

Workstream “Measuring progress: GCM indicators”

Discussion note with a preliminary proposal for a limited set of indicators

1. Background context and process

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

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

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

This discussion note outlines a first proposed set of indicators developed by the workstream following the methodological approach described in section 2. Section 3 includes the proposal for first limited set of indicators, grouped by objectives of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). Section 4 provides an overview of the next phases, including consultations with Member States and stakeholders, as well as revision and finalization of the proposal.

2. Methodological approach

To develop the first proposal of a limited set of indicators, the workstream started by taking into consideration some of the critical elements of paragraph 70 of the IMRF Progress Declaration, notably that the proposal should: a) be limited in scope, b) build on existing indicator frameworks and particularly the SDGs and other frameworks endorsed by an intergovernmental body, and c) be voluntary in nature, providing Member States with a relevant and flexible tool that could support them in conducting reviews of the implementation of the GCM.

One of the challenges was to strike a balance between building on existing indicator frameworks developed with a purpose other than monitoring the implementation of the GCM and ensuring relevance to the objectives and guiding principles of the GCM itself. Among the advantage of grounding the proposal for a limited set of indicators in existing reporting requirements and mandates are that related indicators tend to undergo a higher level of review and scrutiny as to their relevance, scope and feasibility, and that they often comply with existing international standards, provide a solid basis for comparison among countries and regions and can be used to monitor progress over time. Where such data are already being collected with the appropriate level of disaggregation, including them in the proposal would also have no additional budgetary implications for Member States. However, in some cases, the indicators included in such frameworks were not deemed the most relevant for monitoring the objectives or guiding principles of the GCM. In a limited number of cases, therefore, indicators that are less well established - meaning that they have undergone less scrutiny or fulfill a more limited series of criteria in terms of their data availability, time series or coverage - were also considered.

2.1. Canvassing questionnaire for Member States and stakeholders

To gain further insight into the critical elements to be reflected in the proposal for a limited set of indicators, in February 2023 the workstream conducted a canvassing questionnaire. Nearly one hundred Member States, international organizations, and stakeholders responded, sharing their views on the scope and criteria (see [summary report](#)).

The vast majority of respondents indicated that the proposal for a limited set of indicators should seek to inform evidence-based policy-making and decision-making, highlight gaps in the implementation of the GCM, and promote greater coherence in policy responses. While acknowledging that the proposal should be one of several tools and frameworks, most respondents also agreed that it should serve as the main tool to review progress in the implementation of the GCM.

Most respondents furthermore agreed that the proposal should incorporate the guiding principles of the GCM and include migrant voices and perspectives, as well as the voices and perspectives of other stakeholders. In addition, most government entities called for the proposal to build on existing reporting requirements and mandates, and to have no additional budgetary implications.

The majority of government entities, international organizations and stakeholders agreed that the number of indicators in the proposal should be limited but could vary based on the scope of the objective, and that, when possible, one indicator could be used for multiple objectives. Respondents also broadly endorsed having indicators with an agreed methodology. Complying with existing international standards and recommendations, providing a basis for international comparison among countries and regions, and being used to monitor progress over time were identified as important criteria for developing the proposal for a limited set of indicators. Two-thirds or more of responding government entities also agreed that the indicators in the proposal should be part of the SDG indicator framework, available for a large number of countries, and rely on official statistics or data from national statistical systems.

2.2. Mapping of existing indicator frameworks and of individual indicators

As part of its workplan, the workstream committed to conducting a mapping of relevant approaches to measure the governance of migration in general and with a specific focus on the progress achieved in implementing the GCM, giving priority to those endorsed by an intergovernmental UN body.

In line with this request and with the responses to the above-mentioned canvassing questionnaire, the workstream conducted a mapping of existing approaches to monitor migration governance. This process involved two steps: a mapping of indicator frameworks (Mapping 1) and a mapping of specific indicators (Mapping 2).

2.2.1. Mapping 1

Through Mapping 1 (see [report](#)), the workstream reviewed 31 relevant indicator frameworks¹ to measure migration governance against five comparison criteria, chosen based on responses to the canvassing questionnaire (see section 2.1) and the IMRF Declaration, paragraph 70.

The five comparison criteria considered for Mapping 1 were:

1. Endorsement by an intergovernmental body
2. Number of GCM guiding principles covered
3. Relevance for countries belonging to different regions or with different income levels
4. Availability of a time series
5. Timeliness

Five indicator frameworks met four comparison criteria and two frameworks met five: these seven indicator frameworks (listed in Table 1) were then included in Mapping 2, focusing on individual indicators.

Table 1: Indicator frameworks assessed in mapping 1 which meet at least four comparison criteria

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 Shape the Paths to Integration (IMISEM)	125	3	128
Global Compact on Refugees Indicator Framework	16	0	16
International Data Alliance for Children on the Move (IDAC) Guidelines on Indicators for Children on the Move	11	24	35
Migration Governance Indicators (MGI)	71	12	83
SDG Indicator Framework	54	55	109
UN Expert Group on Migration Statistics (EGMIS) Indicators	12	38	50

2.2.2. Mapping 2

Through Mapping 2, the workstream assessed nearly 400 indicators against nine comparison criteria. Of these most belonged to the seven indicator frameworks selected through Mapping 1, while an additional limited number was suggested by workstream members.²

¹ Data sources, datasets and guidelines for collecting or analysing migration data were considered but ultimately not included.

² Some of the indicators proposed by workstream members do not belong to existing indicator frameworks.

The nine comparison criteria considered in Mapping 2 were:

1. Endorsement by an intergovernmental body	C1
2. Coverage of more than one objective of the GCM	C2
3. Coverage of more than one principle of the GCM	C3
4. Having an agreed methodology	C4
5. Being included in more than one indicator framework	C5
6. Data availability by country	C6
7. Data availability by region	C7
8. Availability of a time series	C8
9. Timeliness	C9

Workstream members were invited to provide feedback on the relevance of specific indicators for each GCM objective and on which indicators should be prioritized, in line with their thematic expertise. To this aim, a survey reserved to workstream members and four workstream roundtables were organised. Survey responses and roundtable outcomes were then used to inform the development of this discussion note.

3. First proposal for a limited set of indicators

3.1. General information on core and additional indicators

The proposed set consists of 20 core indicators and 41 additional indicators (see Figure 1). Core indicators are those that should be prioritized because of their relevance to GCM objectives and because they fulfil many of the criteria identified in Mapping 2 (see Annex III). Most of the core indicators proposed are part of an indicator framework that was endorsed by an intergovernmental UN body, have an agreed methodology, are available for a large number of countries and regions for more than one point in time.³ Specifically, 10 are drawn from the SDG indicator framework, while 2 from the EGMIS and the IDAC frameworks, and 8 from the MGI framework.⁴ Many of the core indicators are multipurpose, meaning that they are relevant for one or more objective of the GCM or for one or more guiding principle of the GCM. For each GCM objective, one or two core indicators are proposed, depending on its scope (see Annex I). For instance, for GCM objective 1 “Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies”, two core indicators are proposed to capture the dual nature of the objective.

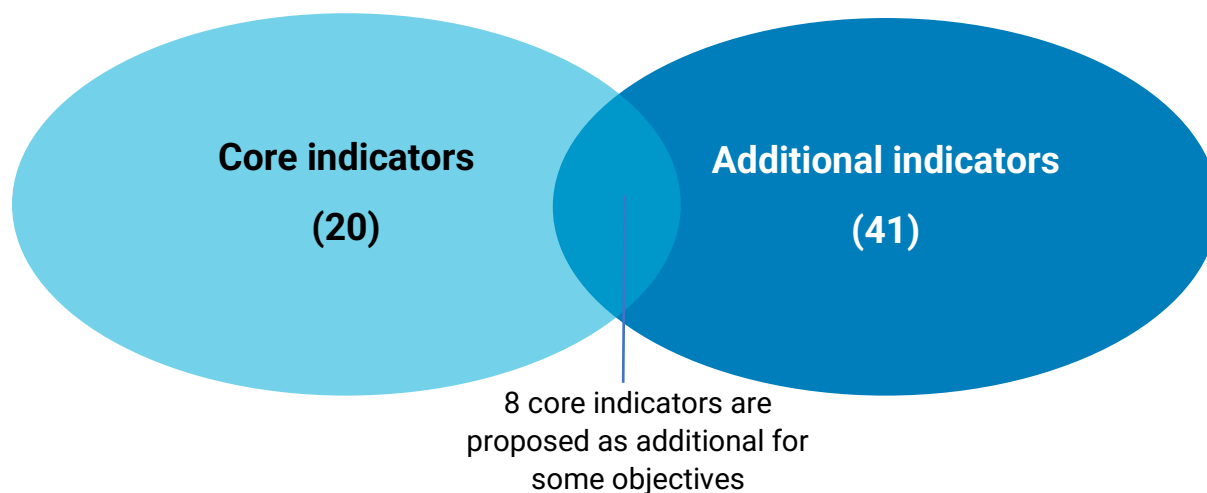
Additional indicators are those that are relevant for measuring elements of one or more objective of the GCM or for one or more guiding principle of the GCM, but often to a lesser degree than core indicators (see Annex IV). They also often meet fewer comparison criteria than the core indicators proposed for the same objective. Several of the additional indicators are also multipurpose. Eight

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

⁴ Almost all core indicators drawn from the SDG indicator framework are also included in the EGMIS or IDAC frameworks.

of the core indicators are also proposed as additional indicators for at least one GCM objective (see Annex V).

Figure 1. Core and additional indicators in the preliminary proposal



Figures 2 and 3 provide an overview of the number of core and additional indicators per objective and by guiding principle of the GCM (see also Annexes I and II for additional details).

Figure 2. Number of core and additional indicators by GCM objective

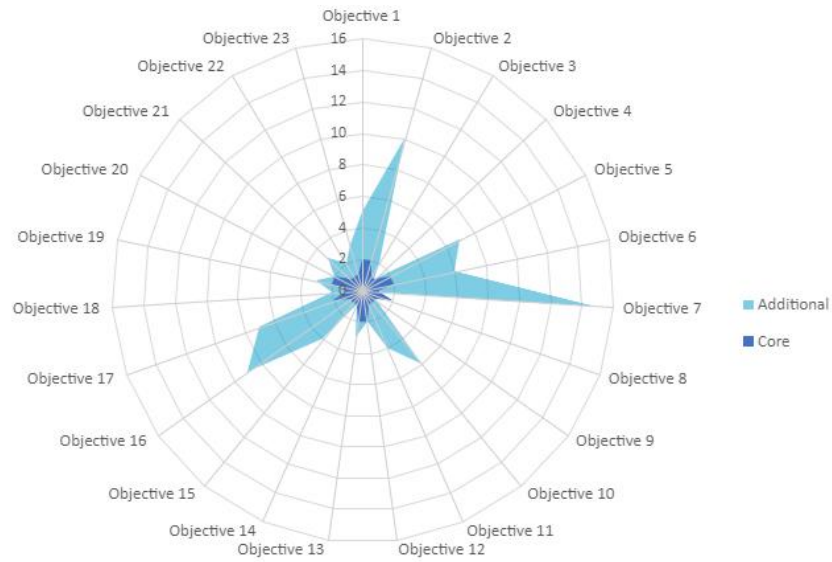
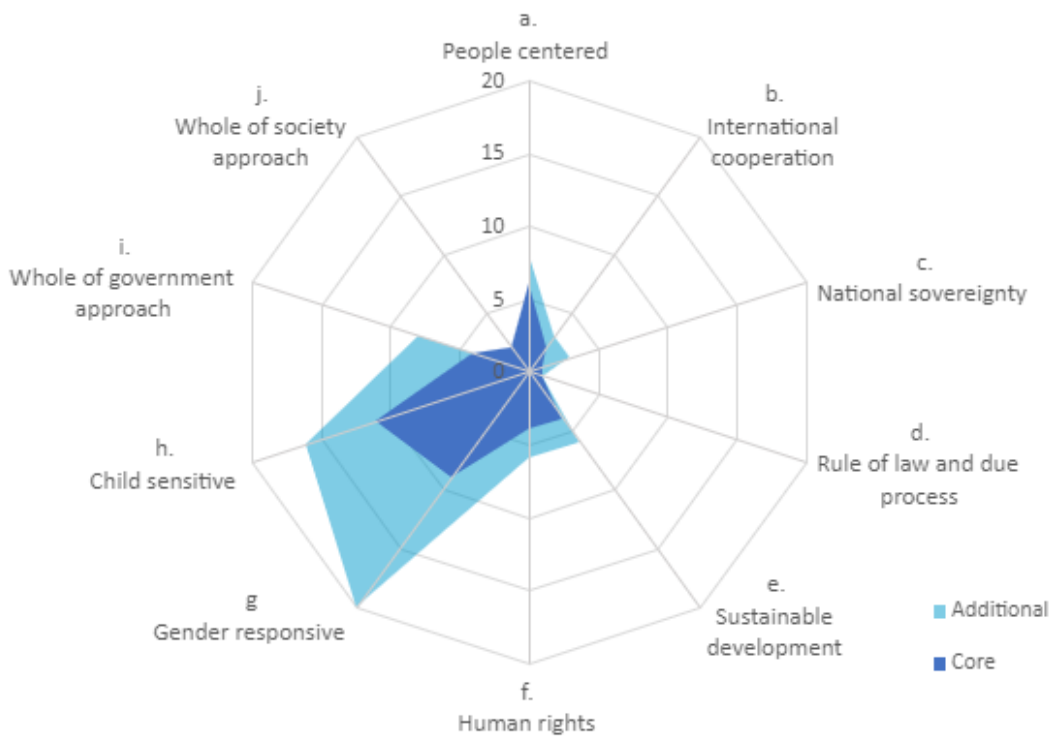


Figure 3. Number of core and additional indicators by GCM guiding principles⁵



⁵ In Annexes 2, 3 and 4, the following notation is used for the guiding principles: People-centred=a, International cooperation=b, National sovereignty=c, Rule of law and due process=d, Sustainable development=e, Human rights=f, Gender-responsive=g, Child-sensitive= h, Whole-of-government approach=i, Whole-of-society approach=j.

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

The sections below present the proposed limited set of core and additional indicators grouped according to the 23 objectives of the GCM. In addition, recognizing the breadth and complexity of the GCM's objectives and guiding principles, and the fact that countries may be interested in more in-depth monitoring, the list of indicator frameworks reviewed in Mapping 1 that are potentially relevant to each objective are also included as additional resources (see Annex VII).

3.2. Preliminary proposal for a limited set of indicators, grouped per GCM objective



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

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Number/proportion of international migrants in the total resident population	IDAC, EGMIS	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the Government has a mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 2, sub-category 5)	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9

Additional indicators of relevance

1. Annual number of immigrants	IDAC, EGMIS	C1 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9
2. Annual number of emigrants	EGMIS	C1 C3 C4 C8 C9
3. Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	SDG 17.18.3	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
4. Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	SDG 17.18.2	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
5. Whether or not the country collects and publishes data on a regular basis (e.g. on a quarterly or annual basis) on migration (outside the census)	MGI	C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9



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

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	SDG 8.5.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the national migration strategy addresses migration linked to environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change	MGI	C4 C9

Additional indicators of relevance

1. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	SDG 1.3.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the Government has a national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 5, sub-category 4)	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
3. Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	SDG 4.1.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
4. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	SDG 5.1.1.	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9

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5. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	SDG 8.3.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
6. Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	SDG 8.6.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
7. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9
8. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	SDG 15.3.1	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
9. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	SDG 10.3.1 & 16.b.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5
10. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	SDG 16.1.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9



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

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
<p>1. Whether or not the Government has migration information and awareness-raising campaigns</p>	<p>10.7.2 (Domain 6, sub-category 4)</p>	<p>C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9</p>
<h3>Additional indicators of relevance</h3>		
<p>1. Proportion of individuals using the Internet</p>	<p>17.8.1</p>	<p>C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9</p>
<p>2. Whether or not communication systems to receive information on the evolving nature of crises and how to access assistance take into consideration the specific vulnerabilities migrants face (e.g., whether or not they make information available in multiple languages, provide information on visa and return processes or information targeted at specific media channels)</p>	<p>MGI</p>	<p>C4 C6 C7 C8 C9</p>



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

Core indicators

Indicator framework

Criteria met

1. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

SDG 16.9.1

C1 C3 C4 C5 C9

Additional indicators of relevance

1. Possibility for migrants who reside in the country without proof of legal identity to access civil registration services

MGI

C3 C4 C9



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

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
<p>1. Whether or not the Government has a national policy or strategy for regular migration pathways, including labour migration</p>	<p>SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 2, sub-category 2)</p>	<p>C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9</p>
<p>2. Whether or not the Government has measures to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation in migration policy</p>	<p>SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 3)</p>	<p>C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9</p>
<h3>Additional indicators of relevance</h3>		
<p>1. Whether or not the Government has bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration</p>	<p>SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 3, sub-category 2)</p>	<p>C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9</p>
<p>2. Annual number of regularizations</p>	<p>EGMIS</p>	<p>C1 C3</p>
<p>3. Whether or not the Government grants permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return</p>	<p>SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 5, sub-category 5)</p>	<p>C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9</p>
<p>4. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status</p>	<p>SDG 8.8.1</p>	<p>C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8</p>
<p>5. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status</p>	<p>SDG 8.8.2</p>	<p>C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9</p>
<p>6. Existence of a defined programme for managing labour immigration (i.e. adjusting visa awards based on labour market demand) into the country</p>	<p>MGI</p>	<p>C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9</p>
<p>7. Whether or not the country has different types of visas to attract specific labour skills</p>	<p>MGI</p>	<p>C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9</p>



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

Core indicators

Indicator framework

Criteria met

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

Additional indicators of relevance

1. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	SDG 8.5.2.	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	SDG 8.3.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
3. Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	SDG 8.6.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
4. Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	SDG 8.7.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5
5. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8
6. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	SDG 5.1.1.	C1 C2_C3 C4 C8 C9



Obj. 7. Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration

7 REDUCE VULNERABILITIES

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
<p>1. Whether or not 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)</p>	10.7.2 (Domain 1)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
<h3>Additional indicators of relevance</h3>		
<p>1. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status</p>	SDG 8.8.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9
<p>2. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex</p>	SDG 8.3.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
<p>3. Proportion of children on the move who were provided with a sustainable solution based on a best interest procedure</p>	IDAC	C3
<p>4. Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age</p>	SDG 8.7.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5
<p>5. 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</p>	SDG 5.6.2	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C9
<p>6. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</p>	SDG 16.2.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8
<p>7. Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination</p>	SDG 10.7.3	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
<p>8. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</p>	SDG 5.1.1.	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9

9. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	SDG 10.3.1 & 16.b.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5
10. Possibility for migrants who reside in the country without proof of legal identity to access civil registration services	MGI	C3 C4 C9
11. Existence of an emergency management framework with specific measures to provide assistance to migrants before, during and post crisis in the country	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
12. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8
13. Under-5 mortality rate	SDG 3.2.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
14. Prevalence of undernourishment	SDG 2.1.1	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
15. Annual number of regularizations	EGMIS	C1 C3



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

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
<p>1. Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination</p>	<p>SDG 10.7.3</p>	<p>C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>MGI</p>	<p>C2 C3 C4 C8 C9</p>



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

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
<p>1. Whether or not the Government has formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling</p>	<p>SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 6, sub-category 5)</p>	<p>C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9</p>
<p>Additional indicators of relevance</p>		
<p>1. Whether or not the country has formal cooperation agreements/arrangements with other countries to prevent and counter the smuggling of migrants</p>	<p>MGI</p>	<p>C3 C4 C9</p>



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

Core indicators

Indicator framework

Criteria met

1. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	SDG 16.2.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8
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Additional indicators of relevance

1. Whether or not the Government has formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 6, sub-category 5)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	SGD 8.7.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5
3. Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	SDG 10.7.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5
4. Whether or not the country regularly (e.g. on a quarterly or annual basis) publishes information about its counter-trafficking activities	MGI	C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
5. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8
6. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9



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

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
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1. Estimated number of persons in detention due to entering the country irregularly in a given year	IDAC, EGMIS	C1 C2 C3 C5
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Additional indicators of relevance

1. Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	SDG 10.7.3	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Specific and regular training of border staff (e.g. specific training, as well as languages, gender and cultural aspects)	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
3. Estimated annual number of individuals who arrived irregularly	EGMIS	C1 C3
4. Annual number of regularizations	EGMIS	C1 C3



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

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



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

13 ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

Core indicators

Indicator framework

Criteria met

1. Estimated number of persons in detention due to entering the country irregularly in a given year	IDAC, EGMIS	C1 C2 C3 C5
2. Whether or not the country has a policy or strategy to ensure that migrant detention is only used as a measure of last resort, and work towards non-custodial alternatives to detention (ATDs)	MGI	C3 C4 C9

Additional indicators of relevance

1. Whether or not the country has a clear and transparent set of rules and regulations pertaining to migration (e.g. available to the public, easy to consult, easy to understand)	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the Government has provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 6, sub-category 3)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
3. Whether or not the country has a law or policy in place that prohibits immigration detention of children



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

Core indicators

Indicator framework

Criteria met

1. Whether or not the Government has specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations

SDG 10.7.2
(Domain 5, sub-category 3)

C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9

Additional indicators of relevance

2. Existence of institutions to assist nationals residing abroad (embassies or consulates, labour attachés, ministries/offices of diaspora)

MGI

C4 C6 C7 C8 C9



Obj. 15. Provide access to basic services for migrants

Core indicators

Indicator framework

Criteria met

1. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	SDG 1.4.1	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
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Additional indicators of relevance

1. Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	SDG 4.1.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Under-5 mortality rate	SDG 3.2.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
3. Whether or not the Government provides non-nationals equal access to public education (regardless of immigration status or only for those with legal immigration status)	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 1, sub-category 2)	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
4. Whether or not the Government provides non-nationals equal access to essential and/or emergency health care (regardless of immigration status or only for those with legal immigration status)	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 1, sub-category 1)	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9



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

Core indicators

1. Whether or not the Government has a national policy or strategy to promote the inclusion or integration of immigrants

Indicator framework

10.7.2 (Domain 2, sub-category 3)

Criteria met

C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9

Additional indicators of relevance

1. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

SDG 8.5.2.

C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9

2. Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

SDG 4.1.2

C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9

3. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex

SDG 8.3.1

C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9

4. Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training

SDG 8.6.1

C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9

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

SDG 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

C1 C2 C3 C4 C5

6. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status

SDG 8.8.1

C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8

7. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

SDG 8.8.2

C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9

8. Whether or not the Government has formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy

10.7.2 (Domain 3, sub-category 5)

C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9

9. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

SDG 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

C1 C2 C3 C4 C5



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

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	SDG 10.3.1 & 16.b.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5
2. Whether or not the Government provides non-nationals equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights (regardless of immigration status or only for those with legal immigration status)	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 1)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9

Additional indicators of relevance

1. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9
2. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	SDG 8.5.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
3. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8
4. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	SDG 8.3.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
5. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	SDG 5.1.1.	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9
6. Whether or not the Government has formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 2, sub-category 4)	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
7. Whether or not the country has a policy or strategy to combat hate crimes, violence, xenophobia and discrimination against migrants	MGI	C3 C4 C8 C9



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

Core indicators

Indicator framework

Criteria met

1. Whether or not the Government facilitates the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad

SDG 10.7.2
(Domain 4, sub-category 3)

C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9

Additional indicators of relevance

1. Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training
2. Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

SDG 8.6.1

C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9

SDG 4.6.1

C1 C2 C3 C4 C5



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

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Whether or not the country formally engages members of diaspora and expatriate communities in agenda setting and implementation of development policy	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Existence of a dedicated government entity or agency responsible for enacting emigration and diaspora policy (e.g. a “citizens abroad” agency or overseas employment agencies)	MGI	C1 C2 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8
Additional indicators of relevance		
1. Existence of a government program to attract investments from emigrants (i.e. investment in housing, local enterprises, etc.)	IMISEM	C3 C9
2. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	SDG 10.3.1 & 16.b.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5
3. Whether or not all citizens of the country can vote in national elections if they live in another country	MGI	C4 C5 C8 C9



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

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met
1. Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	SDG 10.c.1	C1 C2 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8
2. Whether or not the country has programmes to promote financial inclusion of migrants and their families, particularly when they are remittance senders and/or receivers	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C9
Additional indicators of relevance		
1. Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	SDG 17.3.2	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
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	SDG 8.10.2	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9



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

21 DIGNIFIED RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

Core indicators

Indicator framework

Criteria met

1. Existence of a formal government programme or dedicated policy that focuses on facilitating the reintegration of returning nationals

MGI

C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9

Additional indicators of relevance

1. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

SDG 1.3.1

C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9

2. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

SDG 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

C1 C2 C3 C4 C5

3. Proportion of returnees with legally recognized documentation and credential

IMISEM

C2 C3 C4



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

Core indicators

Indicator framework

Criteria met

1. Whether or not the Government provides non-nationals equal access to social security (regardless of immigration status or only for those with legal immigration status)	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 1, sub-category 4)	C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9
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Additional indicators of relevance

1. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	SDG 1.3.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9
2. Whether or not the Government facilitates the portability of social security benefits	SDG 10.7.2 (Domain 4, sub-category 2)	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9



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

Core indicators

Indicator framework

Criteria met

1. Whether or not the Government has measures to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation in migration policy

SDG 10.7.2
(Domain 3)

C1 C2 C3 C4 C6
C7 C8 C9

Additional indicators of relevance

1. Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
2. Whether or not the Government has bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration
3. Whether or not there are any arrangements for formal intra-regional mobility that have been achieved as a result of any official regional consultative processes (RCPs) and/or interregional consultative forums the country is part of

SDG 17.14.1

C1 C2 C3 C4

SDG 10.7.2
(Domain 3, sub-category 2)

C1 C2 C3 C4 C6
C7 C8 C9

MGI

C4 C6 C7 C8 C9

4. Overview of the next phases

This discussion note will serve to inform the first round of discussions with Member States and stakeholders, which will take place at the regional level. After the finalization of these five regional discussions, the workstream will revise the discussion note with the proposed set of limited indicators. This revised discussion note will serve to inform further discussions with Member States and stakeholders at the global level. The resulting revised proposal for a limited set of indicators will be submitted to the Network's Executive Committee for consideration and used to inform the Secretary-General's report in 2024.

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



1 DATA

Core: 2
Additional: 5




2 MINIMIZE ADVERSE DRIVERS

Core: 2
Additional: 10



3 INFORMATION PROVISION

Core: 1
Additional: 2



4 LEGAL IDENTITY AND DOCUMENTATION

Core: 1
Additional: 1



5 REGULAR PATHWAYS

Core: 2
Additional: 7



6 RECRUITMENT AND DECENT WORK

Core: 2
Additional: 6



7 REDUCE VULNERABILITIES

Core: 1
Additional: 15



13 ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

Core: 2
Additional: 3



14 CONSULAR PROTECTION

Core: 1
Additional: 1



15 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Core: 1
Additional: 4



16 INCLUSION AND SOCIAL COHESION

Core: 1
Additional: 9



17 ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION

Core: 2
Additional: 7



18 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND RECOGNITION

Core: 1
Additional: 2



19 MIGRANT AND DIASPORA CONTRIBUTIONS

Core: 2
Additional: 3

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8 SAVE LIVES

Core: 2
Additional: 0



9 COUNTER SMUGGLING

Core: 1
Additional: 1



10 ERADICATE TRAFFICKING

Core: 1
Additional: 6



11 MANAGE BORDERS

Core: 1
Additional: 4



12 SCREENING AND REFERRAL

Core: 2
Additional: 2



20 REMITTANCES

Core: 2
Additional: 2



21 DIGNIFIED RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

Core: 1
Additional: 3



22 SOCIAL PROTECTION

Core: 1
Additional: 2



23 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Core: 1
Additional: 3

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



a
Core: 6
Additional: 8



f
Core: 4
Additional: 6



b
Core: 2
Additional: 3



g
Core: 9
Additional: 20



c
Core: 1
Additional: 3



h
Core: 11
Additional: 16



d
Core: 1
Additional: 1



i
Core: 4
Additional: 8



e
Core: 4
Additional: 6



j
Core: 2
Additional: 0

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

The section below presents the list of 20 indicators identified as core and provides key information on their metadata and the indicator framework they were drawn from, as well as the GCM objectives and guiding principles for which they are most relevant. Of the core indicators indicated, 2 are multipurpose while 18 are relevant to only one objective.

Core indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met	GCM Objective/s	GCM Guiding principle/s
1. Number/ proportion of international migrants in the total resident population	IDAC, EGMIS	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	1	g, h
2. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	SDG 10.7.2 ⁶	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23	b, e, f, g, h, i, j
3. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	SDG 8.5.2.	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	2	g, h
4. Whether or not the national migration strategy addresses migration linked to environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change	MGI	C4 C9	2	i
5. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	SDG 16.9.1	C1 C3 C4 C5 C9	4	a, f, h
6. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	6	b, d, i

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

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7. Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	SDG 10.7.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	6	g, h
8. Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	SDG 10.7.3	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	8	g, h
9. Whether or not the country has systems in place, including formal cooperation agreements/arrangements with other countries, to trace and identify missing migrants within the national territory	MGI	C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	8	a, f
10. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	SDG 16.2.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8	10	g, h
11. Estimated number of persons in detention due to entering the country irregularly in a given year	IDAC, EGMIS	C1 C2 C3 C5	11, 13	g, h
12. Whether or not the country has a clear and transparent set of rules and regulations pertaining to migration (e.g. available to the public, easy to consult, easy to understand)	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	12	a, d
13. 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)	MGI	C3 C4 C9	13	f, h
14. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	SDG 1.4.1	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	15	g, h
15. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a	SDG 10.3.1 & 16.b.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	17	g, h

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ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

16. Whether or not the country formally engages members of diaspora and expatriate communities in agenda setting and implementation of development policy	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	19	a, j
17. Existence of a dedicated government entity or agency responsible for enacting emigration and diaspora policy (e.g. a "citizens abroad" agency or overseas employment agencies)	MGI	C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	19	a, c, i
18. Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	SDG 10.c.1	C1 C2 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8	20	e
19. Whether or not the country has programmes to promote financial inclusion of migrants and their families, particularly when they are remittance senders and/or receivers	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C9	20	e
20. Existence of a formal government programme or dedicated policy that focuses on facilitating the reintegration of returning nationals	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C 8 C9	21	a, e

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

Besides the core indicators, 41 additional indicators were identified. Of the additional indicators indicated below, 11 are multipurpose while 30 are relevant to only one objective.

Additional indicators	Indicator framework	Criteria met	GCM objective/s	GCM guiding principles
1. Annual number of immigrants	IDAC, EGMIS	C1 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9	1	g, h
2. Annual number of emigrants	EGMIS	C1 C3 C4 C8 C9	1	g, h
3. Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	SDG 17.18.3	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	1	i
4. Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	SDG 17.18.2	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	1	i
5. Whether or not the country collects and publishes data on a regular basis (e.g. on a quarterly or annual basis) on migration (outside the census)	MGI	C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	1	i
6. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	SDG 1.3.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	2, 21, 22	a, f, g, h
7. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	SDG 5.1.1.	C1 C2 C3 C4 C8 C9	2, 6, 7, 17	f, g, i

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8.	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	SDG 8.6.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	2, 6, 16, 18	g, h
9.	Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	SDG 8.3.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8 C9	2, 6, 7, 16, 17	g, h
10.	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	SDG 4.1.2	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	2, 15, 16	g, h
11.	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	SDG 15.3.1	C1 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	2	e
12.	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	SDG 16.1.1	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	2	g, h
13.	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	SDG 17.8.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	3	g, h
14.	Whether or not communication systems to receive information on the evolving nature of crises and how to access assistance take into consideration the specific vulnerabilities migrants face (e.g., whether or not they make information available in multiple languages, provide information on visa and return processes or information targeted at specific media channels)	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	3	a
15.	Possibility for migrants who reside in the country without proof of legal identity to access civil registration services	MGI	C3 C4 C9	4, 7	a, f
16.	Existence of a defined programme for managing labour immigration (i.e. adjusting visa awards based on labour market demand) into the country	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	5	e, i

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17. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C8	5, 6, 7, 10, 16, 17	g, h
18. Annual number of regularizations	EGMIS	C1 C3	5, 7, 11	g, h
19. Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	SDG 8.7.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	6, 7, 10	g, h
20. Whether or not the country has different types of visas to attract specific labour skills	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	5	e, i
21. Prevalence of undernourishment	SDG 2.1.1	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	7	g, h
22. Proportion of children on the move who were provided with a sustainable solution based on a best interest procedure	IDAC	C3	7	g, h
23. Under-5 mortality rate	SDG 3.2.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	7, 15	g, h
24. 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	SDG 5.6.2	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C9	7	g
25. Existence of an emergency management framework with specific measures to provide assistance to migrants before, during and post crisis in the country	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	7	a
26. Whether or not the country has formal cooperation agreements/arrangements with other countries to prevent and counter the smuggling of migrants	MGI	C3 C4 C9	9	a, b, f
27. Whether or not the country regularly (e.g. on a quarterly or	MGI	C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	10	i

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annual basis) publishes information about its counter-trafficking activities

28.	Estimated annual number of individuals who arrived irregularly	EGMIS	C1 C3	11	g, h
29.	Specific and regular training of border staff (e.g. specific training, as well as languages, gender and cultural aspects)	MGI	C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	11, 12	a, f, g
30.	Existence of a formal system for applying for specific visa types prior to arrival	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	12	d
31.	Whether or not the country has a law or policy in place that prohibits immigration detention of children	New	..	13	g
32.	Existence of institutions to assist nationals residing abroad (embassies or consulates, labour attachés, ministries/offices of diaspora)	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	14	a
33.	Whether or not the country has a policy or strategy to combat hate crimes, violence, xenophobia and discrimination against migrants	MGI	C3 C4 C8 C9	17	a, f
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	SDG 4.6.1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	18	g, h
35.	Existence of a government program to attract investments from emigrants (i.e. investment in housing, local enterprises, etc.)	IMISEM	C3 C9	19	b, c
36.	Whether or not all citizens of the country can vote in national elections if they live in another country	MGI	C4 C5 C8 C9	19	c

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37.	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	SDG 17.3.2	C1 C2 C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	20	e
38.	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	SDG 8.10.2	C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9	20	e
39.	Proportion of returnees with legally recognized documentation and credential	IMISEM	C2 C3 C4	21	c
40.	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	SDG 17.14.1	C1 C2 C3 C4	23	e, i
41.	Whether or not there are any arrangements for formal intra-regional mobility that have been achieved as a result of any official regional consultative processes (RCPs) and/or interregional consultative forums the country is part of	MGI	C4 C6 C7 C8 C9	23	b

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

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

Additional indicator	Indicator framework	Core to objective/s	Additional to objective/s
1. Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	SDG 10.7.2	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23	2, 5, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23
2. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	SDG 8.5.2.	2	6, 16, 17
3. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.2	6	2, 5, 7, 10, 16, 17
4. Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	SDG 10.7.1	6	10
5. Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	SDG 10.7.3	8	7, 11
6. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	SDG 16.2.2	10	7
7. Whether or not the country has a clear and transparent set of rules and regulations pertaining to migration (e.g. available to the public, easy to consult, easy to understand)	MGI	12	13
8. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	SDG 10.3.1 & 16.b.1	17	2, 7, 16, 17, 19, 21

Annex VI. Preliminary elements for disaggregation that could enhance the relevance of core and additional indicators (where applicable)⁷

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

⁷ In 2024, the workstream will develop a comprehensive strategy for improving disaggregated migration data at the local, national, regional and global levels, as a second deliverable, in line with the IMRF Progress Declaration, Paragraph 70

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11. Estimated number of persons in detention due to entering the country irregularly in a given year	IDAC, EGMIS	C	Sex; Age; unaccompanied minor
12. Whether or not the country has a clear and transparent set of rules and regulations pertaining to migration (e.g. available to the public, easy to consult, easy to understand)	MGI	C	..
13. 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)	MGI	C	..
14. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	SDG 1.4.1	C	Sex; age; migratory status
15. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	SDG 10.3.1 & 16.b.1	C	Sex; age; migratory status
16. Whether or not the country formally engages members of diaspora and expatriate communities in agenda setting and implementation of development policy	MGI	C	..
17. Existence of a dedicated government entity or agency responsible for enacting emigration and diaspora policy (e.g. a "citizens abroad" agency or overseas employment agencies)	MGI	C	..
18. Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	SDG 10.c.1	C	Country of occurrence
19. Whether or not the country has programmes to promote financial inclusion of migrants and their families, particularly when they are remittance senders and/or receivers	MGI	C	..
20. Existence of a formal government programme or dedicated policy that focuses on facilitating the reintegration of returning nationals	MGI	C	..
21. Annual number of immigrants	IDAC, EGMIS	A	Sex; age; migratory status
22. Annual number of emigrants	EGMIS	A	Sex; age; migratory status

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23.	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	SDG 17.18.3	A	by geographical area
24.	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	SDG 17.18.2	A	..
25.	Whether or not the country collects and publishes data on a regular basis (e.g. on a quarterly or annual basis) on migration (outside the census)	MGI	A	..
26.	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	SDG 1.3.1	A	Sex; age; migratory status
27.	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	SDG 5.1.1.	A	..
28.	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	SDG 8.6.1	A	Sex; age; migratory status
29.	Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	SDG 8.3.1	A	Sex; age; migratory status
30.	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	SDG 4.1.2	A	Sex; age; migratory status; geographic location
31.	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	SDG 15.3.1	A	..
32.	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	SDG 16.1.1	A	Sex; age; migratory status
33.	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	SDG 17.8.1	A	Sex; age; migratory status
34.	Whether or not communication systems to receive information on the evolving nature of crises and how to access assistance take into consideration the specific vulnerabilities migrants face (e.g., whether or not they make information available in multiple languages, provide information on visa and return processes or information targeted at specific media channels)	MGI	A	..

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35. Possibility for migrants who reside in the country without proof of legal identity to access civil registration services	MGI	A	..
36. Existence of a defined programme for managing labour immigration (i.e. adjusting visa awards based on labour market demand) into the country	MGI	A	..
37. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	SDG 8.8.1	A	Sex; age; migratory status
38. Annual number of regularizations	EGMIS	A	Sex; age
39. Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	SDG 8.7.1	A	Sex; age; migratory status
40. Whether or not the country has different types of visas to attract specific labour skills	MGI	A	..
41. Prevalence of undernourishment	SDG 2.1.1	A	Sex; age; migratory status
42. Proportion of children on the move who were provided with a sustainable solution based on a best interest procedure	IDAC	A	Sex; age; migratory status
43. Under-5 mortality rate	SDG 3.2.1	A	Sex; migratory status
44. 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	SDG 5.6.2	A	..
45. Existence of an emergency management framework with specific measures to provide assistance to migrants before, during and post crisis in the country	MGI	A	..
46. Whether or not the country has formal cooperation agreements/arrangements with other countries to prevent and counter the smuggling of migrants	MGI	A	..
47. Whether or not the country regularly (e.g. on a quarterly or annual basis) publishes information about its counter-trafficking activities	MGI	A	..
48. Estimated annual number of individuals who arrived irregularly	EGMIS	A	Sex; age

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49. Specific and regular training of border staff (e.g. specific training, as well as languages, gender and cultural aspects)	MGI	A	..
50. Existence of a formal system for applying for specific visa types prior to arrival	MGI	A	..
51. Whether or not the country has a law or policy in place that prohibits immigration detention of children	New	A	..
52. Existence of institutions to assist nationals residing abroad (embassies or consulates, labour attachés, ministries/offices of diaspora)	MGI	A	..
53. Whether or not the country has a policy or strategy to combat hate crimes, violence, xenophobia and discrimination against migrants	MGI	A	..
54. Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	SDG 4.6.1	A	Sex; age; migratory status
55. Existence of a government program to attract investments from emigrants (i.e. investment in housing, local enterprises, etc.)	IMISEM	A	..
56. Whether or not all citizens of the country can vote in national elections if they live in another country	MGI	A	..
57. Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	SDG 17.3.2	A	..
58. Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	SDG 8.10.2	A	Sex; age; migratory status
59. Proportion of returnees with legally recognized documentation and credential	IMISEM	A	..
60. Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	SDG 17.14.1	A	..
61. Whether or not there are any arrangements for formal intra-regional mobility that have been achieved as a result of any official regional consultative processes (RCPs) and/or interregional consultative forums the country is part of	MGI	A	..

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

Annex VII. Additional indicator frameworks by GCM objective

Indicator framework	GCM objective																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1. Advancing Alternative Migration Governance	●	●	●		●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
2. Analytical Framework and on Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters, Climate Change and Environmental Degradation		●			●																			
3. CITLAW Global Birthright Indicators				●																				
4. Commitment to development Index: Migration				●	●	●									●	●	●						●	
5. CrossMigration Policy Indicators			●	●	●	●	●								●	●	●		●				●	
6. DEMIG				●	●	●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●
7. Displacement indicators for Disaster Risk Reduction	●																							
8. Emigrant Policy Index					●									●					●	●	●			
9. IMISEM			●	●	●	●					●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
10. Global Compact on Refugees Indicator Framework				●	●	●	●								●							●	●	
11. Human Rights Indicators for Migrants and their Families						●									●	●	●							
12. IMMEX				●	●	●						●			●	●		●						
13. IMPIC				●	●	●					●	●												

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Indicator framework	GCM objective																						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
14. Index on strictness of migration policy				●	●	●																	
15. ICRI				●	●	●									●	●						●	
16. Indicators of Immigrant Integration						●	●								●	●	●						
17. IDAC Guidelines	●	●		●		●	●			●	●		●		●	●	●	●					●
18. IMPALA				●	●	●													●				
19. MACIMIDE Global Expatriate Dual Citizenship Dataset				●																●			
20. Measuring Policy Coherence for Migration and Development	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
21. MGI	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
22. MIPEX						●									●	●	●	●					
23. Migrant Rights Initiative/ database	●			●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●
24. Multiculturalism Policy Index																●	●						
25. OECD Indicators of Talent Attractiveness					●	●													●				
26. SDG Indicator Framework	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
27. Sendai Framework Indicators		●																					
28. Statelessness index				●																			
29. EGMIS	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●

Notes: The names of the indicator frameworks were simplified. The symbol ● indicates that the framework contains at least one indicator relevant for that objective of the GCM.