET)
- Regional consultation for [Latin America and the Caribbean](#) on 27 July 2023 (15:00 – 17:30 CET)
- Regional consultation for [Europe and Northern America](#) on 28 July 2023 (14:00 – 16:30 CET)

In total, over 800 participants attended one or more of the five regional consultations. Participants included around 70 Member States, 2 observers to the United Nations including the European Union and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), as well as

representatives of over 100 international and regional organizations, and other relevant stakeholders. Several government delegations included representatives from relevant ministries, national statistical offices, and Permanent Missions in Geneva and New York, in line with the whole-of-government principle of the GCM.

The regional consultations provided a useful space for the workstream to share progress on the development of the preliminary proposal for a limited set of indicators and showcase the approach followed. The consultations also gave Member States and relevant stakeholders the opportunity to express their views on the process and identify areas for further refinement in the preliminary proposal.

Overall, participants reiterated the importance of ensuring that the proposal addressed the multidimensional reality of migration, and was relevant at the country, regional and global levels. Participants also highlighted the challenge of effectively utilizing indicators to inform policy decisions. The importance of ensuring balance across the 23 objectives of the GCM and its 10 guiding principles was highlighted, including the importance of gender-responsive and child-sensitive indicators in the proposal. The significance of ensuring that the proposal was relevant, measurable, and allowed for comparisons over time and space was underscored during the consultations.

2.2. Survey on the preliminary proposal for a limited set of indicators to review progress in the implementation of the GCM

To gain further insight into the critical elements to be reflected in the proposal for a limited set of indicators, in August-September 2023 the workstream conducted an [online survey](#) to gather feedback from Member States and other stakeholders on the preliminary proposal for a limited set of indicators. This feedback was sought to refine the proposal and make it more relevant and fit for purpose. Member States were encouraged to coordinate their responses with their national statistical offices. International organizations and other relevant stakeholders were invited to submit one coordinated response per entity. The survey was accessible on the Hub of the United Nations Network on Migration and was available in English. It consisted of three multiple choice questions and one open-ended in which respondents were free to indicate further suggestions or remarks.

Nearly fifty Member States, international organizations, and stakeholders responded, sharing their views on the scope and criteria of the indicators included in the preliminary proposal (see report). Respondents generally found the number of core and additional indicators in the proposal to be appropriate. Objectives for which changes in the number of core or additional indicators were sought included 2, 4 and 7. Respondents also agreed by a wide margin that the core and additional indicators included in the proposal were relevant to the scope of the objectives of the GCM. In addition, they agreed that the proposed core and additional indicators adequately reflected the guiding principles of the GCM and built on existing reporting requirements and

mandates, including the SDG indicator framework. At the same time, most respondents either disagreed or expressed uncertainty regarding the lack of additional budgetary implications for countries of the proposal. Throughout the survey, Government entities had a more positive reaction to the proposed core and additional indicators compared to all respondents taken as a whole.

2.3. Bilateral meetings with interested counterparts

The co-leads of the workstream, with support of the Network secretariat, conducted bilateral meetings with various interested counterparts including co-leads of the workstream on “Alternatives to immigration detention” and the workstream on “Enhancing the application of anti-discrimination dimensions, including discrimination based on gender”. The workstream co-leads also met with the delegations of several Member States at their request. The purpose of these meetings was to provide more in-depth feedback on the preliminary proposal.

2.4. Round tables and other meetings with members of the workstream

The co-leads, with support of the Network secretariat, convened four meetings with members of the workstream to review the feedback received on the indicators in the preliminary proposal. The meetings took place between 17-23 October following the thematic clustering of the round tables of the IMRF. Members had the opportunity to react to anonymized comments by respondents to the online survey and propose additional or alternative indicators. Members of the workstream were also given the opportunity to provide comments on the first revised draft of the proposal (10-17 November).

3. Revised proposal for a limited set of indicators

The revised proposal consists of key background information and statistics on international migration as well as a limited set of core and additional indicators, grouped according to their relevance to the 23 GCM objectives. These are presented below.

3.1. Key background information

The key background information was added as a new element in the revised proposal and aims to capture basic information that is cross-cutting in nature and could be useful for supporting reviews of the implementation of the GCM. Such information consists of 10 key background statistics on migrant stocks and international migration flows, international students,

international migrant workers and remittances², as well as on the ratification of 16 Conventions and international legal instruments relevant for the GCM.

Key background statistics:

1. Number/proportion of international migrants in the total resident population, by sex and age
2. Number of international migrants in the total population by country or area of origin, by sex
3. Annual number of immigrants, by sex
4. Annual number of emigrants, by sex
5. Total net migration over a given year
6. Number of international migrant workers, by sex
7. Annual number of internationally mobile tertiary-level students
8. Volume of remittance (in United States dollars) inflows
9. Volume of remittance (in United States dollars) outflows
10. Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

Country-level statistics are to be compiled from existing data sets including the ILO Global Estimates on International Migrant Workers; the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) Remittance Inflows and Outflows Data; UN DESA's International Migrant Stocks; and UNESCO UIS's Global Flow of Tertiary-Level Students.

Conventions and international legal instruments:

1. 1949 ILO Convention concerning Migration for Employment (Revised 1949) (No. 97)
2. 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons
3. 1965 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
4. 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
5. 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
6. 1975 ILO Convention concerning Migrations in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) (No. 143)
7. 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
8. 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
9. 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child

² Annex VIII refers to the frameworks that are relevant for key background statistics.

10. 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
11. 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children
12. 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air
13. 2006 International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
14. 2007 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
15. 2011 ILO Convention concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers (No. 189)
16. 2019 ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190)

Country-specific information on the ratification of relevant Conventions and international legal instruments are to be compiled from existing relevant databases including the UN Treaty Body Database and ILO’s Information System on International Labour Standards.

3.2. General information on core and additional indicators

The proposed set consists of 26 core indicators. Core indicators are those that should be prioritized because of their relevance to GCM objectives and because they fulfil many of the criteria identified in Mapping 2 (see Figure 1 and Annex III). All the core indicators have an agreed methodology.

Many of the core indicators proposed are part of an indicator framework that was endorsed by an intergovernmental UN body and are available for a large number of countries and regions for more than one point in time³. Specifically, 10 are from the SDG indicator framework⁴. In addition, 1 core indicator is from the IDAC frameworks⁵ and 15 from the MGI framework (see Annex VII). For each GCM objective, two core indicators are proposed (see Annex I).

Figure 1. The nine comparison criteria considered in Mapping 2

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Endorsement by an intergovernmental body | C1 |
| 2. Coverage of more than one objective of the GCM | C2 |
| 3. Coverage of more than one principle of the GCM | C3 |
| 4. Having an agreed methodology | C4 |

³ The choice to distinguish between core indicators – identified in the Annex tables with “C” – and additional indicators – identified with “A” – is also in line with the approaches of the EGMIS and the IDAC indicator frameworks. The prioritization of indicators with an agreed methodology, a time series and data availability for most countries and regions is consistent with the tier classification adopted in the SDG indicator framework.

⁴ Selected domains or sub-categories of SDG indicator 10.7.2 serve core indicators for 17 objectives of the GCM but are counted as 1 indicator above.

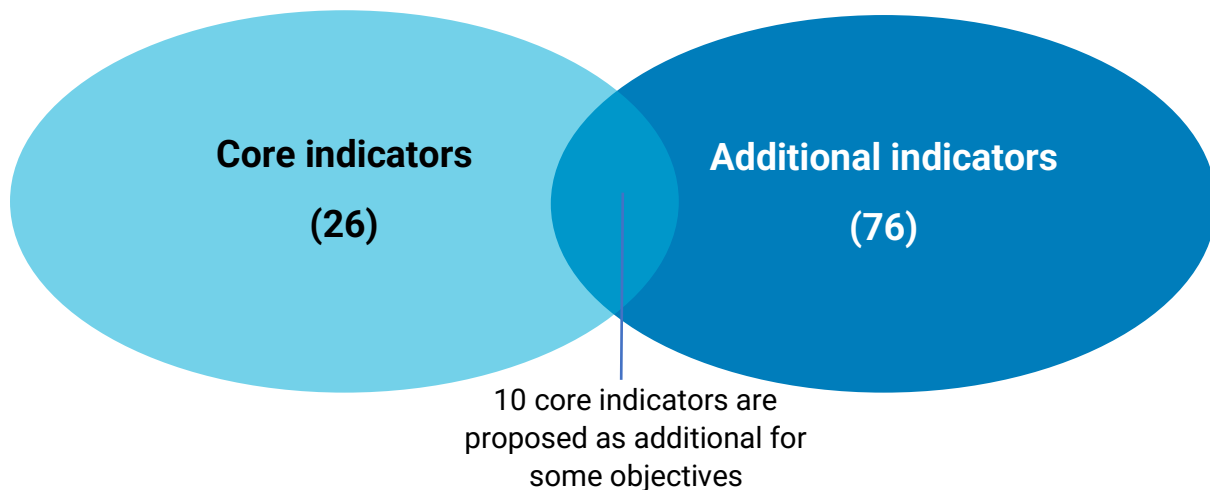
⁵ Almost all core indicators drawn from the SDG indicator framework are also included in the EGMIS or IDAC frameworks.

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|--|-----------|
| 5. Being included in more than one indicator framework | C5 |
| 6. Data availability by country | C6 |
| 7. Data availability by region | C7 |
| 8. Availability of a time series | C8 |
| 9. Timeliness | C9 |

Besides the core indicators, the revised proposal includes 76 additional indicators. Additional indicators are those that are relevant for measuring elements of one or more objective of the GCM or for one or more guiding principle of the GCM, but often to a lesser degree than core indicators (see Annex IV). They also often meet fewer comparison criteria than the core indicators proposed for the same objective. Eighteen of the additional indicators are “new”, meaning that they do not belong to existing indicator frameworks (see Annex VII). For these new indicators data are not yet available. They also do not have an agreed methodology and collection of data for such indicators may have additional budgetary implications.

Several of the additional indicators are also multipurpose, meaning that they are relevant for more than one objective of the GCM or for one or more guiding principle of the GCM. Ten of the core indicators are also proposed as additional indicators for at least one GCM objective (see Figure 2 and Annex V).

Figure 2. Core and additional indicators in the preliminary proposal



Figures 3 and 4 provide an overview of the number of core and additional indicators per objective and by guiding principle of the GCM (see also Annexes I and II for additional details).

Figure 3. Number of core and additional indicators by GCM objective

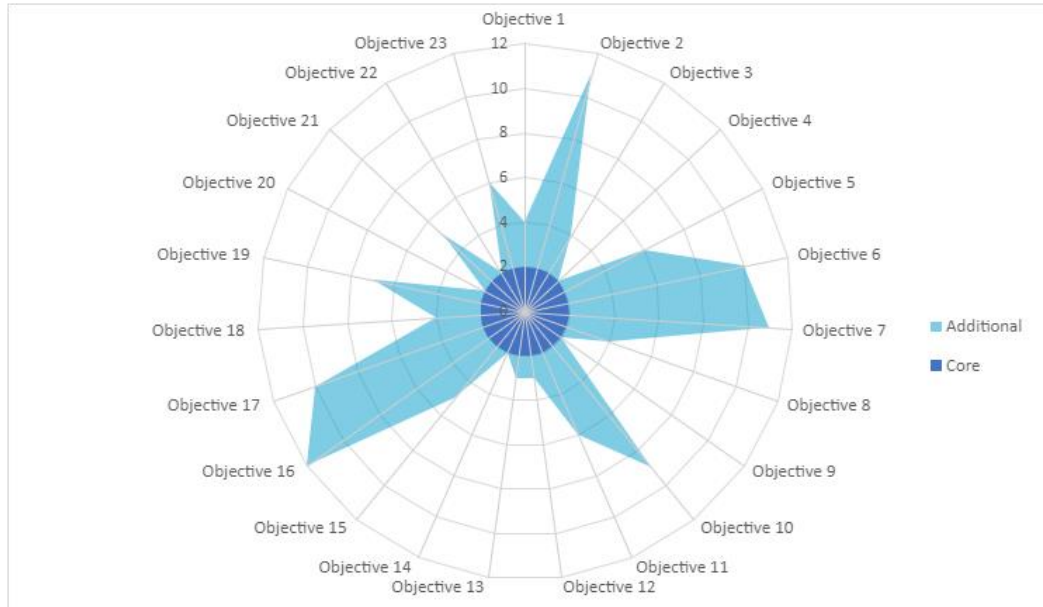
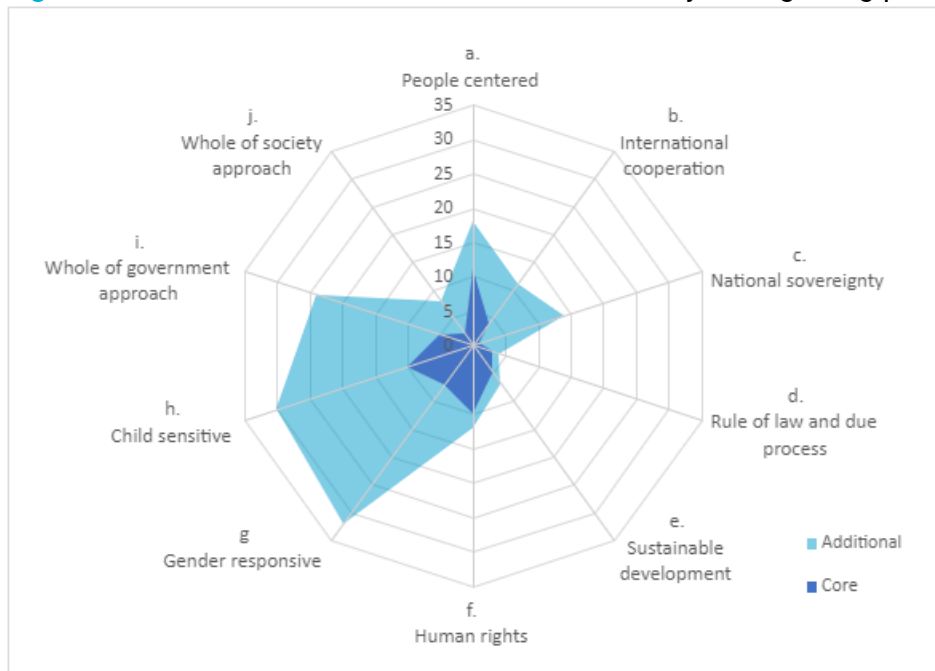


Figure 4. Number of core and additional indicators by GCM guiding principles⁶



⁶ In Annexes 2, 3 and 4, the following notation is used for the guiding principles: People-centred=a, International cooperation=b, National sovereignty=c, Rule of law and due process=d, Sustainable development=e, Human rights=f, Gender-responsive=g, Child-sensitive=h, Whole-of-government approach=i, Whole-of-society approach=j.

In order to ensure that the proposed limited set of core and additional indicators is relevant for monitoring the implementation of the GCM, information on preliminary elements for disaggregation is also provided (see Annex VI). Another critical dimension is disaggregation by migratory status, as discussed by the United Nations Expert Group on Migration Statistic (EGMIS)⁷ and in line with SDG target 17.18. Disaggregation by age and sex are also critical for ensuring that indicators fulfil the guiding principles of being gender-responsive or child-sensitive. In 2024, the workstream will furthermore develop a comprehensive strategy for improving disaggregated migration data at the local, national, regional and global levels, as a second deliverable, in line with the IMRF Progress Declaration, Paragraph 70.

The sections below present the revised proposal proposed of the limited set of core and additional indicators grouped according to the 23 objectives of the GCM.

⁷ For more information on disaggregation by migratory status, see [“Indicators for international migration and temporary mobility”](#) of the UN EGMIS Task Force 1.

3.3. Revised proposal for a limited set of indicators, grouped by GCM objective



Obj. 1. Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Whether or not the Government has a mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated ⁸	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 2, sub-category 5)	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not there are questions on migration in the national census	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
Additional indicators of relevance		
1. Whether or not the country collects and publishes data on a regular basis (e.g. on a quarterly or annual basis) on migration (outside the census)	MGI	C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the country collects and publishes migration data disaggregated by sex (outside the census)	MGI	C4 C8 C9
3. Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	SDG 17.18.3	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
4. Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	SDG 17.18.2	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9

⁸ Disaggregation could be by age, sex, migration status, geographic location, income, education level and other relevant characteristics.



Obj. 2. Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Whether or not the Government has a national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters ⁹	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 5, sub-category 4)	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	SDG 8.3.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9
Additional indicators of relevance		
1. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	SDG 1.3.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	SDG 8.5.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
3. Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	SDG 8.6.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
4. Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	SDG 17.16.1	C1 C3 C4 C8 C9
5. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	SDG 11.b.2	C1 C3 C4 C8 C9

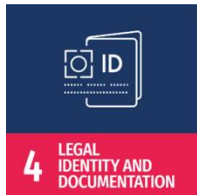
⁹ For “Yes” to apply, the country must have a strategy to react to, and mitigate the risks associated with, crises in the country itself, including the eventuality of population displacement across international borders into other countries.

<p>6. Whether or not the national migration strategy addresses migration linked to environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change</p>	<p>MGI</p>	<p>C4 C9</p>
<p>7. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area</p>	<p>SDG 15.3.1</p>	<p>C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9</p>
<p>8. Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment</p>	<p>SDG 5.c.1</p>	<p>C1 C2 C3 C4 C9</p>
<p>9. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</p>	<p>SDG 10.3.1 & 16.b.1</p>	<p>C1 C2 C3 C4 C5</p>
<p>10. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</p>	<p>SDG 16.1.1</p>	<p>C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9</p>
<p>11. Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months</p>	<p>SDG 16.1.3</p>	<p>C1 C2 C3 C4 C5</p>



Obj. 3. Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Whether or not the Government has migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 6, sub-category 4)	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the Government has a website clearly outlining visa options	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
Additional indicators of relevance		
1. Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	SDG 16.10.2	C1 C4 C6 C7 C9
2. Whether or not communication systems to receive information on the evolving nature of crises and how to access assistance take into consideration the specific vulnerabilities migrants face (e.g., whether or not they make information available in multiple languages, provide information on visa and return processes or information targeted at specific media channels)	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
3. Whether or not the country has a clear and transparent set of rules and regulations pertaining to migration (e.g. available to the public, easy to consult, easy to understand)	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
4. Whether or not country provides newly arrived migrants with targeted, gender-responsive, child-sensitive, accessible and comprehensive information and legal guidance on their rights and obligations	New	C3



Obj. 4. Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation

Core indicators

	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	SDG 16.9.1	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C9
2. Possibility for migrants who reside in the country without proof of legal identity to access civil registration services	MGI	C3 C4 C9

Additional indicators of relevance

1. Whether or not the country keeps records of nationals living abroad (countries of origin)	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the country provides for a child to acquire nationality by birth in the territory irrespective of the birthplace of the parents	IMISEM	C3 C9



Obj. 5. Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Whether or not the Government has a national policy or strategy for regular migration pathways, including labour migration	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 2, sub-category 2)	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Visa or residency categories for which family reunification is possible	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
Additional indicators of relevance		
1. Existence of a defined programme for managing labour immigration (i.e. adjusting visa awards based on labour market demand) into the country	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the Government has bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 3, sub-category 2)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
3. Whether or not the Government grants permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 5, sub-category 5)	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
4. Whether or not the Government has formal mechanisms ¹⁰ to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 2, sub-category 4)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
5. Whether or not the country has different types of visas to attract specific labour skills	MGI	C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
6. Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	SDG 4.b.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9

¹⁰ A formal mechanism refers to any institutional or legal provision for an advisory committee, council, forum or similar body appointed for or tasked to serve the specified purpose.



Obj. 6. Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work

Core indicators

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9
2. Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	SDG 10.7.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5

Additional indicators of relevance

1. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	SDG 8.5.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	SDG 8.3.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9
3. Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	SDG 8.6.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
4. Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	SDG 8.7.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5
5. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8
6. Whether or not the country has different types of visas to attract specific labour skills	MGI	C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
7. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	SDG 5.1.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9
8. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	SDG 5.4.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9
9. Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age,	SDG 11.7.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9

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disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

10. Whether or not migrants can be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies

IMISEM

C2 C3 C9



Obj. 7. Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Whether or not the Government provides non-nationals equal access to justice ¹¹	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 1, sub-category 5)	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the Government has provisions ¹² for unaccompanied minors or separated children	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 6, sub-category 3)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
Additional indicators of relevance		
1. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9
2. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	SDG 8.3.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9
3. Proportion of children on the move who were provided with a sustainable solution based on a best interest procedure	IDAC	C3
4. Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	SDG 8.7.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5
5. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	SDG 16.2.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8
6. Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	SDG 10.7.3	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9

¹¹ Access to justice includes: legal advice, assistance and representation for persons detained, or charged with a criminal offence (including no cost for those without sufficient means); access to legal information; access to other services provided through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, and interpretation (for those who cannot understand or speak the language used in proceedings before a court).

¹² These include specialized procedures for their identification, referral, care and family reunification; legal assistance; and specific visa and asylum procedures.

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7. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	SDG 5.1.1.	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9
8. Existence of an emergency management framework with specific measures to provide assistance to migrants before, during and post crisis in the country	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
9. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8
10. Prevalence of undernourishment	SDG 2.1.1	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
11. Annual number of regularizations	EGMIS	C1 C3



Obj. 8. Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	SDG 10.7.3	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the country has systems in place, including formal cooperation agreements/arrangements with other countries, to trace and identify missing migrants within the national territory	MGI	C2 C3 C4 C8 C9

Additional indicators of relevance

1. Whether or not the country has systems in place, including formal cooperation agreements/arrangements with other countries, to conduct search and rescue operations	New	C3
2. Whether or not the country has established independent ¹³ mechanisms to review the impacts of migration-related policies and laws to ensure that these do not raise or create the risk of migrants going missing, with particular attention to migrant children	New	..
3. Whether or not the country has established transnational coordination channels, including through consular cooperation, and designated contact points for families looking for missing migrants, through which families can be kept informed on the status of the search and obtain other relevant information	New	C3
4. Whether or not the country has systems for the collection, centralisation and systematization of data regarding corpses and ensures traceability after burial, in accordance with internationally accepted forensic standards	New	...

¹³ Independent mechanisms should be free of any institutional affiliation with the authorities responsible for border and migration management.



Obj. 9. Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Whether or not the Government has formal strategies to address migrant smuggling ¹⁴	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 6, sub-category 5, b)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5
2. Whether or not the country has formal cooperation agreements/arrangements with other countries to prevent and counter the smuggling of migrants	MGI	C3 C4 C9
Additional indicators of relevance		
1. Whether or not the Government provides non-nationals equal access to justice	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 1, sub-category 5)	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the country has gender-responsive and child-sensitive cooperation protocols along migration routes that outline step-by-step measures to adequately identify and assist smuggled migrants, in accordance with international law	New	C3

¹⁴ These strategies may be carried out in the country itself and/or jointly in other relevant countries.



Obj. 10. Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration

Core indicators

Indicator framework

Criteria met

1. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	SDG 16.2.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5
2. Whether or not the Government has formal strategies to address trafficking in persons ¹⁵	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 6, sub-category 5, a)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5

Additional indicators of relevance

1. Whether or not the country regularly (e.g. on a quarterly or annual basis) publishes information about its counter-trafficking activities	MGI	C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	SDG 5.2.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C9
3. Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	SGD 8.7.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5
4. Whether or not the Government provides non-nationals equal access to justice	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 1, sub-category 5)	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
5. Percentage of migrants among identified victims of human trafficking, by citizenship, age and sex	New	C3
6. Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	SDG 10.7.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5
7. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9

¹⁵ These strategies may be carried out in the country itself and/or jointly in other relevant countries.

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8. Whether or not the country has adopted legislation or relevant procedures to enhance prosecution of traffickers	New	C3
9. Whether or not the country has legislation or relevant procedures in place to avoid criminalization of migrants who are victims of trafficking in person for trafficking-related offenses	New	C3



Obj. 11. Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Whether or not the Government has a system to monitor visa overstays ¹⁶	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 6, sub-category 1)	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Specific and regular training of border staff (e.g. specific training, as well as languages, gender and cultural aspects)	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
Additional indicators of relevance		
1. Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	SDG 10.7.3	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the Government has pre-arrival authorization controls	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 6, sub-category 2)	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
3. Whether or not the Government has provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children ¹⁷	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 6, sub-category 3)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
4. Estimated annual number of individuals who arrived irregularly	EGMIS	C1 C3
5. Whether or not the government has adopted cooperation measures on border management at the international, regional and/or cross-regional level	New	C3
6. Whether or not the country has adopted whole-of-government approaches to manage borders in a coordinated manner	New	...

¹⁶ Visa overstay refers to remaining in a country beyond the period for which stay was authorized.

¹⁷ These could include specialized procedures for their identification, referral, care and family reunification; legal assistance; and specific visa and asylum procedures.



Obj. 12. Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral

12 SCREENING AND REFERRAL

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Whether or not the Government has migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 6, sub-category 4)	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the country has a clear and transparent set of rules and regulations pertaining to migration (e.g. available to the public, easy to consult, easy to understand)	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
Additional indicators of relevance		
1. Specific and regular training of border staff (e.g. specific training, as well as languages, gender and cultural aspects)	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the country has measures in place to assist those who wish to emigrate, including providing them with information about regular migration options	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
3. Existence of a formal system for applying for specific visa types prior to arrival	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9



Obj. 13. Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives

13 ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Estimated number of persons in immigration detention due to irregular migration status in a given year	IDAC	C2 C3
2. Whether or not the country has a policy or strategy to ensure that migrant detention is only used as a measure of last resort for adults, and work towards non-custodial alternatives to detention (ATDs)	MGI	C3 C4 C9
Additional indicators of relevance		
1. Estimated average duration of time in immigration detention	IDAC	C1 C2 C3
2. Whether or not the country ensures availability and accessibility of alternatives to detention for children in non-custodial contexts, favouring community-based care arrangements	New	...
3. Whether or not the country has adopted measures to work to end the practice of child detention in the context of international migration	New	C3



Obj. 14. Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
<p>1. Whether or not the Government has specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations</p>	<p>SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 5, sub-category 3)</p>	<p>C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9</p>
<p>2. Existence of institutions to assist nationals residing abroad (embassies or consulates, labour attachés, ministries/offices of diaspora)</p>	<p>MGI</p>	<p>C4 C6 C7 C8 C9</p>
Additional indicators of relevance		
<p>1. Existence of consular support (in kind or financial) to independent emigrant associations</p>	<p>IMISEM</p>	<p>C2 C3 C9</p>
<p>2. Existence of new consular functions (mobile consulates, open on weekends, online services)</p>	<p>IMISEM</p>	<p>C2 C9</p>



Obj. 15. Provide access to basic services for migrants

15 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Whether or not the Government provides non-nationals equal access to essential and/or emergency health care ¹⁸	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 1, sub-category 1)	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the Government provides non-nationals equal access to public education ¹⁹	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 1, sub-category 2)	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
Additional indicators of relevance		
1. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	SDG 1.4.1	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Under-5 mortality rate	SDG 3.2.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
3. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	SDG 5.1.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9
4. Whether or not there are holistic and easily accessible service points at the local level that are migrant-inclusive, offer relevant information on basic services in a gender- and disability-responsive as well as child-sensitive manner, and to which safe access is facilitated	New	C3
5. Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	SDG 4.1.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9

¹⁸ Essential health care refers to essential services for reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, and non-communicable diseases, as well as service capacity and access. Emergency health care refers to any medical care that is urgently required for the preservation of a person’s life or the avoidance of irreparable harm to their health.

¹⁹ Public education refers to public pre-schools, primary schools and secondary schools.



Obj. 16. Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion

16 INCLUSION AND SOCIAL COHESION

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Whether or not the Government has a national policy or strategy to promote the inclusion or integration of immigrants	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 2, sub-category 3)	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the Government has formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 3, sub-category 5)	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9

Additional indicators of relevance

1. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	SDG 8.5.2.	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	SDG 8.3.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9
3. Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	SDG 8.6.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
4. Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	SDG 4.1.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
5. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8
6. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9
7. Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	SDG 11.1.1	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
8. Whether or not there are measures in place to promote gender equality for migrants in the labour force	MGI	C2 C3 C4 C8 C9

<p>9. Whether or not the Government has formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive</p>	<p>SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 2, sub-category 4)</p>	<p>C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9</p>
<p>10. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</p>	<p>SDG 10.3.1 & 16.b.1</p>	<p>C1 C2 C3 C4 C5</p>
<p>11. Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups</p>	<p>SDG 16.7.1</p>	<p>C1 C3 C4 C6 C7</p>
<p>12. Whether or not migrants can be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies</p>	<p>IMISEM</p>	<p>C2 C3 C9</p>



Obj. 17. Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	SDG 10.3.1 & 16.b.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5
2. Whether or not the country has a policy or strategy to combat hate crimes, violence, xenophobia and discrimination against migrants	MGI	C3 C4 C8 C9

Additional indicators of relevance

1. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	SDG 5.1.1.	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the Government provides non-nationals equal access to justice	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 1, sub-category 5)	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
3. Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	SDG 5.c.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C9
4. Whether or not the Government has formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 2, sub-category 4)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
5. Whether or not the Government promotes awareness-raising campaigns to inform public perceptions regarding the positive contributions of safe, orderly and regular migration, and to end racism, xenophobia and stigmatization against all migrants	New	C3
6. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO	SDG 8.8.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9

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textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status		
7. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	SDG 8.3.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9
8. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	SDG 8.5.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
9. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8
10. Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	SDG 8.5.1	C1 C3 C4 C8 C9



Obj. 18. Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Whether or not the Government facilitates the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad ²⁰	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 4, sub-category 3)	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the country participates in international schemes with common qualification frameworks (e.g. the European Qualifications Framework)	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
Additional indicators of relevance		
1. Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	SDG 4.6.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5
2. Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	SDG 4.b.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
3. Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	SDG 8.6.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
4. Whether or not the Government has bilateral, regional or multilateral mutual recognition agreements or includes recognition provisions in other agreements, to provide equivalence or comparability in national systems	New	C3

²⁰ For “Yes” to apply, the country must have formalized criteria (accreditation) for recognizing foreign qualifications (degrees, skills and competencies) acquired abroad.



Obj. 19. Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Extent to which the Government takes measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 4)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the country formally engages members of diaspora and expatriate communities in agenda setting and implementation of development policy	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
Additional indicators of relevance		
1. Whether or not the country permits dual nationality for citizens	IMISEM	C3 C9
2. Whether or not all citizens of the country can vote in national elections if they live in another country	MGI	C4 C5 C8 C9
3. Whether or not the Government facilitates the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad ²¹	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 4, sub-category 3)	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
4. Existence of a government program to attract investments from emigrants (i.e. investment in housing, local enterprises, etc.)	IMISEM	C3 C9
5. Existence of a dedicated government entity or agency responsible for enacting emigration and diaspora policy (e.g. a “citizens abroad” agency or overseas employment agencies)	MGI	C1 C2 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8
6. Whether or not the Government facilitates or promotes the flow of remittances ²²	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 4, sub-category 4)	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9

²¹ For “Yes” to apply, the country must have formalized criteria (accreditation) for recognizing foreign qualifications (degrees, skills and competencies) acquired abroad.

²² For “Yes” to apply, there must be at least one government programme currently in operation to: reduce the transaction costs of remittances; increase the availability of remittance services; improve the conditions under which remittances are sent; and support financial literacy and inclusion so that remittances are better used.

7. Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

SDG 17.14.1

C1 C2 C3 C4



Obj. 20. Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	SDG 10.c.1	C1 C2 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8
2. Whether or not the country has programmes to promote financial inclusion of migrants and their families, particularly when they are remittance senders and/or receivers	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C9
Additional indicators of relevance		
1. Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	SDG 8.10.2	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the country takes measures to enable women to access financial literacy training and formal remittance transfer systems, as well as to open a bank account and own and manage financial assets, investments and businesses	New	...



Obj. 21. Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration

21 DIGNIFIED RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Existence of a formal government programme or dedicated policy that focuses on facilitating the reintegration of returning nationals	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the Government has an agreement for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 3, sub-category 4)	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
Additional indicators of relevance		
1. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	SDG 1.3.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	SDG 10.3.1 & 16.b.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5
3. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9
4. Current existence of a formal governmental programme or dedicated policy focused on attracting nationals who migrated from the country of origin (e.g. tax breaks)	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9

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5. Proportion of returnees with legally recognized documentation and credential

IMISEM

C2 C3 C4



Obj. 22. Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Whether or not the Government provides non-nationals equal access to social security ²³	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 1, sub-category 4)	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the Government facilitates the portability of social security benefits	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 4, sub-category 2)	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
Additional indicators of relevance		
1. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	SDG 1.3.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the Government has concluded reciprocal bilateral, regional or multilateral social security agreements on the portability of earned benefits for migrant workers at all skills levels	New	C3

²³ Social protection programmes include contributory and non-contributory pension schemes (old age, survivor, disability), unemployment insurance, health insurance, workers' compensation, sickness benefits and basic social assistance.



Obj. 23. Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Extent to which the Government has measures to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation in migration policy	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 3)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	SDG 17.14.1	C1 C2 C3 C4
Additional indicators of relevance		
1. Whether or not the Government has bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 3, sub-category 2)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the Government has regional agreements promoting mobility	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 3, sub-category 3)	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
3. Whether or not there are any arrangements for formal intra-regional mobility that have been achieved as a result of any official regional consultative processes (RCPs) and/or interregional consultative forums the country is part of	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
4. Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	SDG 17.9.1	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
5. Country participation in regional agreements promoting labour mobility (e.g. the European Union or the Economic Community of West African States)	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
6. Whether or not the country currently participates in bilateral migration negotiations, discussions or consultations with corresponding origin or destination countries	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9

4. Overview of the next phases

This revised discussion note will serve to inform further discussions with Member States and stakeholders at the global level. The resulting revised proposal for a limited set of indicators will be submitted to the Network's Executive Committee for consideration and used to inform the Secretary-General's report in 2024.

Annex I. Number of core and additional indicators for each GCM objective

<p>1 DATA</p>	<p>Core: 2 Additional: 4</p>	<p>13 ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION</p>	<p>Core: 2 Additional: 3</p>
<p>2 MINIMIZE ADVERSE DRIVERS</p>	<p>Core: 2 Additional: 11</p>	<p>14 CONSULAR PROTECTION</p>	<p>Core: 2 Additional: 2</p>
<p>3 INFORMATION PROVISION</p>	<p>Core: 2 Additional: 4</p>	<p>15 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES</p>	<p>Core: 2 Additional: 5</p>
<p>4 LEGAL IDENTITY AND DOCUMENTATION</p>	<p>Core: 2 Additional: 2</p>	<p>16 INCLUSION AND SOCIAL COHESION</p>	<p>Core: 2 Additional: 12</p>
<p>5 REGULAR PATHWAYS</p>	<p>Core: 2 Additional: 6</p>	<p>17 ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION</p>	<p>Core: 2 Additional: 10</p>
<p>6 RECRUITMENT AND DECENT WORK</p>	<p>Core: 2 Additional: 10</p>	<p>18 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND RECOGNITION</p>	<p>Core: 2 Additional: 4</p>
<p>7 REDUCE VULNERABILITIES</p>	<p>Core: 2 Additional: 11</p>	<p>19 MIGRANT AND DIASPORA CONTRIBUTIONS</p>	<p>Core: 2 Additional: 7</p>

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8 SAVE LIVES

Core: 2
Additional: 4



9 COUNTER SMUGGLING

Core: 2
Additional: 2



10 ERADICATE TRAFFICKING

Core: 2
Additional: 9



11 MANAGE BORDERS

Core: 2
Additional: 6



12 SCREENING AND REFERRAL

Core: 2
Additional: 3



20 REMITTANCES

Core: 2
Additional: 2



21 DIGNIFIED RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

Core: 2
Additional: 5



22 SOCIAL PROTECTION

Core: 2
Additional: 2



23 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Core: 2
Additional: 6

Annex II. Number of core and additional indicators for each GCM guiding principle



PEOPLE-CENTRED

a

Core: 11
Additional: 18



HUMAN RIGHTS

f

Core: 10
Additional: 12



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

b

Core: 4
Additional: 11



GENDER-RESPONSIVE

g

Core: 7
Additional: 32



NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

c

Core: 1
Additional: 14



CHILD-SENSITIVE

h

Core: 10
Additional: 30



RULE OF LAW AND DUE PROCESS

d

Core: 3
Additional: 4



WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACH

i

Core: 5
Additional: 24



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

e

Core: 5
Additional: 7



WHOLE-OF-SOCIETY APPROACH

j

Core: 2
Additional: 8

Annex III. List of core indicators by GCM objective and guiding principle

The section below presents the list of 26 indicators identified as core and provides key information on their metadata and the indicator framework they were drawn from, as well as the GCM objectives and guiding principles for which they are most relevant. Of the core indicators indicated, 1 is multipurpose while 25 are relevant to only one objective.

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met	GCM Objective/s	GCM Guiding principle/s
1. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	SDG 10.7.2 ²⁴	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23	b, e, f, g, h, i, j
2. Whether or not there are questions on migration in the national census	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	1	i
3. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	SDG 8.3.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9	2	g, h
4. Whether or not the Government has a website clearly outlining visa options	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	3	c
5. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	SDG 16.9.1	C1 C3 C4 C5 C9	4	a, f, h
6. Possibility for migrants who reside in the country without proof of legal identity to access civil registration services	MGI	C3 C4 C9	4	a, f
7. Visa or residency categories for which	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	5	a, f, h

²⁴ SDG indicator 10.7.2 consists of 6 domains and 30 sub-categories, each with a corresponding sub-indicator. Coverage of the criteria varies by sub-indicator. In part 3 above, the specific sub-indicators of SDG indicator 10.7.2 most relevant to each objective were presented as core or additional.

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family reunification is possible

8.	Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	6	b, d, i
9.	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	SDG 10.7.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	6	g, h
10.	Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	SDG 10.7.3	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	8	g, h
11.	Whether or not the country has systems in place, including formal cooperation agreements/arrangements with other countries, to trace and identify missing migrants within the national territory	MGI	C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	8	a, f
12.	Whether or not the country has formal cooperation agreements/arrangements with other countries to prevent and counter the smuggling of migrants	MGI	C3 C4 C9	9	a, b, f
13.	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	SDG 16.2.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8	10	g, h
14.	Specific and regular training of border staff (e.g. specific training, as well as languages,	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	11	a, f, g

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gender and cultural aspects)					
15. Whether or not the country has a clear and transparent set of rules and regulations pertaining to migration (e.g. available to the public, easy to consult, easy to understand)	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	12	a, d	
16. Estimated number of persons in immigration detention due to irregular migration status in a given year	IDAC	C2 C3	13	f, h	
17. Whether or not the country has a policy or strategy to ensure that migrant detention is only used as a measure of last resort for adults, and work towards non-custodial alternatives to detention (ATDs)	MGI	C3 C4 C9	13	f, h	
18. Existence of institutions to assist nationals residing abroad (embassies or consulates, labour attachés, ministries/offices of diaspora)	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	14	a	
19. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	SDG 10.3.1 & 16.b.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	17	g, h	
20. Whether or not the country has a policy or strategy to combat hate crimes, violence, xenophobia and	MGI	C3 C4 C8 C9	17	a, f	

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discrimination against migrants					
21.	Whether or not the country participates in international schemes with common qualification frameworks (e.g. the European Qualifications Framework)	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	18	b, d, i
22.	Whether or not the country formally engages members of diaspora and expatriate communities in agenda setting and implementation of development policy	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	19	a, j
23.	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	SDG 10.c.1	C1 C2 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8	20	e
24.	Whether or not the country has programmes to promote financial inclusion of migrants and their families, particularly when they are remittance senders and/or receivers	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C9	20	e
25.	Existence of a formal government programme or dedicated policy that focuses on facilitating the reintegration of returning nationals	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C 9	21	a, e
26.	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	SDG 17.14.1	C1 C2 C3 C4	23	e, i

Annex IV. List of additional indicators by GCM objective and guiding principle

Besides the core indicators, 76 additional indicators were identified. Of the additional indicators indicated below, 11 are multipurpose while 65 are relevant to only one objective.

Additional indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met	GCM objective/s	GCM Guiding principle/s
1. Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	SDG 17.18.3	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	1	i
2. Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	SDG 17.18.2	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	1	i
3. Whether or not the country collects and publishes data on a regular basis (e.g. on a quarterly or annual basis) on migration (outside the census)	MGI	C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	1	i
4. Whether or not the country collects and publishes migration data disaggregated by sex (outside the census)	MGI	C4 C8 C9	1	g
5. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	SDG 1.3.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	2, 21, 22	b, g, h, i
6. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	SDG 8.5.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	2, 6, 16, 17	g, h
7. Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in	SDG 8.6.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	2, 6, 16, 18	g, h

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	education, employment or training					
8.	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	SDG 15.3.1	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	2		d
9.	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	SDG 16.1.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	2		g, h
10.	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	SDG 17.16.1	C1 C3 C4 C8 C9	2		e, j
11.	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	SDG 11.b.2	C1 C3 C4 C8 C9	2		e, i
12.	Whether or not the national migration strategy addresses migration linked to environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change	MGI	C4 C9	2		i
13.	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	SDG 5.c.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C9	2, 17		a, e, g
14.	Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	SDG 16.1.3	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	2		f, g, h
15.	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory	SDG 16.10.2	C1 C4 C6 C7 C9	3		d

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and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

16. Whether or not communication systems to receive information on the evolving nature of crises and how to access assistance take into consideration the specific vulnerabilities migrants face (e.g., whether or not they make information available in multiple languages, provide information on visa and return processes or information targeted at specific media channels)	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	3	a
17. Whether or not country provides newly arrived migrants with targeted, gender-responsive, child-sensitive, accessible and comprehensive information and legal guidance on their rights and obligations	New	C3	3	a, g, h
18. Whether or not the country keeps records of nationals living abroad (countries of origin)	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	4	i
19. Whether or not the country provides for a child to acquire nationality by birth in the territory irrespective of the birthplace of the parents	IMISEM	C3 C9	4	a, c, f, h
20. Existence of a defined programme for managing labour immigration (i.e. adjusting visa awards based on labour market demand) into the country	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	5	e, i
21. Volume of official development assistance	SDG 4.b.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	5, 18	e, h, i

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flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

22. Whether or not the country has different types of visas to attract specific labour skills	MGI	C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	5, 6	c, e, i
23. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8	6, 7, 16, 17	g, h
24. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	SDG 5.1.1.	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	6, 7, 15, 17	f, g, i
25. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	SDG 5.4.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	6	a, g, h
26. Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	SDG 11.7.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	6	a, f, g, h
27. Whether or not migrants can be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies	IMISEM	C2 C3 C9	6, 16	a, c, f, j
28. Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	SDG 8.7.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	6, 7, 10	g, h
29. Prevalence of undernourishment	SDG 2.1.1	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	7	g, h
30. Annual number of regularizations	EGMIS	C1 C3	7	g, h
31. Proportion of children on the move who were provided with a sustainable	IDAC	C3	7	g, h

solution based on a best interest procedure

32. Existence of an emergency management framework with specific measures to provide assistance to migrants before, during and post crisis in the country	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	7	a
33. Whether or not the country has systems in place, including formal cooperation agreements/arrangements with other countries, to conduct search and rescue operations	New	C3	8	b, f
34. Whether or not the country has established mechanisms to review the impacts of migration-related policies and laws to ensure that these do not raise or create the risk of migrants going missing, with particular attention to migrant children	New	..	8	f
35. Whether or not the country has established transnational coordination channels, including through consular cooperation, and designated contact points for families looking for missing migrants, through which families can be kept informed on the status of the search and obtain other relevant information	New	C3	8	a, b, f
36. Whether or not the country has systems for the collection, centralisation and systematization of data regarding corpses and ensures traceability after burial, in accordance with internationally accepted forensic standards	New	...	8	a

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37. Whether or not the country has gender-responsive and child-sensitive cooperation protocols along migration routes that outline step-by-step measures to adequately identify and assist smuggled migrants, in accordance with international law	New	C3	9	c, g, h
38. Percentage of migrants among identified victims of human trafficking, by citizenship, age and sex	New	C3	10	c, f, g, h
39. Whether or not the country regularly (e.g. on a quarterly or annual basis) publishes information about its counter-trafficking activities	MGI	C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	10	i
40. Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	SDG 5.2.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C9	10	g, h
41. Whether or not the country has adopted legislation or relevant procedures to enhance prosecution of traffickers	New	C3	10	c, d, i
42. Whether or not the country has legislation or relevant procedures in place to avoid criminalization of migrants who are victims of trafficking in person for trafficking-related offenses	New	C3	10	a, c, f
43. Estimated annual number of individuals who arrived irregularly	EGMIS	C1 C3	11	c, h, i
44. Whether or not the government has adopted	New	C3	11	b, c

cooperation measures on border management at the international, regional and/or cross-regional level					
45. Whether or not the country has adopted whole-of-government approaches to manage borders in a coordinated manner	New	...		11	i
46. Whether or not the country has measures in place to assist those who wish to emigrate, including providing them with information about regular migration options	MGI		C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	12	a, i, j
47. Existence of a formal system for applying for specific visa types prior to arrival	MGI		C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	12	d
48. Whether or not the country ensures availability and accessibility of alternatives to detention for children in non-custodial contexts, favouring community-based care arrangements	New	..		13	g
49. Whether or not the country has adopted measures to work to end the practice of child detention in the context of international migration	New		C3	13	f, h
50. Estimated average duration of time in immigration detention	IDAC		C1 C2 C3	13	a
51. Existence of consular support (in kind or financial) to independent emigrant associations	IMISEM		C2 C3 C9	14	c, i, j
52. Existence of new consular functions (mobile consulates, open on weekends, online services)	IMISEM		C2 C9	14	i

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53. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	SDG 1.4.1	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	15	g, h
54. Under-5 mortality rate	SDG 3.2.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	15	g, h
55. Whether or not there are holistic and easily accessible service points at the local level that are migrant-inclusive, offer relevant information on basic services in a gender- and disability-responsive as well as child-sensitive manner, and to which safe access is facilitated	New	C3	15	a, g, h, i
56. Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	SDG 4.1.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	15, 16	g, h
57. Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	SDG 11.1.1	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	16	g, h
58. Whether or not there are measures in place to promote gender equality for migrants in the labour force	MGI	C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	16	g
59. Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	SDG 16.7.1	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7	16	g, h, i, j
60. Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	SDG 8.5.1	C1 C3 C4 C8 C9	17	g, h

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61. Whether or not the Government promotes awareness-raising campaigns to inform public perceptions regarding the positive contributions of safe, orderly and regular migration, and to end racism, xenophobia and stigmatization against all migrants	New	C3	17	a, f, g, h, i
62. Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	SDG 4.6.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	18	g, h
63. Whether or not the Government has bilateral, regional or multilateral mutual recognition agreements or includes recognition provisions in other agreements, to provide equivalence or comparability in national systems	New	C3	18	b, i, j
64. Whether or not the country permits dual nationality for citizens	IMISEM	C3 C9	19	i, j
65. Existence of a dedicated government entity or agency responsible for enacting emigration and diaspora policy (e.g. a "citizens abroad" agency or overseas employment agencies)	MGI	C1 C2 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8	19	i, j
66. Existence of a government program to attract investments from emigrants (i.e. investment in housing, local enterprises, etc.)	IMISEM	C3 C9	19	b, c
67. Whether or not all citizens of the country can vote in	MGI	C4 C5 C8 C9	19	c

					national elections if they live in another country
68.	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	SDG 8.10.2	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	20	g, h
69.	Whether or not the country takes measures to enable women to access financial literacy training and formal remittance transfer systems, as well as to open a bank account and own and manage financial assets, investments and businesses	New	...	20	g
70.	Current existence of a formal governmental programme or dedicated policy focused on attracting nationals who migrated from the country of origin (e.g. tax breaks)	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	21	a, b
71.	Proportion of returnees with legally recognized documentation and credential	IMISEM	C2 C3 C4	21	a, c
72.	Whether or not the Government has signed reciprocal bilateral, regional or multilateral social security agreements on the portability of earned benefits for migrant workers at all skills levels	New	C3	22	a, c
73.	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	SDG 17.9.1	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	23	b, e
74.	Whether or not there are any arrangements for formal intra-regional	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	23	b

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mobility that have been achieved as a result of any official regional consultative processes (RCPs) and/or interregional consultative forums the country is part of

75. Country participation in regional agreements promoting labour mobility (e.g. the European Union or the Economic Community of West African States)	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	23	b
76. Whether or not the country currently participates in bilateral migration negotiations, discussions or consultations with corresponding origin or destination countries	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	23	b

Annex V. List of core indicators that are also potentially relevant as additional indicators for at least one GCM objective

Ten of the proposed core indicators are also potentially relevant as additional indicators for at least one GCM objective. All of these can be considered multipurpose. These are listed below.

Indicator	Indicator framework	Core to objective/s	Additional to objective/s
1. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	SDG 10.7.2	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23	5, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 19, 23
2. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	SDG 8.3.1	2	6, 7, 16, 17
3. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.2	6	7, 10, 16, 17, 21
4. Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	SDG 10.7.1	6	10
5. Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	SDG 10.7.3	8	7, 11
6. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	SDG 16.2.2	10	7
7. Specific and regular training of border staff (e.g. specific training, as well as languages, gender and cultural aspects)	MGI	11	12
8. Whether or not the country has a clear and transparent set of rules and regulations pertaining to migration (e.g. available to the public, easy to consult, easy to understand)	MGI	12	3
9. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	SDG 10.3.1 & 16.b.1	17	2, 16, 21
10. Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	SDG 17.14.1	23	19

Annex VI. Preliminary elements for disaggregation that could enhance the relevance of core and additional indicators (where applicable)²⁵

Indicator	Indicator framework	Type	Disaggregation
1. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	SDG 10.7.2	C	..
2. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	SDG 8.5.2.	A	Sex; age; migratory status
3. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	SDG 16.9.1	C	Age
4. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.2	C	..
5. Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	SDG 10.7.1	C	Sex; age; migratory status
6. Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	SDG 10.7.3	C	Sex; age; migratory status
7. Whether or not the country has systems in place, including formal cooperation agreements/arrangements with other countries, to trace and identify missing migrants within the national territory	MGI	C	..
8. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	SDG 16.2.2	C	Sex; age; migratory status
9. Estimated number of persons in immigration detention due to irregular migration status in a given year	IDAC	C	Sex; age; disability status
10. Whether or not the country has a clear and transparent set of rules and regulations	MGI	C	..

²⁵ In 2024, the workstream will develop a comprehensive strategy for improving disaggregated migration data at the local, national, regional and global levels, as a second deliverable, in line with the IMRF Progress Declaration, Paragraph 70.

pertaining to migration (e.g. available to the public, easy to consult, easy to understand)			
11. Whether or not the country has a policy or strategy to ensure that migrant detention is only used as a measure of last resort for adults, and work towards non-custodial alternatives to detention (ATDs)	MGI	C	..
12. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	SDG 10.3.1 & 16.b.1	C	Sex; age; migratory status
13. Whether or not the country formally engages members of diaspora and expatriate communities in agenda setting and implementation of development policy	MGI	C	..
14. Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	SDG 10.c.1	C	Country of occurrence
15. Whether or not the country has programmes to promote financial inclusion of migrants and their families, particularly when they are remittance senders and/or receivers	MGI	C	..
16. Existence of a formal government programme or dedicated policy that focuses on facilitating the reintegration of returning nationals	MGI	C	..
17. Possibility for migrants who reside in the country without proof of legal identity to access civil registration services	MGI	C	..
18. Specific and regular training of border staff (e.g. specific training, as well as languages, gender and cultural aspects)	MGI	C	..
19. Whether or not the national migration strategy addresses migration linked to environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change	MGI	A	..
20. Existence of a dedicated government entity or agency responsible for enacting emigration and diaspora policy (e.g. a "citizens abroad" agency or overseas employment agencies)	MGI	A	..

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21. Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	SDG 17.18.3	A	Geographical area
22. Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	SDG 17.18.2	A	..
23. Whether or not the country collects and publishes data on a regular basis (e.g. on a quarterly or annual basis) on migration (outside the census)	MGI	A	..
24. Whether or not the country collects and publishes migration data disaggregated by sex (outside the census)	MGI	A	..
25. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	SDG 1.3.1	A	Sex; age; migratory status
26. Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	SDG 5.c.1	A	..
27. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	SDG 5.1.1.	A	..
28. Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	SDG 8.6.1	A	Sex; age; migratory status
29. Whether or not the Government has bilateral, regional or multilateral mutual recognition agreements or includes recognition provisions in other agreements, to provide equivalence or comparability in national systems	New	A	...
30. Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	SDG 17.16.1	A	...
31. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction	SDG 11.b.2	A	...

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strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies			
32. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	SDG 8.3.1	C	Sex; age; migratory status
33. Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	SDG 4.1.2	A	Sex; age; migratory status; income; geographic location
34. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	SDG 15.3.1	A	..
35. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	SDG 16.1.1	A	Sex; age; migratory status
36. Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	SDG 16.1.3	A	Sex; age; income level; education; citizenship; ethnicity
37. Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	SDG 16.10.2	A	...
38. Whether or not communication systems to receive information on the evolving nature of crises and how to access assistance take into consideration the specific vulnerabilities migrants face (e.g., whether or not they make information available in multiple languages, provide information on visa and return processes or information targeted at specific media channels)	MGI	A	..
39. Whether or not country provides newly arrived migrants with targeted, gender-responsive, child-sensitive, accessible and comprehensive information and legal guidance on their rights and obligations	New	A	..
40. Whether or not the country keeps records of nationals living abroad (countries of origin)	MGI	A	..
41. Whether or not the country provides for a child to acquire nationality by birth in the territory irrespective of the birthplace of the parents	IMISEM	A	..
42. Existence of a defined programme for managing labour immigration (i.e. adjusting	MGI	A	..

visa awards based on labour market demand) into the country			
43. Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	SDG 4.b.1	A	..
44. Annual number of regularizations	EGMIS	A	Sex; age
45. Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	SDG 8.7.1	A	Sex; age; migratory status
46. Whether or not the country has different types of visas to attract specific labour skills	MGI	A	..
47. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	SDG 5.4.1	A	Sex; age; location
48. Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	SDG 11.7.2	A	Sex; age; location; disability status
49. Prevalence of undernourishment	SDG 2.1.1	A	Sex; age; migratory status
50. Whether or not migrants can be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies	IMISEM	A	...
51. Proportion of children on the move who were provided with a sustainable solution based on a best interest procedure	IDAC	A	Sex; age; migratory status
52. Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	SDG 16.7.1	A	Sex; age
53. Whether or not the country has systems in place, including formal cooperation agreements/arrangements with other countries, to conduct search and rescue operations	New	A	..
54. Whether or not the country has established mechanisms to review the impacts of migration-related policies and laws to ensure that these do not raise or create the risk of	New	A	..

migrants going missing, with particular attention to migrant children			
55. Whether or not the country has established transnational coordination channels, including through consular cooperation, and designated contact points for families looking for missing migrants, through which families can be kept informed on the status of the search and obtain other relevant information	New	A	..
56. Whether or not the country has systems for the collection, centralisation and systematization of data regarding corpses and ensures traceability after burial, in accordance with internationally accepted forensic standards	New	A	..
57. Existence of consular support (in kind or financial) to independent emigrant associations	IMISEM	A	..
58. Existence of new consular functions (mobile consulates, open on weekends, online services)	IMISEM	A	..
59. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	SDG 1.4.1	A	Sex; age; migratory status
60. Under-5 mortality rate	SDG 3.2.1	A	Sex; migratory status
61. Whether or not there are holistic and easily accessible service points at the local level that are migrant-inclusive, offer relevant information on basic services in a gender- and disability-responsive as well as child-sensitive manner, and to which safe access is facilitated	New	A	..
62. Existence of an emergency management framework with specific measures to provide assistance to migrants before, during and post crisis in the country	MGI	A	..
63. Whether or not the country has formal cooperation agreements/arrangements with other countries to prevent and counter the smuggling of migrants	MGI	A	..
64. Whether or not the country regularly (e.g. on a quarterly or annual basis) publishes information about its counter-trafficking activities	MGI	A	..

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65. Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	SDG 5.2.2	A	Age; place of occurrence; income/wealth; education; ethnicity; disability status; location
66. Percentage of migrants among identified victims of human trafficking, by citizenship, age and sex	New	A	..
67. Estimated annual number of individuals who arrived irregularly	EGMIS	A	Sex; age
68. Whether or not the government has adopted cooperation measures on border management at the international, regional and/or cross-regional level	New	A	...
69. Whether or not the country has adopted whole-of-government approaches to manage borders in a coordinated manner	New	A	...
70. Whether or not the country has adopted legislation or relevant procedures to enhance prosecution of traffickers	New	A	...
71. Whether or not the country has legislation or relevant procedures in place to avoid criminalization of migrants who are victims of trafficking in person for trafficking-related offenses	New	A	...
72. Whether or not the country has measures in place to assist those who wish to emigrate, including providing them with information about regular migration options	MGI	A	..
73. Existence of a formal system for applying for specific visa types prior to arrival	MGI	A	..
74. Whether or not the country has gender-responsive and child-sensitive cooperation protocols along migration routes that outline step-by-step measures to adequately identify and assist smuggled migrants, in accordance with international law	New	A	..
75. Whether or not the country ensures availability and accessibility of alternatives to detention for	New	A	..

children in non-custodial contexts, favouring community-based care arrangements				
76.	Whether or not the country has adopted measures to work to end the practice of child detention in the context of international migration	New	A	...
77.	Existence of institutions to assist nationals residing abroad (embassies or consulates, labour attachés, ministries/offices of diaspora)	MGI	A	..
78.	Estimated average duration of time in immigration detention	IDAC	A	
79.	Whether or not the country has a policy or strategy to combat hate crimes, violence, xenophobia and discrimination against migrants	MGI	A	..
80.	Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	SDG 8.5.1	A	Sex; age; occupation; disability status
81.	Whether or not the Government promotes awareness-raising campaigns to inform public perceptions regarding the positive contributions of safe, orderly and regular migration, and to end racism, xenophobia and stigmatization against all migrants	New	A	...
82.	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	SDG 11.1.1	A	
83.	Whether or not there are measures in place to promote gender equality for migrants in the labour force	MGI	A	...
84.	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	SDG 4.6.1	A	Sex; age; migratory status
85.	Whether or not the country permits dual nationality for citizens	IMISEM	A	..
86.	Existence of a government program to attract investments from emigrants (i.e. investment in housing, local enterprises, etc.)	IMISEM	A	..

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87. Whether or not all citizens of the country can vote in national elections if they live in another country	MGI	A	..
88. Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	SDG 8.10.2	A	Sex; age; migratory status
89. Current existence of a formal governmental programme or dedicated policy focused on attracting nationals who migrated from the country of origin (e.g. tax breaks)	MGI	A	..
90. Proportion of returnees with legally recognized documentation and credential	IMISEM	A	Sex; age; country of origin; country of asylum; disability status
91. Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	SDG 17.14.1	C	..
92. Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	SDG 17.9.1	A	..
93. Whether or not the Government has signed reciprocal bilateral, regional or multilateral social security agreements on the portability of earned benefits for migrant workers at all skills levels	New	A	..
94. Whether or not there are any arrangements for formal intra-regional mobility that have been achieved as a result of any official regional consultative processes (RCPs) and/or interregional consultative forums the country is part of	MGI	A	..
95. Country participation in regional agreements promoting labour mobility (e.g. the European Union or the Economic Community of West African States)	MGI	A	..
96. Whether or not the country currently participates in bilateral migration negotiations, discussions or consultations with corresponding origin or destination countries	MGI	A	..

Note: C refers to core indicators and A to additional indicators.

Annex VII. Core and additional indicators by indicator framework and GCM objective

	Indicator framework					
	<u>IMISEM</u>	<u>IDAC Guidelines</u>	<u>MGI</u>	<u>SDG Indicator Framework</u>	<u>EGMIS</u>	<u>New indicator</u>
1			●	●		
2			○	●		
3			●	●		○
4	○		●	●		
5			●	●		
6	○		○	●		
7		○	○	●	○	
8			●	●		○
9			●	●		○
10			○	●		○
11			●	●	○	○
12			●	●		
13		●	●			○
14	○		●	●		
15				●		○
16	○		○	●		
17			●	●		○
18			●	●		○
19	○		●	●		
20			●	●		○
21	○		●	●		
22				●		○
23			○	●		

Notes: The names of the indicator frameworks were simplified. The symbol ● indicates that the framework contains at least one core indicator relevant for that objective of the GCM. The symbol ○ indicates that the framework contains at least one additional indicator relevant for that objective of the GCM. If both are present, the symbol for core is used. Many of the core indicators drawn from the SDG indicator framework are also included in the EGMIS or IDAC frameworks.

Annex VIII. Frameworks that are relevant for key background statistics

	Indicator framework					
	<u>IMISEM</u>	<u>IDAC Guidelines</u>	<u>MGI</u>	<u>SDG Indicator Framework</u>	<u>EGMIS</u>	<u>New indicator</u>
Key background statistics		•		•	•	

Notes: The names of the indicator frameworks were simplified. The symbol • indicates that the framework contains at least one indicator relevant to the key background statistics.