



Workstream “Measuring progress: GCM indicators”

Mapping of indicators (Mapping 2)

1. Background context and process

In paragraph 70 of the [Progress Declaration](#) of the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF), Member States specified that the proposal for a limited set of indicators should draw “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”. For this reason, as part of its workplan, the United Nations Network on Migration workstream on “Development of a proposed limited set of indicators to review progress related to GCM implementation” committed to conducting a mapping of relevant approaches to measure the governance of migration in general, with a specific focus on the progress achieved in implementing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM).

The mapping of relevant approaches was conducted in two steps: a mapping of indicator frameworks¹ ([Mapping 1](#)) and a mapping of individual indicators mostly drawn from those frameworks ([Mapping 2](#)).² The two mappings, together with additional inputs from, and discussions among, the members of the workstream, informed the first proposal for the limited set of indicators, which was disseminated through a discussion note. The discussion note served as the starting point for the five regional consultations with Member States and stakeholders that were held in July 2023.

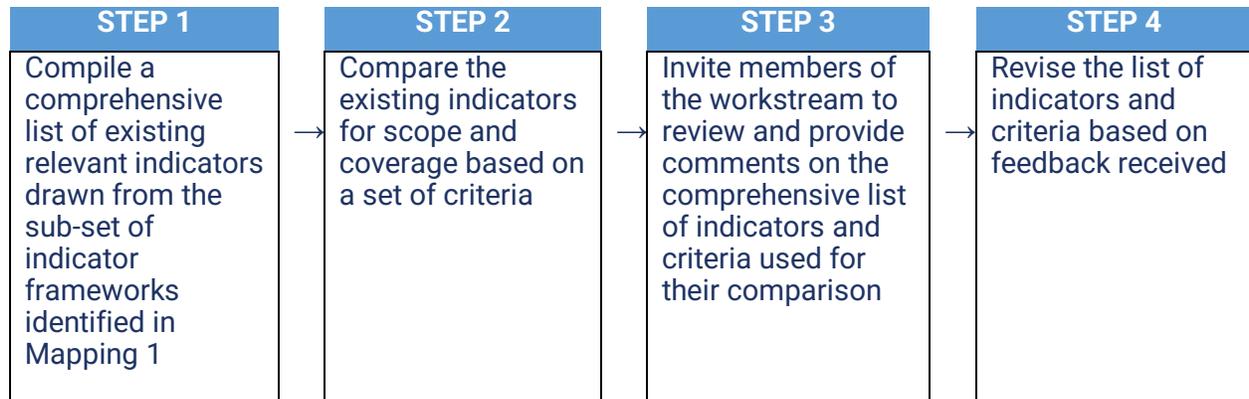
This document focuses on Mapping 2 – Mapping of indicators. The indicators were drawn from the seven indicator frameworks that best satisfied the comparison criteria in Mapping 1, as well as a small number of additional indicators suggested by workstream members. Section 2 presents the methodological approach adopted and describes the 9 criteria used to compare the various indicators. Sections 3 and 4 present the results of the comparison of the indicators based on the 9 criteria. The indicators in section 4 are organized and presented according to the 23 objectives of the GCM.

¹ An indicator framework is a simple and concise way to present data and help show the relevance and connection between different indicators. In a framework, data can be grouped or categorized and are often shown alongside detailed descriptions of associated measures and methods of calculation. An indicator is a single data element – a snapshot of the state, level or measure of something.

² Mapping 2 included: i) indicators drawn from frameworks selected through Mapping 1; ii) additional indicators suggested by workstream members.

To ensure that the list of indicators considered was comprehensive and that the criteria used for their comparison were appropriate, members of the workstream³ were invited to provide comments. Their feedback and comments served to revise the list of indicators and refine the criteria used for Mapping 2 (see Figure 1).

Figure 1.
Schematic representation of the process to map the indicators (Mapping 2)



2. Methodological approach

2.1. Identification of indicators based on Mapping 1

As a first step, the workstream compiled a list of indicators drawn from the seven indicator frameworks identified in Mapping 1 (Table 1). Only indicators deemed relevant for monitoring the implementation of at least one GCM objective were included. Based on this review, 355 indicators were identified of which 295 belonged to only one framework and 60 to more than one framework.

Table 1

³ Members of the workstreams (as of May 2023) are: Gender Hub+, Global Research Forum on Diaspora and Transnationalism, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), Mayors Migration Council, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), World Bank, and World Health Organization (WHO).



Number of relevant indicators in the seven indicator frameworks identified in Mapping 1

Indicator framework	Number of indicators		
	Unique	Multi-framework	Total
Commitment to development Index: Migration	5	0	5
Every Immigrant Is an Emigrant: How Migration Policies	125	3	128
Global Compact on Refugees Indicator Framework⁴	15	0	15
International Data Alliance for Children on the Move	10	24	34
Migration Governance Indicators (MGI)	71	12	83
SDG Indicator Framework	57	55	112
UN Expert Group on Migration Statistics (EGMIS) Indicators	12	38	50

2.2. Additional indicators proposed by workstream members

Workstream members were invited to suggest additional indicators missing from the seven indicator frameworks that were viewed as particularly relevant. Members suggested a total of 39 additional indicators. Of these, 7 belonged to existing frameworks or datasets, while 32 were new indicators proposed by members of the workstream.

2.3. Comparison criteria

As a second step, the workstream identified a set of nine comparison criteria (Figure 2). These criteria were chosen building on the provisions in Paragraph 70 of the [IMRF Progress Declaration](#) and the [responses](#) provided by member states and stakeholders to a questionnaire on the critical elements that should be reflected in the proposal for a limited set of indicators.

*Figure 2.
Comparison criteria*

⁴ Indicators from the Global Compact on Refugees Indicator Framework were included in the Mapping exercise to explore synergies between the two Compacts. However, in line with the different scopes of the two compacts and in agreement with workstream members, indicators from this framework have then not been included in the discussion note with the first limited set of indicators.



The justification for the inclusion of each of the comparison criteria is as follows:

1. **Endorsement by an intergovernmental body** was deemed important because Paragraph 70 of the IMRF specified that the limited set of indicators should draw “on the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as contained in General Assembly resolution 71/313 of 6 July 2017”. Further, 74 per cent of respondents to the canvassing questionnaire agreed that the proposal for a limited set of indicators should build on existing reporting requirements and mandates. Indicators from frameworks that have been endorsed by intergovernmental bodies also tend to undergo a higher level of review and scrutiny as to their relevance, scope and feasibility as well as of their metadata.
2. **Coverage of more than one objective of the GCM** was included because 74 per cent of respondents to the questionnaire agreed that, when possible, one indicator could be used for multiple objectives. A minimum of 2 objectives was proposed as the cut off for the coverage for this criterion.
3. **Coverage of more than one principle of the GCM** was included because 91 per cent of questionnaire respondents agreed that the proposal for a limited set of indicators should incorporate the guiding principles of the GCM. The GCM is based on a set of ten cross-cutting and interdependent guiding principles (that is, people-centred, international cooperation, national sovereignty, rule of law and due process, sustainable development, human rights, gender-responsive, child-sensitive, whole-of government approach, and whole-of-society approach). A minimum of 2 principles was chosen as the cut off to operationalize this criterion.
4. **Having an agreed methodology** was deemed important because it ensures that the indicator is well defined, and that the method of computation is clear. Eighty-nine per cent of questionnaire respondents agreed that this was an important criterion to help identify the limited set of indicators.



5. **Being included in more than one indicator framework** was considered to ensure that the proposal of a limited set of indicators maximizes synergies and avoids duplication, and builds on existing frameworks, in particular the SDGs, in line with Para. 70 of the IMRF. Sixty-three per cent of respondents to the questionnaire agreed that the proposal for a limited set of indicators should build on the SDG indicator framework.
6. **Data availability by country** was included because 77 per cent of questionnaire respondents agreed that the proposal for a limited set of indicators should take this criterion into consideration. Availability of data for a large number of UN Member States is one of the criteria that is often used to assess the relevance of a global monitoring framework. The threshold of 50 per cent or more of countries was chosen because it is one of the measures used by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)⁵ to classify SDG indicators by tier. The same cut-off is also being used to classify the indicators to monitor the Global Compact on Refugees. It applies only to countries where the indicator is relevant.
7. **Data availability by region** was considered important due to promote a voluntary yet global approach to monitor progress related to the implementation of the GCM, and one which is relevant to countries and migrants in all regions. Eighty-five per cent of questionnaire respondents agreed that the proposal for a limited set of indicators should provide a basis for international comparisons across countries and regions. The threshold of all regions was chosen because it is one of the measures used by IAEG-SDGs to classify SDG indicators by tier. It is also being used to classify the indicators to monitor the Global Compact on Refugees. It applies only to regions where the indicator is relevant.
8. The **availability of a time series**, operationalized here in terms of the framework having data for two or more points in time, is critical for measuring change. Paragraph 70 of the IMRF Progress Declaration called explicitly for “conducting inclusive reviews of progress related to the implementation of the Global Compact”, which requires data for more than one point in time. Ninety-four per cent of questionnaire respondents also agreed that the proposal for a limited set of indicators should allow monitoring progress over time.
9. **Timeliness** was included because the purpose of the proposal for a limited set of indicators is to support Member States who wish to use it to monitor progress related to the implementation of the GCM. Indicators that rely on data that are no longer timely would be of limited relevance for that purpose. The year 2018 (when the GCM was adopted) was chosen as the cut off to define timeliness. This means that at least some of the data in the indicator framework considered is from 5 years ago or less as of 2023.

3. Comparison of indicators in terms of scope and coverage

⁵ The IAEG-SDGs is composed of Member States and including regional and international agencies as observers. The IAEG-SDGs was tasked with developing and implementing the global indicator framework for the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda.



The workstream compared the 394 indicators listed in Annex 1 based on the nine criteria identified in section 2.3. Of the indicators considered in Mapping 2, 127 were part of an indicator framework that was **endorsed by an intergovernmental body**. In addition, 100 indicators **covered 2 or more objectives of the GCM**, while 230 indicators **covered 2 or more guiding principles of the GCM**, meaning that they were multipurpose.

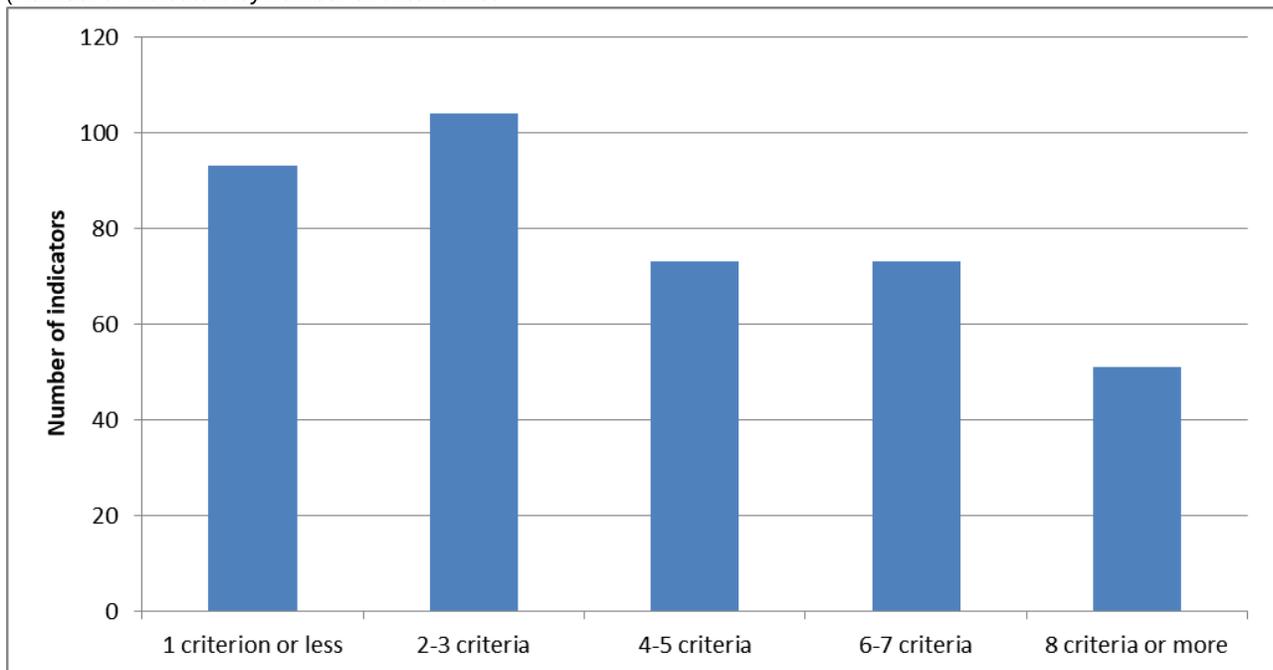
Among the indicators considered, 209 had **an agreed methodology**, while 60 belonged to **two or more indicator frameworks**. In terms of data availability, 158 indicators had data available for **50 per cent or more of all countries** or **data for all regions**. In addition, 175 of the indicators considered had **data for 2 or more years**. For 315 indicators, **at least some data** were **available since 2018**.

3.1 Summary of the comparison based on the nine criteria

The comparison of indicators yielded a snapshot of their coverage and scope. It showed that the 394 indicators considered vary greatly in terms of the criteria considered (Figure 3). Ninety-three of the indicators met one or none of the selected criteria, among these 35 of the 39 new or additional indicators suggested by members of the workstream. 104 indicators fulfilled between two and three criteria, 73 indicators met four or five criteria, 73 indicators fulfilled six or seven of the criteria, while 51 indicators met eight or more of the criteria considered.

Figure 3.
Comparison of indicators based on the nine criteria

(Number of indicators by number of criteria met)

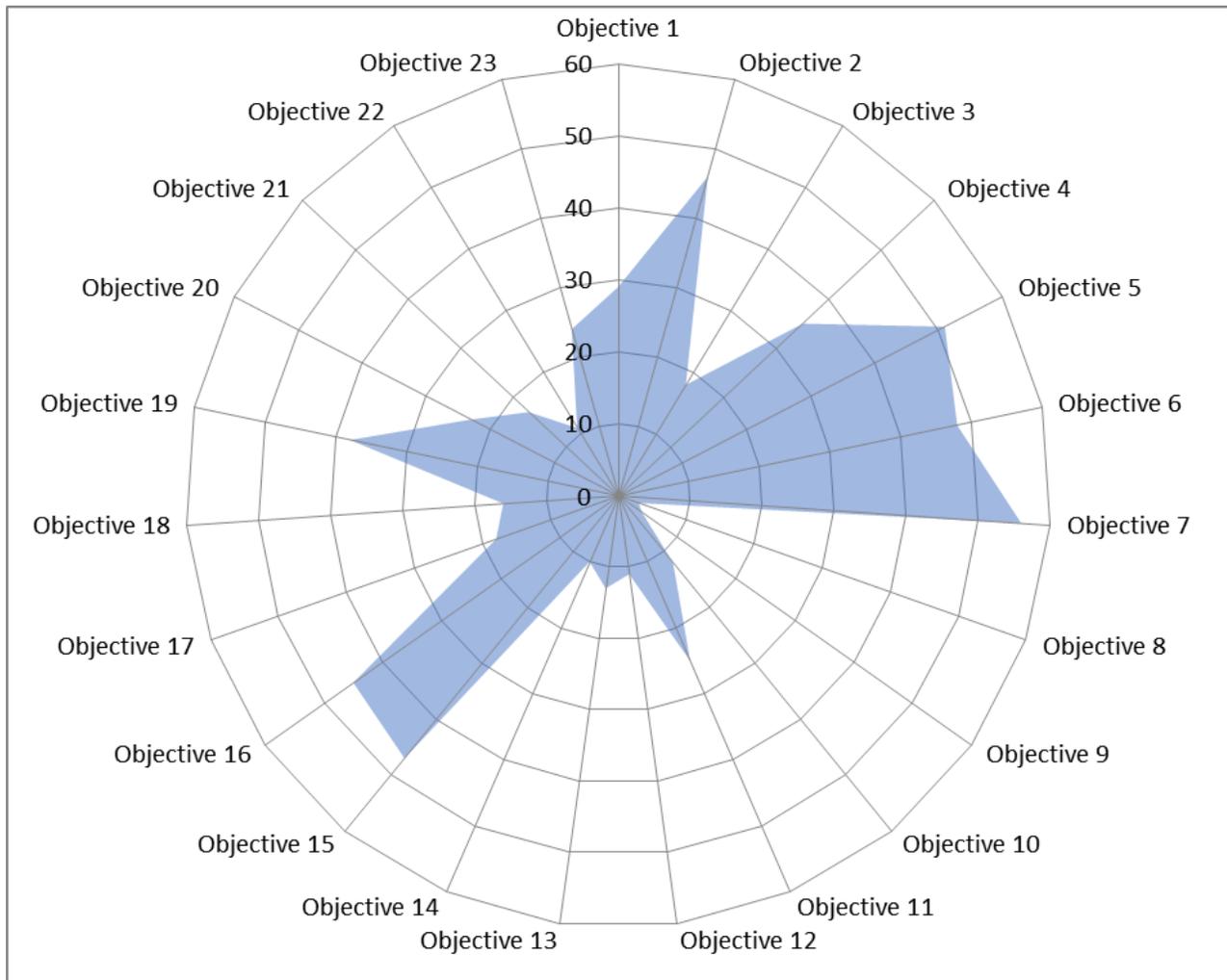


3.2 Indicators according to the GCM objectives or guiding principles

The number of indicators relevant to the 23 objectives of the GCM varies greatly (Figure 4). “Objective 7 - Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration”, had the largest number of indicators that were potentially relevant for monitoring its achievement (56 indicators), followed by “Objective 5 - Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration” (51); “Objective 6 - Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work” (48); “Objective 15 - Provide access to basic services for migrants” (47); and “Objective 2 - Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin” (46).

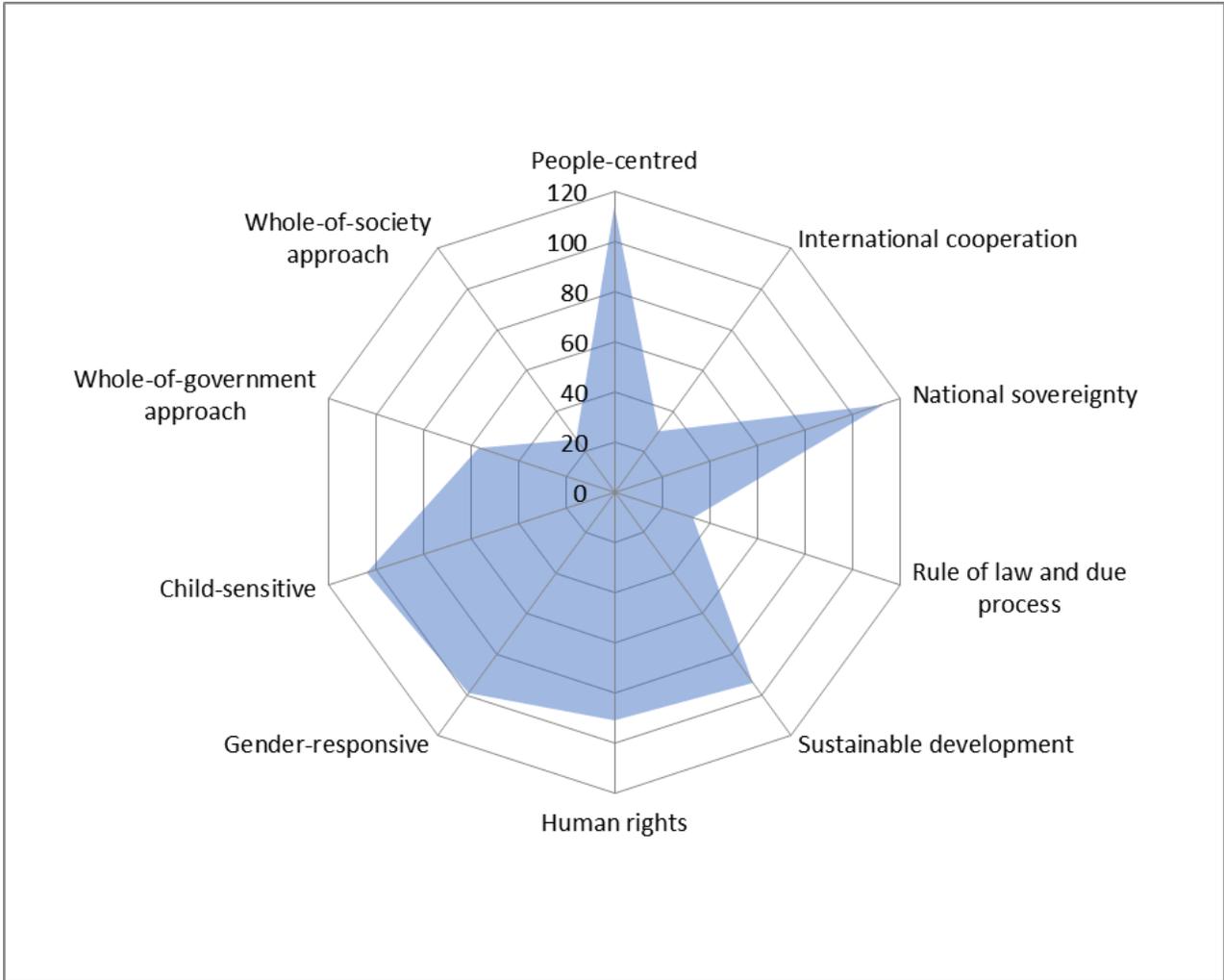
On the other end of the spectrum, “Objective 8 - Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants” had the smallest number of potentially relevant indicators (3 indicators); followed by “Objective – 9 Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants” (4); and “Objective 14 - Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle” (10).

Figure 4.
Indicators per GCM objective
(Number)



There were also considerable differences in the number of indicators relevant for monitoring the implementation of the 10 guiding principles, with values ranging from 114 possible indicators for the principle “People-centred” to 26 indicators for the principle “Whole-of-society approach” (Figure 5).

Figure 5.
Number of indicators per GCM guiding principle





4. Indicators presented according to the GCM objectives for which they might be relevant

The sections below list the indicators relevant to each of the 23 objectives of the GCM, highlighting, for each one, which of the nine criteria were fulfilled. To facilitate the legibility and comparability of the lists, the following symbols were used to denote when the criteria were met:

- Endorsement by an intergovernmental body **C1**
- Covers more than one objective of the GCM **C2**
- Covers more than one principle of the GCM **C3**
- Has an agreed methodology **C4**
- Multi-framework indicator **C5**
- Data availability by country **C6**
- Data availability by region **C7**
- The availability of a time series **C8**
- Timeliness **C9**

In addition, the texts of indicators belonging to an indicator framework endorsed by an intergovernmental body were indicated in bold. The indicators are presented arranged in decreasing order by the number of criteria fulfilled. Indicators that fulfil 8 or more criteria are shaded in light blue.

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

Based on the analysis presented in the previous sections, the following 29 indicators were found to be potentially relevant for objective 1 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
1. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
2. Whether the Government has institutions, policies or strategies to facilitate whole-of-government/evidence-based migration policies	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 2)
3. Number/proportion of international migrants in the total resident population	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	EGEMIS, IDAC
4. Whether the Government takes measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 4)
5. Total net migration over a given year	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	EGMIS
6. Whether or not the Government has a mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 2, sub-category 5)
7. Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (17.18.2)
8. Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (17.18.3)
9. Annual number of immigrants	C1 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9	EGEMIS, IDAC
10. Whether or not the country regularly (e.g. on a quarterly or annual basis) publishes information about its counter-trafficking activities	C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
11. Annual number of emigrants	C1 C3 C4 C8 C9	EGMIS
12. Existence of a national assessment for monitoring labour market demand for immigrants (e.g. shortage occupation lists)	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
13. Existence of a national assessment for monitoring the domestic labour supply and the effects of emigrants on the domestic labour market	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
14. 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)	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI



15. Whether or not there are questions on migration in the national census	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
16. Number and percentage of asylum seeker children among the population of interest	C3 C6 C7 C9	IDAC
17. Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring	C1 C3 C4	SDG (17.18.1)
18. Whether or not the country collects and publishes migration data disaggregated by sex (Outside the census)	C4 C8 C9	MGI
19. Whether or not the country collects data on the labour market disaggregated by migration status and sex	C4 C8 C9	MGI
20. Number of foreign citizens who obtained citizenship over a given year	C1 C3	EGMIS
21. Number of children in a country who were forcibly displaced for the first time during a specified period of time	C2 C3	IDAC
22. Whether or not the national migration strategy addresses migration linked to environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change	C4 C9	MGI
23. MIPEX score on Integration policies (eight dimensions: Labour market mobility, Education, Health, Political participation, Family reunion, Antidiscrimination, Access to nationality, Permanent residence)	C3	Commitment to Development Index: Migration
24. Number and percentage of total number of asylum-seeking children who received a decision during a period of time among the population of interest	C3	IDAC
25. Whether or not the country includes international migration as a topic in the national statistical development plan	C3	Other framework or new indicator
26. Whether or not the country makes a distinction between citizenship and nationality	C9	IMISEM
27. Female immigrants as a percentage of total immigrants		Commitment to Development Index: Migration
28. Immigrants per 1,000 population (poverty-weighted by country of origin)		Commitment to Development Index: Migration



29. Whether or not the country publishes annual data on inflows and outflows of international migrants

Other
framework or
new indicator



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

The following 46 indicators are potentially relevant to objective 2 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
1. Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (1.1.1)
2. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (1.2.1)
3. 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	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (1.3.1)
4. Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.2.1)
5. Proportion of individuals using the Internet	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (17.8.1)
6. Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (4.1.2)
7. Proportion of women in managerial positions	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (5.5.2)
8. Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (6.2.1)
9. Proportion of population with access to electricity	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (7.1.1)
10. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (8.5.2)
11. Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (8.6.1)
12. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
13. Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8	SDG (11.1.1)
14. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C9	SDG (5.2.1)



previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age		
15. Employment to population ratio and absolute number of the working-age population that is employed	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	EGMIS
16. Labour force participation rate and absolute number of persons in the labour force	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	EGMIS
17. Whether or not the Government aligns, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 4, sub-category 1)
18. Whether the Government takes measures to address the mobility dimensions of crises	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 5)
19. Whether or not the Government has contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 5, sub-category 2)
20. Health worker density and distribution	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (3.c.1)
21. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9	SDG (4.3.1)
22. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (6.1.1)
23. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9	SDG (8.3.1)
24. Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (1.5.3)
25. Whether or not the Government has a national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 5, sub-category 4)
26. Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.4)
27. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	SDG (5.1.1)
28. 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	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C9	SDG (5.2.2)
29. Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8	SDG (5.b.1)
30. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8	SDG (8.8.1)
31. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	SDG (8.8.2)



Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

32. Inclusion of migration issues in recovery strategies	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
33. Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	C1 C2 C4 C8 C9	SDG (1.a.2)
34. 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	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	SDG (10.3.1 & 16.b.1)
35. Labour share of GDP	C1 C4 C6 C7 C9	SDG (10.4.1)
36. Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	SDG (16.1.3)
37. Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	C1 C2 C4 C8 C9	SDG (16.10.1)
38. Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8	SDG (4.5.1)
39. 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	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	SDG (4.6.1)
40. Existence of a national Disaster Risk Reduction strategy with specific provisions for preventing and addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
41. Existence of an emergency management framework with specific measures to provide assistance to migrants before, during and post crisis in the country	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
42. Whether or not the country includes human mobility considerations in its relevant environmental and climate change policies	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
43. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	C1 C4 C8 C9	SDG (1.5.4)



44. Redistributive impact of fiscal policy

C1 C4 C9

SDG (10.4.2)

45. Number of children in a country who were forcibly displaced for the first time during a specified period of time

C2 C3

IDAC

46. Whether or not the country regularly collects and publishes data on disaster displacement

C4 C9

MGI

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

The following 18 indicators are potentially relevant to objective 3 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
1. Proportion of individuals using the Internet	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (17.8.1)
2. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
3. Whether the Government has policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 6)
4. Whether the Government takes measures to address the mobility dimensions of crises	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 5)
5. Whether or not the Government has a system for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 5, sub-category 1)
6. Whether or not the Government has migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 6, sub-category 4)
7. 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)	C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
8. Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	C1 C4 C6 C7 C9	SDG (16.10.2)
9. Whether or not the government has a website clearly outlining visa options	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
10. Whether or not there are communication systems in place to receive information on the evolving nature of crises and how to access assistance, as well as a way for the public to communicate their needs to the government	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
11. Whether or not migrants (or other proxies of migrants such as asylum seekers, refugees, co-ethnics, domestic workers, agricultural workers, doctors, permanent residents) can	C2 C3 C9	IMISEM



be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies		
12. Whether or not the country has ratified ILO Conventions on freedom of association and collective bargaining (No. 87 and 98)	C3 C8 C9	Other framework or new indicator MGI
13. Existence of a national Travel Advisory service to provide citizens with regularly updated travel warnings and recommendations about safety and security conditions in destinations around the world	C4 C9	
14. Whether or not there are penalties for aiding undocumented migrants (fine, imprisonment)	C2 C9	IMISEM
15. Existence during 2017 of campaigns to discourage emigration	C9	IMISEM
16. Existence during 2017 of campaigns to encourage emigration	C9	IMISEM
17. Whether or not countries have appropriate mechanisms (e.g. hotlines in relevant ministries and homeland agencies) for migrants to lodge complaints and concerns during the migration journey in relation to their integration	C3	Other framework or new indicator
18. Whether or not countries have the appropriate mechanisms (e.g. labour ministry helpdesk, education abroad helpdesk, migrant resource centre) to support migrants with information on their prospective migration journey at pre-departure stage in country of origin	C3	Other framework or new indicator

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

The following 35 indicators are potentially relevant to objective 4 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
1. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C9	SDG (16.9.1)
2. Ratification of the conventions on statelessness	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
3. Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	C1 C2 C4 C8 C9	SDG (5.6.1)
4. Whether or not the country keeps records of nationals living abroad (countries of origin)	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
5. Existence of consular support (in kind or financial) to independent emigrant associations	C2 C3 C9	IMISEM
6. Possibility for migrants who reside in the country without proof of legal identity to access civil registration services	C3 C4 C9	MGI
7. Proportion of returnees with legally recognized documentation and credentials	C2 C3 C4	GCR
8. Existence of new consular functions (mobile consulates, open on weekends, online services)	C2 C9	IMISEM
9. Number of consulates	C2 C9	IMISEM
10. Proportion of refugees who are able to move freely within the host country	C2 C4	GCR
11. Whether or not all immigrants are issued legal compulsory identification documents (e.g. residence permit, IDs)	C3 C9	IMISEM
12. Whether or not the country deprives national citizens by naturalization of nationality (or provide for the involuntary loss of it) for having acquired a foreign one (i.e. of their place of residence)	C3 C9	IMISEM
13. Whether or not the country facilitates the acquisition of nationality by a refugee in its territory	C3 C9	IMISEM
14. Whether or not the country facilitates the naturalization of a stateless person in its territory	C3 C9	IMISEM
15. Whether or not the country makes any differentiation of naturalization procedures	C3 C9	IMISEM



- with regard to a person who has benefited from regularization programs
16. Whether or not the country provides for a child to acquire nationality by birth in the territory irrespective of the birthplace of the parents **C3 C9** IMISEM
 17. Whether or not the country provides for a person who has or has had irregular migrant status who can however prove having had resided long enough in the country to apply for naturalization **C3 C9** IMISEM
 18. Whether or not the country provides for a special (e.g. quicker, easier) acquisition of nationality by a person who is a national of a specific country **C3 C9** IMISEM
 19. Whether or not the country provides for acquisition of nationality by a person who has an affinity with its culture or is somehow defined as co-ethnic **C3 C9** IMISEM
 20. Whether or not the country provides for acquisition of nationality by a person who has resided in the country for a very long time **C3 C9** IMISEM
 21. Whether or not the country provides for acquisition of nationality by the child of a person who is already a national citizen **C3 C9** IMISEM
 22. Whether or not the country provides for acquisition of nationality by the spouse or registered partner of a person who is already a national citizen **C3 C9** IMISEM
 23. Whether or not the country provides for acquisition of nationality of minors who reside for a certain period or schooling in the country **C3 C9** IMISEM
 24. Whether or not the country provides for children to acquire nationality by birth in the territory only if their parents were also born there **C3 C9** IMISEM
 25. Whether or not the country provides for the acquisition of nationality by a person who has special achievements/talents **C3 C9** IMISEM
 26. Whether or not the country provides for the acquisition of nationality by a person with special financial assets or persons who invest money in the country **C3 C9** IMISEM
 27. Whether or not the country provides for the acquisition of nationality by a relative other than the spouse or child of a person who is already a citizen **C3 C9** IMISEM
 28. Whether or not the country provides standard naturalization procedure for immigrants due to residence in the country **C3 C9** IMISEM



29. Whether or not the country requires applicants to naturalization by residence to renounce their previous nationality	C3 C9	IMISEM
30. Whether or not the country restricts citizenship (i.e. mainly political-electoral rights, either passive or active) of those who have naturalized and have another/other nationality/ies	C3 C9	IMISEM
31. Whether or not various categories of migrants (asylum seekers, refugees, co-ethnics, domestic workers, agricultural workers, doctors, permanent residents) have the right not to have identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)	C3 C9	IMISEM
32. Cost of ordinary passport	C9	IMISEM
33. Number and percentage of stateless children among the population of interest	C3	IDAC
34. Whether or not the country of origin provides for reacquisition of nationality for former nationals	C9	IMISEM
35. Whether or not the state collects biometric information from all citizens for example for passports	C9	IMISEM

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

The following 51 indicators were found to be potentially relevant for objective 5 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
1. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
2. Whether the Government has institutions, policies or strategies to facilitate whole-of-government/evidence-based migration policies	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 2)
3. Whether the Government has measures to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation in migration policy	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 3)
4. Whether or not the Government has an interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 3, sub-category 1)
5. Whether or not the Government has bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 3, sub-category 2)
6. Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (4.b.1)
7. Labour force participation rate and absolute number of persons in the labour force	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	EGMIS
8. 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)	C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
9. Whether or not the Government has a dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 2, sub-category 1)
10. Whether the Government takes measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 4)
11. Whether or not the Government aligns, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 4, sub-category 1)
12. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9	SDG (4.3.1)
13. Whether or not the country has specific provisions to make exceptions to the	C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI



	immigration procedures for migrants whose country of origin is experiencing a crisis		
14.	Whether or not the Government has a national policy or strategy for regular migration pathways, including labour migration	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 2, sub-category 2)
15.	Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8	SDG (8.8.1)
16.	Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	SDG (8.8.2)
17.	Existence of a defined programme for managing labour immigration (i.e. adjusting visa awards based on labour market demand) into the country	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
18.	Visa or residency categories for which family reunification is possible	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
19.	Whether or not the country has different types of visas to attract specific labour skills	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
20.	Whether or not the country has any formal bilateral labour agreements (BLAs) in place	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
21.	Existence of license system to recognize and authorize emigration brokers (i.e. persons or companies dedicated to facilitating the immigration process to emigrants)	C2 C3 C9	IMISEM
22.	Duration the initial residence permit for recognized refugees	C3 C9	IMISEM
23.	Existence of an established coordination mechanism to compile and harmonize migration data collected by different government agencies	C4 C9	MGI
24.	Proportion of refugees who are able to move freely within the host country	C2 C4	GCR
25.	Whether or not an applicant has the right to appeal an application on refugee status that is rejected	C3 C9	IMISEM
26.	Whether or not it is possible for recognized refugees to change their migratory status	C3 C9	IMISEM
27.	Whether or not the country grants refugee status	C3 C9	IMISEM
28.	Whether or not the country has a visa scheme (entry track) for agricultural workers	C2 C9	IMISEM
29.	Whether or not the country has a visa scheme (entry track) for domestic workers	C2 C9	IMISEM
30.	Whether or not the country has group(s) of immigrants that are granted easier access to immigration and citizenship due to colonial	C3 C9	IMISEM



history, language, religion, ancestry, and/or ill-treatment in the past		
31. Whether or not there is in the immigration law a specific provision by which the state can determine that certain countries or individuals under specific circumstances can be exempted from the regular visa procedures that apply to residence and work visas (excluding tourists, and regional migrants) (e.g. entry of Spätaussiedler or Jewish immigrants in Germany)	C2 C9	IMISEM
32. Whether or not various categories of migrants (asylum seekers, refugees, co-ethnics, domestic workers, agricultural workers, doctors, permanent residents) can bring their families to their country of residence	C3 C9	IMISEM
33. Whether or not various categories of migrants (asylum seekers, refugees, co-ethnics, domestic workers, agricultural workers, doctors, permanent residents) have the right to move freely within or outside the country	C3 C9	IMISEM
34. Duration of the resident permit validity	C9	IMISEM
35. Existence of national instruments for admission and stay for migrants from countries affected by sudden-onset disaster	C3	Other framework or new indicator
36. Existence of pathways for entry, residence and work for people affected by climate change	C3	Other framework or new indicator
37. Existence of required level of language skills (language test)	C9	IMISEM
38. Existence, in the past decade, of any amnesty program for irregular immigrants or any permanent regularization	C9	IMISEM
39. Maximum length of application procedure for asylum seekers in months for immigrants (or other proxies for immigrants such as asylum seekers, refugees, co-ethnics, domestic workers, agricultural workers, doctors, permanent residents)	C9	IMISEM
40. Number of entry tracks	C9	IMISEM
41. Participation in bilateral, subregional, regional cooperation efforts to support permanent migration pathways for people compelled to leave their countries of origin owing to slow-onset disasters, adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation in cases where adaptation in or return to their country of origin is not possible	C3	Other framework or new indicator



42. Participation in bilateral, subregional, regional cooperation efforts to support temporary or seasonal migration solutions for people increasingly affected by slow-onset disasters, adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation	C3	Other framework or new indicator
43. Reasons for co-ethnicity (Shared language, religion, ethnicity, etc.)	C9	IMISEM
44. Whether or not applicants for permanent resettlement need to be born before or after a certain date to be eligible	C9	IMISEM
45. Whether or not the country has a general quota (numerical limit) for immigration	C9	IMISEM
46. Whether or not the country has a list of countries whose nationals are banned for immigration in this country	C9	IMISEM
47. Whether or not the country has a specific quota (numerical limit) for certain categories of immigrants (highly skilled, low skilled, refugees, co-ethnics)	C9	IMISEM
48. Whether or not the country has a visa scheme (entry track) for medical doctors	C9	IMISEM
49. Whether or not the country has categories of excluded persons from immigration	C9	IMISEM
50. Whether or not there is a permanent residence scheme for immigrants (or other proxies for immigrants such as asylum seekers, refugees, co-ethnics, domestic workers, agricultural workers, doctors, permanent residents)	C9	IMISEM
51. Number of migrants admitted through complementary pathways, including humanitarian visas, for migrants compelled to leave their countries owing to sudden onset disasters or other precarious situations		Other framework or new indicator

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

The following 48 indicators were found to be potentially relevant for objective 6 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
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	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (1.3.1)
2. Proportion of women in managerial positions	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (5.5.2)
3. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (8.5.2)
4. Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (8.6.1)
5. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
6. Whether the Government provides non-nationals equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights (regardless of immigration status or only for those with legal immigration status)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 1)
7. Whether or not the Government provides non-nationals equal access to equal pay for equal work (regardless of immigration status or only for those with legal immigration status)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 1, sub-category 3)
8. Employment to population ratio and absolute number of the working-age population that is employed	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	EGMIS
9. Labour force participation rate and absolute number of persons in the labour force	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	EGMIS
10. Whether the Government takes measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 4)
11. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9	SDG (8.3.1)
12. Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9	SDG (8.5.1)



13. Ability of all foreign residents to accept public-sector employment under the same conditions as nationals (excluding exercise of public authority—e.g. police, defense, heads of units or divisions—but not excluding civil servants and permanent staff)	C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
14. Ability of all foreign residents to take up self-employed activity under the same conditions as nationals	C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
15. Ability of foreign residents to accept any private-sector employment under the same conditions as nationals	C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
16. Categories of foreign residents having equal access to employment as nationals	C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
17. Categories of foreign residents having equal access to self-employment as nationals	C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
18. Whether or not the Government promotes fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 4, sub-category 5)
19. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	SDG (5.1.1)
20. 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	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C9	SDG (5.2.2)
21. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8	SDG (8.8.1)
22. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	SDG (8.8.2)
23. Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	C1 C2 C4 C8 C9	SDG (1.a.2)
24. Labour share of GDP	C1 C4 C6 C7 C9	SDG (10.4.1)
25. Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	SDG (10.7.1)
26. Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8	SDG (4.5.1)



available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

27. Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	SDG (8.7.1)
28. Number of ratifications of international migration conventions (1949 Convention concerning Migration for Employment (No. 97); 1975 Convention concerning Migrations in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers (No. 143); 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children)	C2 C6 C7 C8 C9	Commitment to Development Index: Migration
29. Ratification of the revised ILO Migration for Employment Convention and, if yes, date of ratification	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
30. Ratification of the Supplementary Provisions of the ILO Migrant Workers Convention	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
31. Whether or not the country has developed measures that promote ethical recruitment for migrant workers	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
32. Whether or not the country has developed mechanisms to protect the rights of its nationals working abroad	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
33. Whether or not there are measures in place to promote gender equality for migrants in the labour force	C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	MGI
34. Proportion of refugees who have access to decent work	C3 C4 C6 C7	GCR
35. Existence of license system to recognize and authorize emigration brokers (i.e. persons or companies dedicated to facilitating the immigration process to emigrants)	C2 C3 C9	IMISEM
36. Whether or not migrants (or other proxies of migrants such as asylum seekers, refugees, co-ethnics, domestic workers, agricultural workers, doctors, permanent residents) can be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies	C2 C3 C9	IMISEM
37. Whether or not migrants (or other proxies of migrants such as asylum seekers, refugees, co-ethnics, domestic workers, agricultural workers, doctors, permanent residents) have access to the labour market, to self-employment, or to employment in schools,	C2 C3 C9	IMISEM



public administrations, the police, or the armed forces		
38. Share of migrant workers who did not have to pay any fee for recruitment	C1 C3	EGMIS
39. Whether or not migrants (or other proxies of migrants such as asylum seekers, refugees, co-ethnics, domestic workers, agricultural workers, doctors, permanent residents) have access to public employment services	C3 C9	IMISEM
40. Whether or not the country grants asylum seekers the possibility to work during the process of application	C3 C9	IMISEM
41. Whether or not the country has a visa scheme (entry track) for agricultural workers	C2 C9	IMISEM
42. Whether or not the country has a visa scheme (entry track) for domestic workers	C2 C9	IMISEM
43. Whether or not the country has measures to combat migrant labour exploitation	C4 C9	MGI
44. Whether or not the State has a license system to recognize and authorize immigration brokers (i.e. persons or companies dedicated to ease the immigration process)	C2 C9	IMISEM
45. Whether or not there are penalties for employers that hire migrant workers without a legal work permit (fine, imprisonment)	C2 C9	IMISEM
46. Whether or not there is in the immigration law a specific provision by which the state can determine that certain countries or individuals under specific circumstances can be exempted from the regular visa procedures that apply to residence and work visas (excluding tourists, and regional migrants) (e.g. entry of Spaätaussiedler or Jewish immigrants in Germany)	C2 C9	IMISEM
47. Whether or not the country has a labour migration scheme that allows immigrants to enter the country to work in any capacity	C9	IMISEM
48. Whether or not various categories of migrants (asylum seekers, refugees, co-ethnics, domestic workers, agricultural workers, doctors, permanent residents) have access to unemployment benefits as compared with citizen residents	C9	IMISEM



**United Nations
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Objective 7. Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration

The following 56 indicators were found to be potentially relevant for objective 7 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
1. Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (1.1.1)
2. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (1.2.1)
3. Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.2.1)
4. Whether or not the Government has formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 2, sub-category 4)
5. Whether or not the Government has provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 6, sub-category 3)
6. Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.3)
7. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (16.1.1)
8. Under-5 mortality rate	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (3.2.1)
9. Suicide mortality rate	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (3.4.2)
10. Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (4.1.1)
11. Proportion of women in managerial positions	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (5.5.2)
12. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
13. Whether the Government provides non-nationals equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights (regardless of immigration status or only for those with legal immigration status)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 1)



14. Whether or not the Government provides non-nationals equal access to equal pay for equal work (regardless of immigration status or only for those with legal immigration status)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 1, sub-category 3)
15. Whether the Government has policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 6)
16. Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8	SDG (11.1.1)
17. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8	SDG (16.2.2)
18. Prevalence of undernourishment	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (2.1.1)
19. Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (2.2.2)
20. Maternal mortality ratio	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (3.1.1)
21. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C9	SDG (5.2.1)
22. Whether the Government takes measures to address the mobility dimensions of crises	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 5)
23. Whether or not the Government has a system for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 5, sub-category 1)
24. Whether or not the Government has contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 5, sub-category 2)
25. Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	C1 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (3.7.2)
26. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9	SDG (8.3.1)
27. Life expectancy at birth	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	EGMIS



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| 28. Whether or not the country has specific provisions to make exceptions to the immigration procedures for migrants whose country of origin is experiencing a crisis | C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9 | MGI |
| 29. 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 | C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9 | SDG (10.7.2, Domain 5, sub-category 5) |
| 30. Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms | C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9 | SDG (16.3.1) |
| 31. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex | C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9 | SDG (5.1.1) |
| 32. 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 | C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C9 | SDG (5.2.2) |
| 33. Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 | C1 C4 C5 C6 C7 C9 | SDG (5.3.1) |
| 34. Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education | C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C9 | SDG (5.6.2) |
| 35. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status | C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8 | SDG (8.8.1) |
| 36. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status | C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9 | SDG (8.8.2) |
| 37. 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 | C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9 | MGI |



- languages, provide information on visa and return processes or information targeted at specific media channels)
38. **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** C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 SDG (10.3.1 & 16.b.1)
39. **Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination** C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 SDG (10.7.1)
40. **Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months** C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 SDG (16.1.3)
41. **Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated** C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 SDG (4.5.1)
42. **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** C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 SDG (4.6.1)
43. **Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age** C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 SDG (8.7.1)
44. **Prevalence of obesity among children and adolescents, BMI > +2 standard deviations above the median (crude estimate) (%)** C3 C6 C7 C8 C9 IDAC
45. **Whether or not the country has a contingency plan to manage large-scale population movements in times of crisis** C4 C6 C7 C8 C9 MGI
46. **Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month** C1 C3 C4 C5 SDG (16.2.1)
47. **Existence of national policies and procedures to timely identify migrants in vulnerable situations and provide them with adequate referral and protection services** C3 C4 C8 C9 MGI
48. **Proportion of refugee and host community population living below the national poverty line of the host country** C3 C4 C6 C7 GCR



49. Refugees hosted per 1,000 population	C6 C7 C8 C9	Commitment to Development Index: Migration IMISEM
50. Whether or not migrants (or other proxies of migrants such as asylum seekers, refugees, co-ethnics, domestic workers, agricultural workers, doctors, permanent residents) can be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies	C2 C3 C9	IMISEM
51. Whether or not there are penalties for aiding undocumented migrants (fine, imprisonment)	C2 C9	IMISEM
52. Whether or not there are penalties for employers that hire migrant workers without a legal work permit (fine, imprisonment)	C2 C9	IMISEM
53. Whether or not there are penalties for immigrants for forged or expired documents (expulsion, fine, imprisonment)	C2 C9	IMISEM
54. Number and percentage of children who are arriving unaccompanied and separated	C3	IDAC
55. Proportion of children on the move who were provided with a sustainable solution based on a best interest procedure	C3	IDAC
56. Whether or not there are penalties for landlords who rent shelter to migrants without a regular migrant status (fine, imprisonment)	C9	IMISEM



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

The following 3 indicators were found to be potentially relevant for objective 8 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
1. Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.3)
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	C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	MGI
3. Whether or not there are penalties for immigrants for forged or expired documents (expulsion, fine, imprisonment)	C2 C9	IMISEM



Objective 9. Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants

The following 4 indicators were found to be potentially relevant for objective 9 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
1. Whether or not the Government has formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 6, sub-category 5)
2. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
3. Whether the Government has policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 6)
4. Whether or not the country has formal cooperation agreements/arrangements with other countries to prevent and counter the smuggling of migrants	C3 C4 C9	MGI



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

The following 12 indicators were found to be potentially relevant for objective 10 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
1. Whether or not the Government has formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 6, sub-category 5)
2. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
3. Whether the Government has policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 6)
4. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8	SDG (16.2.2)
5. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	SDG (8.8.2)
6. Whether or not the country regularly (e.g. on a quarterly or annual basis) publishes information about its counter-trafficking activities	C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
7. Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	SDG (10.7.1)
8. Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	SDG (8.7.1)
9. Number of ratifications of international migration conventions (1949 Convention concerning Migration for Employment (No. 97); 1975 Convention concerning Migrations in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers (No. 143); 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children)	C2 C6 C7 C8 C9	Commitment to Development Index: Migration
10. Whether or not the country has systems in place, including formal cooperation agreements/arrangements with other	C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	MGI



countries, to trace and identify missing migrants within the national territory

11. Whether recruitment agencies are subject to regulation to uphold fair recruitment standards	Other framework or new indicator
12. Number of trained labour inspectors as a ratio of workforce	Other framework or new indicator

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

The following 25 indicators were found to be potentially relevant for objective 11 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
1. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
2. Whether or not the Government has an interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 3, sub-category 1)
3. Whether the Government has policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 6)
4. Whether or not the Government has a system to monitor visa overstays	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 6, sub-category 1)
5. Existence of a dedicated body tasked with integrated border control and security	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
6. Specific and regular training of border staff (e.g. specific training, as well as languages, gender and cultural aspects)	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
7. 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	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	SDG (10.3.1 & 16.b.1)
8. Estimated number of persons in detention due to entering the country irregularly in a given year	C1 C2 C3 C5	IDAC
9. Estimated average duration of time in detention due to entering the country illegally in a given year	C1 C2 C3	EGMIS
10. Annual number of deportations	C1 C3	EGMIS
11. Annual number of regularizations	C1 C3	EGMIS
12. Estimated annual number of individuals who arrived irregularly	C1 C3	EGMIS
13. Estimated number of the resident population considered irregular migrants	C1 C3	EGMIS
14. Existence of a maximum of days to process the application of asylum seekers	C3 C9	IMISEM
15. Existence of conditions or restrictions for the exercise of citizen rights if individual has dual or multiple nationalities (nationals by naturalization)	C2 C9	IMISEM



16. Whether or not asylum seekers can file an application for asylum from outside the destination country's territory	C3 C9	IMISEM
17. Whether or not the attempt to leave the country is punishable by law	C3 C9	IMISEM
18. Existence of formal agreements and coordination mechanisms between border control/security forces and governmental and non-governmental systems for the protection of vulnerable persons, to ensure the appropriate referral of vulnerable persons (including children and families with children) at borders	C3	Other framework or new indicator
19. Whether citizens can only stay abroad for a given maximum of days	C9	IMISEM
20. Whether or not an authorization is necessary to emigrate (e.g. local police certificate, superior/employer's permission, proof of income, mandatory registration abroad)	C9	IMISEM
21. Whether or not applicants for permanent resettlement can file an application from outside the territory of the host country	C9	IMISEM
22. Whether or not the country has quotas to emigrate based on ethnicity or income	C9	IMISEM
23. Whether or not the State of origin pays a lump sum incentive to citizens willing to emigrate	C9	IMISEM
24. Whether prospective emigrants need to make a deposit before emigrating	C9	IMISEM
25. Whether prospective emigrants need to pay a fee before emigrating	C9	IMISEM

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

The following 11 indicators were found to be potentially relevant for objective 12 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
1. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
2. Whether the Government has policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 6)
3. Whether or not the Government has migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 6, sub-category 4)
4. Whether or not the Government has pre-arrival authorization controls	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 6, sub-category 2)
5. 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)	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
6. Existence of a formal system for applying for specific visa types prior to arrival	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
7. Status of asylum seekers whose applications are rejected (Immediate deportation, Issued a temporary certificate and then deportation, Issued a temporary certificate and possibility of applying to other visa, Incarceration, Not specified in regulations)	C2 C3 C9	IMISEM
8. Whether or not the country restricts refugee status to certain nationalities or based on age, gender, marital status	C3 C9	IMISEM
9. Whether or not the State has a license system to recognize and authorize immigration brokers (i.e. persons or companies dedicated to ease the immigration process)	C2 C9	IMISEM
10. Whether or not there are penalties for airlines or other carriers subject to penalties (fines, imprisonment and/or other penalties) for bringing passengers lacking relevant documentation (such as entry permits or passports)	C9	IMISEM
11. Presence of trained social welfare/child protection staffing at borders/during the initial processing of arrivals		Other framework or new indicator



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

The following 13 indicators were found to be potentially relevant for objective 13 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
1. Whether or not the Government has provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 6, sub-category 3)
2. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
3. Whether the Government has policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 6)
4. Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (16.3.2)
5. 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	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	SDG (10.3.1 & 16.b.1)
6. Estimated number of persons in detention due to entering the country irregularly in a given year	C1 C2 C3 C5	IDAC
7. Estimated average duration of time in detention due to entering the country illegally in a given year	C1 C2 C3	EGMIS
8. Status of asylum seekers whose applications are rejected (Immediate deportation, Issued a temporary certificate and then deportation, Issued a temporary certificate and possibility of applying to other visa, Incarceration, Not specified in regulations)	C2 C3 C9	IMISEM
9. Whether or not the country has a policy or strategy to ensure that migrant detention is only used as a measure of last resort, and work towards non-custodial alternatives to detention (ATDs)	C3 C4 C9	MGI
10. Whether or not asylum seekers are detained while or after their claims are being processed	C3 C9	IMISEM



11. Whether or not there are penalties for immigrants for forged or expired documents (expulsion, fine, imprisonment)	C2 C9	IMISEM
12. Whether or not illegal residence in the country is considered a criminal or administrative offence	C9	IMISEM
13. Whether or not the country has a law or policy in place that prohibits immigration detention of children	C3	Other framework or new indicator



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

The following 10 indicators were found to be potentially relevant for objective 14 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
1. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
2. Whether the Government takes measures to address the mobility dimensions of crises	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 5)
3. Whether or not the Government has specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 5, sub-category 3)
4. Existence of institutions to assist nationals residing abroad (embassies or consulates, labour attachés, ministries/offices of diaspora)	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
5. Existence of consular support (in kind or financial) to independent emigrant associations	C2 C3 C9	IMISEM
6. Existence of a consultative body of emigrants at the national level	C3 C9	IMISEM
7. Existence of a consultative body of immigrants acting at the national level	C3 C9	IMISEM
8. Existence of a home country administration with competencies for emigrant policies in state of origin	C3 C9	IMISEM
9. Existence of new consular functions (mobile consulates, open on weekends, online services)	C2 C9	IMISEM
10. Number of consulates	C2 C9	IMISEM

Objective 15. Provide access to basic services for migrants

The following 47 indicators were found to be potentially relevant for objective 15 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
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	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (1.3.1)
2. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (16.1.1)
3. Proportion of individuals using the Internet	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (17.8.1)
4. Under-5 mortality rate	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (3.2.1)
5. Suicide mortality rate	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (3.4.2)
6. Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (4.1.1)
7. Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (4.1.2)
8. Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (6.2.1)
9. Proportion of population with access to electricity	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (7.1.1)
10. Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (8.6.1)
11. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (1.4.1)
12. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
13. Whether the Government provides non-nationals equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights (regardless of immigration status or only for those with legal immigration status)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 1)
14. Whether or not the Government provides non-nationals equal access to essential and/or emergency health care (regardless	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 1, sub-category 1)



	of immigration status or only for those with legal immigration status)		
15.	Whether or not the Government provides non-nationals equal access to public education (regardless of immigration status or only for those with legal immigration status)	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 1, sub-category 2)
16.	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8	SDG (11.1.1)
17.	Maternal mortality ratio	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (3.1.1)
18.	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (3.1.2)
19.	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (3.3.1)
20.	Coverage of essential health services	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (3.8.1)
21.	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (3.b.1)
22.	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C9	SDG (11.2.1)
23.	Health worker density and distribution	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (3.c.1)
24.	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9	SDG (4.3.1)
25.	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (6.1.1)
26.	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (3.4.1)
27.	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (3.7.1)
28.	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (3.8.2)
29.	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C9	SDG (5.6.2)
30.	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8	SDG (5.b.1)
31.	Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	SDG (8.8.2)



	collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status		
32.	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	C1 C2 C4 C8 C9	SDG (1.a.2)
33.	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	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	SDG (10.3.1 & 16.b.1)
34.	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8	SDG (4.5.1)
35.	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	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	SDG (4.6.1)
36.	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	C1 C2 C4 C8 C9	SDG (5.6.1)
37.	Out-of-school rate (1 year before primary, primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	C3 C6 C7 C8 C9	IDAC
38.	Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	C1 C3 C4 C5	SDG (4.2.1)
39.	Proportion of refugee children enrolled in the national education system (primary and secondary)	C3 C4 C8 C9	GCR
40.	Whether or not migrants can access scholarships awarded by the state of origin in the same conditions as resident citizens	C2 C3 C9	IMISEM
41.	Requirement that the applicant have to reside in a specific country to be entitled to easier access and right to permanent settlement	C3 C9	IMISEM
42.	Whether or not children of various categories of migrants (asylum seekers, refugees, co-ethnics, domestic workers, agricultural workers, doctors, permanent	C3 C9	IMISEM



residents) have access to compulsory education

43. Whether or not the state provide official translation or interpretation for the process of asylum seekers	C3 C9	IMISEM
44. Whether or not there are conditions for inclusion of various categories of migrants (asylum seekers, refugees, co-ethnics, domestic workers, agricultural workers, doctors, permanent residents) in the system of health care coverage	C3 C9	IMISEM
45. Whether or not there is public funding for bilingual education or media of majoritarian migrant groups	C3 C9	IMISEM
46. Number of children who receive mental health and psycho-social support services	C3	IDAC
47. Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice and law enforcement services	C3	IDAC



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

The following 45 indicators were found to be potentially relevant for objective 16 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
1. Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.2.1)
2. Whether or not the Government has formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 2, sub-category 4)
3. Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (4.1.1)
4. Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (4.1.2)
5. Proportion of women in managerial positions	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (5.5.2)
6. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (8.5.2)
7. Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (8.6.1)
8. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
9. Whether the Government has institutions, policies or strategies to facilitate whole-of-government/evidence-based migration policies	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 2)
10. Whether or not the Government has a national policy or strategy to promote the inclusion or integration of immigrants	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 2, sub-category 3)
11. Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8	SDG (11.1.1)
12. Employment to population ratio and absolute number of the working-age population that is employed	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	EGMIS



13. Labour force participation rate and absolute number of persons in the labour force	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	EGMIS
14. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9	SDG (4.3.1)
15. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9	SDG (8.3.1)
16. Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9	SDG (8.5.1)
17. Ability of all foreign residents to accept public-sector employment under the same conditions as nationals (excluding exercise of public authority—e.g. police, defense, heads of units or divisions—but not excluding civil servants and permanent staff)	C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
18. Ability of all foreign residents to take up self-employed activity under the same conditions as nationals	C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
19. Ability of foreign residents to accept any private-sector employment under the same conditions as nationals	C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
20. Categories of foreign residents having equal access to employment as nationals	C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
21. Categories of foreign residents having equal access to self-employment as nationals	C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
22. Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	SDG (16.3.1)
23. 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	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C9	SDG (5.2.2)
24. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8	SDG (8.8.1)
25. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	SDG (8.8.2)



26. Existence of an institution or body tasked with coordinating efforts to engage with its diaspora population	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
27. Whether or not all temporary foreign residents are entitled to apply for an indefinite residence permit under equal conditions	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
28. Whether or not the country has a scheme for allowing international students to work in the country after graduation	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
29. 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	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	SDG (10.3.1 & 16.b.1)
30. Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	SDG (10.7.1)
31. Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	SDG (16.1.3)
32. Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	C1 C2 C4 C8 C9	SDG (16.10.1)
33. Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	C1 C2 C3 C4 C9	SDG (16.7.2)
34. 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	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	SDG (4.6.1)
35. Existence of provisions that allow international students to work during the course of study	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
36. Whether or not the country allows equal access to university education for all international students (e.g. fees, access to specific courses, etc.)	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
37. Whether or not there are measures in place to promote gender equality for migrants in the labour force	C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	MGI
38. Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in	C1 C3 C4 C9	SDG (11.3.2)



urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

- | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------|
| 39. Whether or not migrants (or other proxies of migrants such as asylum seekers, refugees, co-ethnics, domestic workers, agricultural workers, doctors, permanent residents) have access to the labour market, to self-employment, or to employment in schools, public administrations, the police, or the armed forces | C2 C3 C9 | IMISEM |
| 40. Existence of immigrant integration agency in state of reception | C3 C9 | IMISEM |
| 41. Whether or not the country has restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants | C3 C9 | IMISEM |
| 42. Whether or not various categories of migrants (asylum seekers, refugees, co-ethnics, domestic workers, agricultural workers, doctors, permanent residents) can acquire property in the state of reception | C3 C9 | IMISEM |
| 43. Whether or not various categories of migrants (asylum seekers, refugees, co-ethnics, domestic workers, agricultural workers, doctors, permanent residents) have the obligation to comply with military service | C9 | IMISEM |
| 44. Whether or not various categories of migrants (asylum seekers, refugees, co-ethnics, domestic workers, agricultural workers, doctors, permanent residents) have the obligation to comply with social service | C9 | IMISEM |
| 45. Whether or not various categories of migrants (asylum seekers, refugees, co-ethnics, domestic workers, agricultural workers, doctors, permanent residents) have to pay income taxes in state of reception | C9 | IMISEM |
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Objective 17. Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration

The following 18 indicators were found to be potentially relevant for objective 17 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
1. Proportion of women in managerial positions	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (5.5.2)
2. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (8.5.2)
3. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
4. Whether the Government provides non-nationals equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights (regardless of immigration status or only for those with legal immigration status)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 1)
5. Whether the Government has policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 6)
6. Whether or not the Government provides non-nationals equal access to justice (regardless of immigration status or only for those with legal immigration status)	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 1, sub-category 5)
7. Whether or not the Government has migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 6, sub-category 4)
8. Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9	SDG (8.5.1)
9. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	SDG (5.1.1)
10. 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	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C9	SDG (5.2.2)
11. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	SDG (8.8.2)



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	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	SDG (10.3.1 & 16.b.1)
13. Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	SDG (16.1.3)
14. Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	C1 C2 C3 C4 C9	SDG (16.7.2)
15. Whether or not the country accounts for migrant workers' skills and capabilities when deciding whether to admit them	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
16. Whether or not the country has a policy or strategy to combat hate crimes, violence, xenophobia and discrimination against migrants	C3 C4 C8 C9	MGI
17. Labour force participation rate by sex, migrant category, education and place of birth (%)	C3 C4 C8 C9	Other framework or new indicator
18. Mean nominal monthly earnings of employees by sex and place of birth (local currency)	C3 C4 C8 C9	Other framework or new indicator

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

The following 16 indicators were found to be potentially relevant for objective 18 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
1. Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (8.6.1)
2. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
3. Whether or not the Government facilitates the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 4, sub-category 3)
4. Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (4.b.1)
5. Whether the Government takes measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 4)
6. Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9	SDG (8.5.1)
7. Whether or not the country participates in international schemes with common qualification frameworks (e.g. the European Qualifications Framework)	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
8. 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	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	SDG (4.6.1)
9. Whether or not the country has formalised criteria (accreditation) for recognising foreign qualifications (degrees, skills and competencies)	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
10. Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	C1 C3 C4 C8	SDG (4.4.1)
11. Whether or not migrants can access scholarships awarded by the state of origin in the same conditions as resident citizens	C2 C3 C9	IMISEM
12. Existence of brain circulation networks designed by the government to foster the exchange of knowledge between emigrants abroad and professionals in the state of origin	C3 C9	IMISEM



13. Improvement in secondary and tertiary enrolment ratios in the reporting period	C3	Other framework or new indicator
14. Proportion of employees with recent job training		Other framework or new indicator
15. Proportion of unemployed persons involved in skill upgrading and other training programmes, including publicly financed jobs		Other framework or new indicator
16. Proportion of workers employed after skill upgrading and other training programmes, including publicly financed jobs		Other framework or new indicator



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

The following 38 indicators were found to be potentially relevant for objective 19 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
1. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
2. Whether the Government has measures to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation in migration policy	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 3)
3. 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)	C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
4. Whether or not the Government has formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 3, sub-category 5)
5. Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	C1 C2 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8	SDG (10.c.1)
6. Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (17.3.2)
7. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8	SDG (8.8.1)
8. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	SDG (8.8.2)
9. Whether or not the country formally engages members of diaspora and expatriate communities in agenda setting and implementation of development policy	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
10. Whether or not the government has concrete measures in place to assist nationals living abroad in times of crisis	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
11. Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	SDG (10.7.1)
12. Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	C1 C2 C3 C4	SDG (17.14.1)



13. Whether or not all citizens of the country can vote in national elections if they live in another country	C4 C5 C8 C9	MGI
14. Existence of a government program to attract investments from emigrants (i.e. investment in housing, local enterprises, etc.)	C3 C9	IMISEM
15. Existence of conditions or restrictions for the exercise of citizen rights if individual has dual or multiple nationalities (nationals by naturalization)	C2 C9	IMISEM
16. Whether or not non-citizens are eligible to vote (presidential elections, national legislative elections Lower House or Upper House, etc.)	C3 C9	IMISEM
17. Whether or not the country can deprive their national citizens by naturalization who emigrated of their citizenship rights (i.e. political rights mostly) or suspend them because of residence abroad	C3 C9	IMISEM
18. Whether or not the country deprives national citizens by naturalization who emigrated of their nationality (or provide for the involuntary loss of it) because of residence abroad	C3 C9	IMISEM
19. Whether or not the country deprives their national citizens by birth who emigrated of their citizenship rights (i.e. political rights mostly) or suspend them because of residence abroad	C3 C9	IMISEM
20. Whether or not the country of origin permit parents to confer their nationality on their children who are born abroad	C3 C9	IMISEM
21. Whether or not the country of origin permits children who are born abroad to adopt the nationality of parents who are former citizens	C3 C9	IMISEM
22. Whether or not the State of origin finances cultural courses for learning the culture and traditions of the country of origin (this could include language courses to learn the language of origin)	C3 C9	IMISEM
23. Whether or not the state of origin organizes visits to the origin country for emigrants on a regular basis	C3 C9	IMISEM
24. Whether or not there is a risk of losing bank accounts in case of emigration	C3 C9	IMISEM
25. Whether or not there is a risk of losing real estate in case of emigration	C3 C9	IMISEM
26. Whether the country permits dual nationality for citizen by birth who naturalize in certain countries with which the state of origin has signed a treaty	C3 C9	IMISEM



27. Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by naturalization	C9	IMISEM
28. Existence of a special status for nationals who are located temporarily or permanently outside the national territory such that they fall in an official category that is different to resident nationals/citizens and which carries legal consequences (e.g. "Overseas Indians")	C9	IMISEM
29. Existence of special migrant offices in state of reception created by state of origin (e.g. offices for migrant workers)	C9	IMISEM
30. Whether or not emigrants have the obligation to comply with military service	C9	IMISEM
31. Whether or not emigrants have the obligation to comply with social service	C9	IMISEM
32. Whether or not emigrants have the obligation to pay income taxes in state of origin	C9	IMISEM
33. Whether or not external political party offices abroad are allowed	C9	IMISEM
34. Whether or not health coverage can be extended abroad (access to health services covered by the origin healthcare system)	C9	IMISEM
35. Whether or not non-citizen are required to state membership to home country political parties	C9	IMISEM
36. Whether or not the country deprives an emigrant of nationality for having acquired a foreign nationality	C9	IMISEM
37. Whether or not the country of origin deprives their national citizens by birth who emigrated of that nationality because of residence abroad	C9	IMISEM
38. Whether or not the country of origin provides for a national citizen that resides abroad to voluntarily renounce his/her nationality	C9	IMISEM



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

The following 23 indicators were found to be potentially relevant for objective 20 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
1. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
2. Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (8.10.2)
3. Whether the Government takes measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 4)
4. Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	C1 C2 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8	SDG (10.c.1)
5. Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (17.3.2)
6. Whether or not the Government facilitate or promotes the flow of remittances	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 4, sub-category 4)
7. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	SDG (8.8.2)
8. Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	SDG (10.7.1)
9. Government involvement in promoting the creation of formal remittance schemes (e.g. UN Sustainable Development Goal target 10.c, Global Compact for Migration objective 20, Addis Ababa Action Agenda paragraph 40)	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
10. 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	C4 C6 C7 C9	MGI
11. Whether or not the Government has a program/strategy to attract remittances from emigrants	C3 C9	IMISEM



12. Number of financial service providers with adapted products and services for remittance families (senders and recipients) at country level/per country	C3	Other framework or new indicator
13. Expanded payout options by enabling remittances to be transmitted through a broad range of channels (including digital) leading to better access to financial services, also in underserved areas		Other framework or new indicator
14. International mobile-enabled remittances compared to the overall global flow of remittances		Other framework or new indicator
15. Usage of digital methods to transfer remittances per corridor		Other framework or new indicator
16. Financial inclusion rates per country and its rate among remittance recipients and/or remittance senders		Other framework or new indicator
17. Number of digital service providers compared with the total number of remittance service provider (RSP) operating per specific corridor		Other framework or new indicator
18. International mobile-enabled remittances compared to the overall global flow of remittances		Other framework or new indicator
19. Number of countries adopting platforms/ websites offering remittance price comparison functionality		Other framework or new indicator
20. Number of states promoting initiatives in support of the contribution of remittances to financial inclusion into National Financial Inclusion Strategies (NFIS)		Other framework or new indicator
21. Engagement of governments, private sector and whole of society in support of the International Day of Family Remittances (IDFR) campaign through all type of initiatives		Other framework or new indicator
22. Number of governments and local authorities engaged in promoting remittances for local development		Other framework or new indicator
23. Proportion of countries applying risk-based regulatory frameworks and/or with low Know Your Customer (KYC) requirements to accommodate low-risk remittance transactions		Other framework or new indicator



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

The following 17 indicators were found to be potentially relevant for objective 21 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
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	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (1.3.1)
2. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (8.5.2)
3. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
4. Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8	SDG (11.1.1)
5. Whether the Government takes measures to address the mobility dimensions of crises	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 5)
6. Whether or not the Government has a system for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 5, sub-category 1)
7. Number of donors providing official development assistance (ODA) to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin	C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	GCR
8. 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)	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
9. Existence of a formal government programme or dedicated policy that focuses on facilitating the reintegration of returning nationals	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
10. Volume of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin	C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	GCR
11. Whether or not migration policy in the aftermath of a crisis promotes the sustainable reintegration of migrants that	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI



fled the country during the crisis (e.g., protection of assets and entitlements)		
12. Whether or not the national development strategy has measures regarding displacement (e.g., provisions on refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs))	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
13. Proportion of returnees with legally recognized documentation and credentials	C2 C3 C4	GCR
14. Status of asylum seekers whose applications are rejected (Immediate deportation, Issued a temporary certificate and then deportation, Issued a temporary certificate and possibility of applying to other visa, Incarceration, Not specified in regulations)	C2 C3 C9	IMISEM
15. Number of refugees returning to their country of origin	C3 C4	GCR
16. Existence of a government strategy for reintegration of child returnees		Other framework or new indicator
17. Whether or not the country has a policy to support reintegration assistance, including specific reintegration assistance for children		Other framework or new indicator

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

The following 11 indicators were found to be potentially relevant for objective 22 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
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	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (1.3.1)
2. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
3. Whether the Government provides non-nationals equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights (regardless of immigration status or only for those with legal immigration status)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 1)
4. Whether or not the Government facilitates the portability of social security benefits	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 4, sub-category 2)
5. Whether or not the Government provides non-nationals equal access to social security (regardless of immigration status or only for those with legal immigration status)	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 1, sub-category 4)
6. Whether the Government takes measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 4)
7. Country participation in official regional consultative processes (RCPs) and/or interregional consultative forums (IRFs)	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
8. Existence of retirement benefits after emigration (i.e. pensions)	C3 C9	IMISEM
9. Whether or not the country has ratified ILO Conventions on social security (No. 102 and 118)	C8 C9	Other framework or new indicator
10. Whether or not the State of origin allows citizens willing to emigrate the withdrawal of accumulated social benefits (e.g. unemployment benefits) in a single transfer	C9	IMISEM



11. Whether or not various categories of migrants (asylum seekers, refugees, co-ethnics, domestic workers, agricultural workers, doctors, permanent residents) have access to retirement benefits as compared with citizen residents

C9

IMISEM



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

The following 24 indicators were found to be potentially relevant for objective 23 or its actions:

Potentially relevant indicators	Criteria	Indicator framework
1. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2)
2. Whether the Government has measures to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation in migration policy	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 3)
3. Whether or not the Government has bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 3, sub-category 2)
4. Whether or not the Government has regional agreements promoting mobility	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 3, sub-category 3)
5. Whether or not the Government has an agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	SDG (10.7.2, Domain 3, sub-category 4)
6. Number of donors providing official development assistance (ODA) to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin	C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	GCR
7. Country participation in regional agreements promoting labour mobility (e.g. the European Union or the Economic Community of West African States)	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
8. Volume of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin	C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	GCR
9. Whether or not the country currently participates in bilateral migration negotiations, discussions or consultations with corresponding origin or destination countries	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
10. Whether or not the country has memoranda of understanding (MOUs) related to migration with other origin or destination countries	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
11. Whether or not the country is a member State of IOM or a member of UNHCR's Executive Committee	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI
12. Whether or not there are any arrangements for formal intra-regional mobility that have	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	MGI



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

13. Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	C1 C2 C3 C4	SDG (17.14.1)
14. Number of countries receiving UNHCR resettlement submissions from the host country	C3 C4 C6 C7	GCR
15. Number of donors providing official development assistance (ODA) to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities in the refugee-hosting country	C3 C4 C8 C9	GCR
16. Number of partners supporting national arrangements in the refugee-hosting country	C3 C4 C6 C7	GCR
17. Number of refugees who departed on resettlement from the host country	C3 C4 C6 C7	GCR
18. Volume of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities in the refugee-hosting country	C3 C4 C8 C9	GCR
19. Country participation in regional frameworks or adherence to regional conventions that include specific provisions on internal or cross-border movements in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters	C3 C4 C9	MGI
20. Proportion of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities channeled to national actors in the refugee-hosting country	C3 C4	GCR
21. Number of projects funded by multilateral funds that aim to address challenges related to human mobility in disaster and climate change contexts	C3	Other framework or new indicator
22. Number of refugees admitted through complementary pathways from the host country	C4	GCR
23. Participation in regional or international intergovernmental processes and dialogues dedicated to the challenges of human mobility in the context of sudden-onset and slow-onset disasters	C3	Other framework or new indicator
24. Proportion of net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, dedicated to -separately- (1) creation of decent work (Social Protection,		Other framework or new indicator



5. Use of Mapping 2 to inform the discussion note with the first limited set of indicators

As a way forward, members of the workstream were invited to identify indicators from this mapping that are particularly relevant for each of the 23 objectives of the GCM, as well as to provide any additional suggestions, through an online survey. The workstream then convened four internal discussions organized along the lines of the four round tables of the IMRF (Figure 6). From these discussions, the workstream developed a first proposal for the limited set of indicators, which was disseminated through a discussion note and informed discussion meetings with Member States and other relevant stakeholders, at the regional and global level.

Figure 6.
Objectives of the GCM grouped according to the four round tables of the IMRF

Round table 1	Round table 2	Round table 3	Round table 4
2	4	14	1
5	8	15	3
6	9	16	7
12	10	19	17
18	11	20	23
	13	22	
	21		