



GMPA

Global Migration Policy Associates

An International research, policy development,
advisory services and advocacy group

The Sustainable Development Goals and Migrants/Migration

A Matrix regarding the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda Relevant SDGs and Targets, Rationales for Inclusion, Implementation Actions, and Realization Measurement Indicators

A WORK IN PROGRESS: VERSION 3.4

In a consultative, evidence and rights-based approach, associates of Global Migration Policy Associates (GMPA) reviewed applicability of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda *across the board* to migrants, refugees and migration. We identified to date **45 Targets** and **3** specifically actionable **Goal statements** across **16** of the 17 **SDGs** that apply directly to migrants, refugees, returnees, potential migrants and migration-compelling situations.

The matrix below shows:

- (column 1) the SDG **goals and targets** that concern migrants and migration;
- (column 2) the **rationale** for the migration connection with that goal or target.
- (column 3) relevant **actions to achieve** these goals and targets regarding migrants, potential migrants, returning migrants and in some cases refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as conditions compelling migration and situations in migrant/refugee host countries;
- (column 4) **measurement indicators** and/or factors that require measurement to demonstrate baseline situations, extent of existing relevant law, policy and/or practice; change over time in situation and/or conditions;

This matrix is a **work in progress** to ensure attention to migrants, refugees and displaced persons in the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. It is intended as a resource guide in advocating and establishing specific actions and relevant measurement indicators for local, national and international implementation of the Agenda. We welcome suggestions identifying other relevant goals, targets and indicators for inclusion in this matrix. We also welcome suggestions to refining the text formulations across this matrix.

The matrix reflects five premises:

- 1) **All migrants, refugees, potential migrants, returning migrants, and stateless individuals are persons – rights-holding human beings**, subject to the formal international framework of human rights, labour standards and refugee protection. That normative framework stands as the universal and inalienable foundation for coherent, effective and accountable governance under the rule of law.
- 2) **Migrants and refugees are actors in inclusive, participatory terms**. They are, and should be recognized as, participant social, economic and cultural actors wherever they are at all times. Conversely they should never be excluded from opportunities for social and economic activity, and never confined in camps or detention facilities.
- 3) **Development –and its reference to migrants and refugees-- is holistic and multidisciplinary**, grounded in human development in human rights terms. This compels comprehensively addressing causes, consequences, effects and opportunities of human mobility.
- 4) **The concept and term *development* encompasses social development, human development and cultural heritage** integrated with and complementary to economic development.
- 5) Application of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda to migration, migrant and refugee concerns provides a comprehensive and effective **agenda for governance of migration** overall, and specifically of *migration and development* at local, national and international levels.

Sustainable Development GOAL / TARGET	Notes/RATIONALE	Explicit ACTION reference to migrants/migration	Relevant INDICATORS
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Research does not sustain a direct causal correlation that poverty <i>per se</i> is a key driver of migration. The poorest generally don't emigrate, unless compelled by ' <i>force majeure</i> ' factors of warfare, expulsion from land and environmental degradation. However, social protection, access to resources, and resilience capacity are key to the sustainability of remaining in place, as well as to ensuring decent life for migrants.	<i>See specific targets for Goal 1 below</i>	
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	Social Protection is critical for all migrants/migrant populations. Note: <i>reference to migrant inclusion is contained in ILO Recommendation No. 201 on Social Protection Floors</i>	Explicit and deliberate inclusion of migrants in: 1) Access to and coverage by social security systems (including with portability of contributions and earned benefits/entitlements) made explicitly inclusive of migrants and refugees. 2) Social Protection Floors (SPFs). 3) «Unilateral» measures by origin/home countries to extend social protection/social security coverage to nationals abroad.	1) Measurement –qualitative and quantitative --of the existence, extent, and nature of explicit legal and administrative inclusion in destination countries of migrants in: a) social security access, b) in coverage c) portability 2) Measure of migrant coverage by SPFs -quantitative and qualitative (all countries) 3) Identification and qualitative/quantitative measurement of unilateral measures by origin/home states to extend coverage of emigrants/nationals abroad.
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.	1) Absence or denial of access to economic resources -notably land-are acknowledged drivers of migration. 2) Absence of, or denial of access to, technology and financial services often renders remaining in place non-viable, including for those who have access to land. 3) Absence or denial of basic services and/or economic resources (means to earn income, land, technology, financial services) for migrants in destination countries impedes: a) productive employment and/or other economic activity, and b) economic and social integration while c) prompting socio-economic marginalization, exclusion.	1) Attention to access by resident population to a) land and other resources, b) basic services, c) appropriate technology, and d) financial services in places/areas/ regions susceptible to out-migration. 2) Explicit provision for migrant/immigrant/refugee access to: a) basic services (health, education, social protection eg Social Protection Floors, etc); b) to appropriate technology; and c) to financial services.	1) Baseline Measurement of access by populations in areas susceptible to out-migration, to: a) basic services, b) land and other resources, c) appropriate technology, and d) financial services. 2) a) Qualitative and quantitative disaggregated comparative indicators for <u>baseline assessment</u> of migrant/immigrant/refugee health, education and social protection <i>vis-a-vis</i> the whole population. b) Quantitative and qualitative indicators of migrant/refugee access to basic services (health, education, social protection) for subsequent measure of progress. c) Indicators of access to technology explicitly taking account of migrants. d) Measure of migrant access to financial services: i) Access to banking services; ii) low cost remittance transfers; iii) Access to credit for agriculture, enterprise development, and industrial activity.
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	Climate change consequences and environmental degradation displace people. Reduced exposure along with adaptive responses can mitigate the extent, degree and distance of displacement. In some situations reduced exposure and adaptive responses can prolong remaining in place for populations	Programmes and projects with character of: 1) supporting adaptation with alternative means of livelihood for persons/populations facing loss of land, livelihoods, and/or living conditions to enable remaining in place rather than migrating due to climate change impact and/or environmental	1) Measurement indicators and a correlated matrix for conditions of: a) potential displacement; b) mitigation options; c) adaptation alternatives allowing remaining in place; and d) establishment of mitigation/adaptation measures. 2) Quantitative and qualitative assessment indicators of application and

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	otherwise threatened by climate change induced displacement.	degradation. 2) organizing, supporting, and providing protection for persons obliged to move temporarily or permanently as a consequence of climate change impacts and/or environmental degradation.	effects of mitigation/adaptive measures. 3) Quantitative and qualitative assessment indicators of mobility/migration arrangements for displaced populations, including indicators to measure livelihood viability, living conditions, and rights protections at relocation destination. 4) Measure of resources allocated to actions directly related to displaced/potentially displaced populations as a supplemental indicator.
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	No development-related policy can be viable, relevant and effective without including migrants present in --and part of populations of-- every country worldwide. In some cases migrants and/or refugees comprise significant portions of populations in place and/or significant portions of national populations abroad.	Include explicit reference and relevant appropriate measures regarding migrants and migration in sound policy frameworks on – development, – social protection, – poverty eradication, – employment and decent work – etc.	Indicator(s) on migrant/refugee inclusion coupled with assessment of character of inclusion of migrants/migration in policy frameworks. The indicator(s) should permit assessment of policy framework: a) relevancy, b) appropriateness, c) resource assignment regarding migrants/refugees.
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Achieving progress towards this goal will significantly reduce major factors compelling migration of millions of people.	<i>See specific target for Goal 2 below</i>	
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	Increasing income and productivity of small scale food producers, family farmers, etc. – particularly women – is crucial to permitting people to 'stay on the land' and continue farming rather than being compelled to migrate to urban areas and/or abroad. <i>Note: migration causality and correlations of income and/or income changes with migration are difficult to measure.</i>	Specific, relevant, targeted policy and practical measures to support increasing income and productivity of small-scale food producers, family farmers, etc. by secure and equitable access to a) land, b) resources, c) knowledge and technology d) financial services, and e) access to markets with particular attention to women, indigenous peoples, marginalized minority populations.	1) Quantitative and comparative indicators to establish base-line status and to measure changes in farm income and in agricultural productivity. 2) Qualitative and quantitative indicators measuring a) equity in access to land; b) availability, access and deployment of material inputs, financial resources, and technology; c) access to and accessibility of markets, including critical factors of viability of transport, storage, and timely commercialization of perishable produce).
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Health is a concern of all populations and of everyone in any population, including all migrants and refugees, regardless of status.	<i>See specific targets for Goal 3 below</i>	
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Migrants and mobile workers face particular risks of exposure to epidemics and communicable diseases, notably HIV & AIDS and tuberculosis-TB, but they are often left out of prevention and treatment programmes and strategies. <i>Note: World Health Assembly Resolution on health and migration 2008; Global Consultations on migration and health, 2010, 2017.</i>	1) Explicit public health policy inclusion of migrants/migration, (see SDG 3.8 below for policy intervention context) 2) Specific public health measures on epidemics and communicable diseases to reach and provide adequate preventative services, diagnosis and treatment for migrants and refugees.	1) Baseline assessment indicators with disaggregated data on incidence of communicable diseases in migrant population (with comparison to national population) 2) Qualitative indicators to identify specific public health policy and practical measures taken to address migrant populations towards ending epidemics of HIV & AIDS, TB and other communicable diseases.
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family	All migrant/refugee women and men, and family members, need access to sexual and reproductive health care services, information,	1) Establish or strengthen explicit inclusion of migrants/refugees in sexual and reproductive health care services	1) Indicator(s) to measure extent of and access to relevant public health policy, programmes and services that explicitly incorporate migrants.

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planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.	education, and family planning. However, many migrants are not aware of existing services, or cannot access them, and/or in some cases are excluded from relevant services. In many situations, reproductive health and health-related services are inadequate or non-existent.	(including family planning, information and education). 2) Ensure explicit inclusion of attention to migrants and refugees in national sexual, reproductive and family planning health care strategies and programmes.	2) Indicators to measure maternity and women and infant children health conditions in migrant/refugee populations, and in comparison to national populations.
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	All migrants need equitable access to health care coverage and services; universal access to health care coverage and services is a public health imperative to protect the health of all of the population in any locality and country.	Establish or strengthen explicit national and local public health policy inclusion of migrants/refugees on an equitable basis with nationals, with specific provisions for: a) appropriate and accessible facilities; b) outreach to migrants including those in isolated areas such as rural agricultural or mining sites; c) addressing language and cultural barriers; d) conducting public education and outreach.	1) Baseline assessment indicators with disaggregated data on health profile and status of migrant population 2) Comparison to national population (to identify gaps and priorities) 3) Qualitative and quantitative indicators on public health «taking migrants into account»: a) accessibility of facilities and services b) outreach to migrants/refugees; c) language and cultural adjustments to reach and include migrants; d) public education.
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.	Financing is required to expand health coverage to all –to realize the right to health and health-related rights. A vital concern for numerous countries is emigration of trained health workforce that undermines health care in origin countries. Conversely, increasing numbers of countries depend on immigration of health care workforce to meet growing needs as workforces decline and populations age.	Increase health financing and recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce.	1) Indicators for comparative/evolutive measure of: a) health financing; b) health workforce development; c) recruitment; d) training; and e) retention. 2) Specific indicators measuring emigration and/or immigration of health care workers, including impact on national health workforce.
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Education and access to it are major factors in migration. High demand for skills worldwide accentuates inequities in and depletion of intellectual resources in both developing and developed countries. Acquisition of education unavailable in home countries prompts an important portion of international migration, in many cases resulting in loss of talent/”brain drain”.	<i>See specific targets for Goal 4 below</i>	
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	1) Completion of primary and secondary education are key economic and social development factors –to ensure an at least minimally skilled workforce to foster investment, job creation and economic development that helps retain people in home countries. 2) An at least secondary education level is essential for migrants and potential migrants to permit their labour force participation and productive employment in <i>decent work</i> as well as social integration,	1) Provide for access to and enrollment of all girls and boys in primary and secondary schooling (origin/home countries). 2) Ensure access to and enrollment of all migrant/immigrant/refugee girls and boys in primary and secondary schooling in destination and transit countries, regardless of migration status. 3) Design tailored, language	1) Indicators assessing age and gender disaggregated data on school enrollment, grade completion and school leaving –for all countries. 2) Indicators measuring age and gender disaggregated data on school enrollment, grade completion and school leaving for migrant/refugee populations, and in comparison with national/native population.

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	<p>whether in destination or origin countries.</p> <p>Note: <i>The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) guarantees all children the right to schooling at least to age 16.</i></p>	<p>accessible courses for non-native speakers in order to facilitate migrant/refugee integration in mainstream education systems – both for school age and adult education and (re)training.</p>	
<p>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.</p>	<p>A huge and growing global deficit in technical/vocational skills --constraining economic viability and development in especially in developing countries—and in persons with tertiary education – particularly constraining employers and economic development in industrialized countries—affects most countries today.</p> <p>In contrast, a large and growing 'surplus' of youth with neither employable skills nor access to skills training in developing countries prompts large and growing pressures for out-migration to perceived opportunities elsewhere. (See also 4.4)</p>	<p>1) Expand significantly the availability of and access to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education relevant to contemporary and future employment needs (all countries).</p> <p>2) Establish or expand mechanisms, criteria and procedures for the recognition of learning attainment, educational qualifications and diplomas of all migrants/immigrants/refugees in order to facilitate their access to continuation of studies, transfers to schools/universities in host countries and/or on the job training or specialization.</p>	<p>1) Indicators of quantitative and proportional measurement of youth and adult access to relevant skills training/retraining and to tertiary education.</p> <p>2) Indicators for quantitative and qualitative measurement of immigrant/migrant skills, educational and experience qualifications recognition at country level and, where relevant, in regional economic communities/common markets. (For example, to assess whether systems in place, for what areas and levels of skills, extent of application of and harmonization with regional and international standards.)</p>
<p>4.4 By 2030, increase by [x] per cent the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p>	<p>Major global deficits of skills are already at crisis proportions worldwide, driving increased international mobility and growing competition for skills, in which developing countries will remain disadvantaged and face ever greater loss of talent.</p>	<p>1) Provide for increased enrollment of youth and adults in technical, vocational and tertiary skills training (following 4.3 above)</p> <p>2) Ensure equitable access by migrants/immigrants/refugees to all such training (to improve employability and integration of migrants both in destination countries and if/when return to origin countries.)</p> <p>3) Facilitate the recognition of qualification and diplomas in destination countries. (see 4.3)</p>	<p>Indicators measuring</p> <p>1) resource allocation change for skills training.</p> <p>2) change in enrollment in relevant skills training programmes, institutions.</p> <p>3) correlation of skills training to current and expected future need/demand.</p> <p>4) advances towards international harmonization/compatibility of training standards.</p> <p>5) achievement of and geographical disposition of international recognition of qualifications.</p>
<p>4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations</p>	<p>Migrants and immigrants often face restrictions and barriers to access schooling, training and education at all levels, notably due to legal constraints, discrimination, lack of financing, and/or lack of recognition of existing educational attainment.</p>	<p>1) As re 4.4 above, establish measures explicitly incorporating migrants and refugees in schooling, training and education at all levels on basis of equality of access and treatment. (Specific targeted outreach and enrollment for migrants is crucial in many situations especially for less skilled and «unemployable» migrants.)</p> <p>2) Measures to ensure recognition and/or equivalencies for existing levels of schooling, educational attainment, and experience.</p>	<p>1) Indicators to measure existence and effect of relevant policy, programme and resource allocations specifically for enrolling, training and/or retraining migrants and refugees.</p> <p>2) Indicators to address and measure specific actions on recognition of prior education, qualifications and experience.</p>
<p>4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender</p>	<p>Although migrants/immigrants/refugees are entitled to access education, they often do not benefit from it. Ensuring</p>	<p>Establish programmes and offer training to education professionals that take into consideration needs of</p>	<p>Indicators to measure:</p> <p>1) existence and effect of relevant policy, programme and resource allocation specifically for enrolling and</p>

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sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.	safe and inclusive learning environment, that take into consideration language, cultural and socio-economic specificities is essential to equal access to education and tailored learning strategies.	migrants/immigrants/refugees.	teaching migrants and refugees. 2) specific actions on special needs in the education of migrants and refugees according to local context.
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.	<p>Many individuals migrate today in order to attain education, specific knowledge, and skills that are not available or attainable in the home country.</p> <p>Many competent and qualified students depend on scholarship support to pursue studies abroad, notably those of disciplines and skills of potential applicability and in demand in home countries.</p> <p>The demonstrable need for economies of scale and competence urges specializations in educational and training systems of individual countries, particularly in and across regional economic integration systems.</p> <p>Regional and international coordination of educational and training programmes, student exchanges and expanded mutual scholarship programs enhances competent higher education as well as return or retention of talent in developing countries and regional communities.</p>	<p>Encourage migration for education, with the purpose of exchanging skills and knowledge across the globe.</p> <p>Complement facilitation of educational mobility with specific, deliberate attention to development of higher education, vocational training and information and communications technology, technical engineering and scientific programmes in all developing countries.</p>	<p>1) Indicators to measure existence of scholarships and programmes available to developing countries for enrolment in higher education.</p> <p>2) Indicators measuring age and gender disaggregated data on individuals obtaining scholarships and participating in programmes.</p> <p>3) Indicators to monitor deliberate policy and financial support for expanding quality education and training -local, national and regional-- and to measure opportunity for access by local population and international students.</p>
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	48% of all migrants are women and girls. In some regions, women comprise more than half of migrant populations. Gender equality and empowerment are rights of and apply to all migrant and refugee women and girls.	<i>See specific targets for Goal 5 below</i>	
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	<p>Violence against women and girls remains endemic in many societies; migrant women and girls are often especially subject to violence, harassment, sexual abuse and exploitation.</p> <p>Women and girls in certain situations are considered particularly at risk of being victimized by trafficking.</p>	<p>1) Establish/strengthen law, policy and practical measures to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> prevent violence against women; combat human trafficking while protecting victims; ensure explicit coverage of all migrant women and girls in such law and measures. <p>2) Establish/strengthen programmes and practices preventing violence against women specifically reaching and covering migrant women and girls in public and private spheres, including addressing domestic violence and workplace sexual abuse, harassment and exploitation.</p> <p>3) Provide social and psychological support services, as well as safe spaces, for victims of trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.</p>	<p>Indicators identifying and assessing law, policy and practical measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> preventing violence against women; addressing workplace sexual abuse, harassment and exploitation addressing domestic violence combating human trafficking while protecting victims; providing explicit coverage of and outreach to migrant women and girls. <p>2) Indicators identifying and assessing: legislation, programmes and practices preventing, impeding and/or sanctioning violence against women that take migrant and refugee women and girls into account.</p>

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5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.	<p>A major proportion of domestic work in many countries is done by migrant women workers, in many countries they remain outside protection of labour law and social protection coverage.</p> <p>Note: Relevant content of ILO Convention No. 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers</p>	<p>1) Ratification, domestication in national legislation and implementation of ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers.</p> <p>2) Extension of social protection measures to incorporate domestic workers, particularly migrant domestic workers.</p>	<p>1) Measurement of ratification and implementation of ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers.</p> <p>2) Quantitative and qualitative assessment of evolution of – labour law, – social protection – freedom of association rights for migrant domestic workers.</p>
5.5 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights with the Programme of Action of the International Conference of Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.	<p>Migrant and refugee men and women and boys and girls are populations with particular needs, challenges and risks regarding reproductive and sexual health services and education.</p> <p>However, migrants and refugees of both genders, of different sexual orientations and of all ages often have little or no availability of and access to reproductive and sexual education and health services, accentuating the risks and vulnerabilities they face.</p>	<p>1) Ensure, and extend as necessary to ensure, legal and practical availability of sexual and reproductive health services including education to all migrants and refugees, women and men as well as age appropriately for girls and boys.</p> <p>2) Take all necessary measures, particularly language and culturally appropriate outreach, to ensure access in practice by all migrants and refugees to reproductive and sexual education and to health services.</p>	<p>Specific indicators to measure:</p> <p>1) legal and practical availability of sexual and reproductive health services including education to (all) migrants and refugees, in particular to identify and remedy gaps and lacuna in existence and availability of services and education.</p> <p>2) extent of access by migrants and refugees to reproductive and sexual health services including education, particularly to inform outreach and inclusion measures to attain universal access.</p>
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	<p>Availability and sustainable management of water as well as sanitation are manifestly needed for all migrants, refugees and the areas, communities, settlements and or camps where they reside.</p> <p>Absence of access to water resources is also recognized as a factor compelling out-migration.</p>	<p>Provide universal access to safe drinking water and to sanitation “at home” and at work-sites in all urban areas, formal or informal settlements, rural locations, refugee camps and other facilities where migrants and/or refugees are residing and/or working.</p>	<p>Utilization of existing indicators to measure availability and access to water and sanitation, specifically disaggregated for refugee and migrant populations.</p>
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	<p>Availability of affordable and reliable energy –notably for lighting, heating, and food preparation and storage is essential for all settlements, camps and housing facilities for all migrants, refugees, IDPs and returnees .</p>	<p>Extend supply of affordable and reliable energy particularly for lighting, food storage and preparation and heating to all refugee, migrant and IDP settlements as well as to housing for migrants and returnees.</p>	
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	<p>The absence of full and productive employment and of decent work for many millions of persons in developing as well as developed countries is a major driver of contemporary migration – much of which is not a matter of choice by those seeking to earn a decent life for their families and themselves.</p> <p>Conversely, many migrant workers are subject to high rates of unemployment as well as to sub-standard, abusive and indecent conditions of work.</p>	<p>General: establish policy and practices 1) promoting full employment including of resident adult migrants and refugees; 2) applying international labour standards in all workplaces; and 3) extending labour inspection to address all workplaces, including particularly those where migrant workers are employed.</p> <p><i>See also specific targets for Goal 8 below</i></p>	<p>Application and utilization of existing labour market and decent work indicators developed under auspices of the ILO in cooperation with the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), including on employment rates, conditions of work, application of labour standards, labour inspection, etc.</p> <p>1) in all countries</p> <p>2) specifically disaggregated for migrant/immigrant workers, their employment and conditions of work.</p> <p>Note: <i>the ICLS and ILO are currently establishing global statistical standards and indicators for 'labour migration' and employment of foreign workers.</i></p>

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<p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors</p>	<p>Achieving higher levels of productivity are key concerns in both migrant origin and destination countries for utilisation and absorption of labour and skills -whether retaining those that otherwise emigrant and/or incorporating migrant skills and technology in their labour force.</p> <p>Expanding employment in labour-intensive sectors offers potentially viable alternatives to out-migration compelled by absence of employment and decent work in place of origin.</p>	<p>Establishment of targeted measures supporting diversification, technological upgrading and innovation in both high value-added and labour intensive sectors – with particular attention to:</p> <p>1) places susceptible to high out-migration of labour and skills due to absence of decent work</p> <p>2) im/migrant areas/communities where labour and skills migrant and/or native are available.</p>	<p>Indicators to provide comparative and evolutive measurement of</p> <p>1a) emigration disaggregated by skills and educational levels</p> <p>1b) emigration education and skills profile data compared to stocks</p> <p>2a) skills and education profiles of immigrant/migrant stocks,</p> <p>2b) local migrant and native employment rates, and</p> <p>2c) measure of native and migrant skills available compared with those needed to support diversification, innovation and/or technological upgrading.</p>
<p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p>	<p>This is a key concern vis-a-vis mobility of skills, labour, and potential entrepreneurship, for origin, transit and destination countries.</p> <p>Further to 8.2, it is also highly relevant to sustainable employment for returning migrants.</p>	<p>1) Establishment of complementary legal, regulatory, incentive frameworks, and credit access for job creation, entrepreneurship, SME formation and formalization with particular attention to supporting job creation and entrepreneurship in</p> <p>a) places susceptible to high out-migration due to absence of decent work</p> <p>b) im/migrant communities.</p>	<p>1) Quantitative measurement of change in youth unemployment, coupled with qualitative assessment of decent work and sustainability character of employment of youth.</p>
<p>8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.</p>	<p>A migration-related issue for many countries is high youth unemployment obliging emigration and high youth unemployment among immigrant and immigrant-descendent populations (as well as native youth) which may contribute to alienation, delinquency and radicalization.</p>	<p>2) Establishment/expansion of policy, programmes and measures to:</p> <p>a) create and/or enhance youth access to decent jobs</p> <p>b) facilitate youth access to, recruitment and retention in relevant education and training.</p>	<p>2) Identification, evaluation and dissemination of <i>good practice</i> models</p>
<p>8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour and, by 2025, end child labour in all its forms, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers.</p>	<p>In some circumstances child migrants are particularly susceptible to child labour.</p> <p>Many migrant workers are reported to be in situations akin to forced labour conditions and/or actually in forced labour, including in developed, industrialized countries.</p>	<p>1) Enactment of legislation on prohibition and elimination of worst forms of child labour, including specific measures for protection of migrant and refugee children.</p> <p>2) Enactment of legislation on prohibition and elimination of forced labour.</p> <p>3) Establishment of enforcement measures including in labour inspection to identify and sanction</p> <p>a) abusive child labour as well as provide protection and alternative livelihoods</p> <p>b) forced labour.</p>	<p>1) Measure of ratification and domestication of ILO Convention C-182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999) with particular attention to migrant children and youth.</p> <p>2) Measure of ratification and domestication of ILO Convention 29 on forced labour (1930) and its 2014 Protocol with particular attention to migrants/immigrants/refugees/non-citizens.</p> <p>3) Indicators to identify and assess nature and effectiveness of enforcement of child labour and forced labour measures, disaggregated for migrants/non-citizens.</p>

Sustainable Development GOAL / TARGET	Notes/RATIONALE	Explicit ACTION reference to migrants/migration	Relevant INDICATORS
<p>8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p>	<p>Protection of migrant workers is a major concern worldwide, as large proportions of migrant workers experience sub-standard employment relations and working conditions with absence of OSH protection.</p> <p>Migrant women are commonly recruited and employed in “women’s work” jobs and sectors of low pay, poor conditions and precarious work.</p> <p>Where existent, law, policy and practice usually express lofty intentions but often do not obtain outcomes effectively enhancing protection of migrant workers, particularly women migrant workers and migrants in precarious employment.</p> <p>A widespread constraint to protection of migrants’ labour rights and safe and secure working environments for them is widespread restrictions on and intimidation of migrants rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining.</p>	<p>1) Adoption in national law and practice of international labour standards with explicit application to all migrant workers.</p> <p>2) Explicit enforcement –notably by targeted inspection – of labour standards coverage of all migrant workers – regardless of employment or immigration status or to the existence/or nature of employment contract.</p> <p>3) Educational outreach, employer training and support on application of labour standards to protection of migrant workers.</p> <p>4) Adoption and implementation of gender specific legislation, policy and practice addressing specific risks, conditions and needs concerning women workers –with applicability to all women migrant workers.</p> <p>5) Support for trade union affiliation and representation of migrant workers, including in resolving cases of possible non-respect of standards.</p>	<p>Indicators are needed or existing indicators refined to measure</p> <p>1) Adoption of international labour standards in national law, and applicability and application to all workers including specifically non-nationals</p> <p>2) Gender-, nationality- and status-disaggregated baselines of differentials in contract, conditions of work, OSH indicators between migrant and national workers.</p> <p>3) Reach and quality of labour & OSH inspection where migrants are working.</p> <p>4) Adoption and application of gender specific legislation, policy and practice addressing women migrant workers.</p> <p>5) Evaluating extent of:</p> <p>a) freedom of association and collective bargaining rights for all migrant workers,</p> <p>b) migrant worker unionization</p> <p>c) support for and resolution of claims/grievances by migrant workers.</p>
<p>8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p>	<p>Tourism as international business requires personnel with international experience and skills. Sustainable tourism can and should offer opportunities for employment of migrants and displaced persons as well as for returning migrants.</p>	<p>Establish and implement sustainable tourism policies that explicitly address and promote</p> <p>a) job creation for local population</p> <p>b) mobility of personnel for skills and international experience acquisition required in tourism services</p>	<p>Indicators to identify and assess:</p> <p>a) job creation including training by tourism initiatives for local population;</p> <p>b) opportunities, extent and results of mobility of personnel in tourism initiatives and enterprises.</p>
<p>8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization</p>	<p>Youth unemployment is a major factor compelling migration, including from developed countries. Unemployment rates among immigrant and immigrant descendent youth are sometimes double the rates for native youth.</p>	<p>Include a specific element in national and local strategies to address employment of men and women migrant youths in implementing the Global Jobs Pact.</p>	<p>Indicators to measure</p> <p>1) Extent and quality of specific attention to migrant youth in the Global Jobs Pact Strategy</p> <p>2) Evolution of migrant youth employment numbers and rates.</p>
<p>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p>	<p>Industrialization supported by necessary infrastructure and spurred by innovation will support job creation and employment for workforce otherwise compelled to migrate due to absence of decent jobs ‘at home.’</p> <p>Industrialization, building infrastructure and innovation is supported by and demands international labour and skills mobility.</p>	<p><i>See specific targets for Goal 9 below</i></p>	
<p>9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030,</p>	<p>Industrialization generates jobs and employment as well as skills demand that stimulate if not require international labour and skills</p>	<p>Policy and measures to promote and support sustainable industrialization, with specific reference to:</p>	<p>Measurement indicators may include:</p> <p>1) Baseline and time comparative numbers and rates of job creation and employment for local</p>

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significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	mobility. Promotion of industrialization and its effects on migration draw on, interact with, and would be supported by policy and measures identified under SDG targets 8.2, 8.3, 8.6, and 8.8 above.	1) job creation and employment for local population/workforce. 2) assessment of need for and recruitment of international workers and skilled personnel.	population/workforce. 2) Comparative forecasting assessment of need/demand for and recruitment internationally of <i>foreign</i> workers and skilled personnel to support sustainable industrialization.
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	Similar to 9.2, regarding employment for returning migrants: Sustainable industrialization that creates jobs as well as demand for migrant skills and labour depends in significant part on SME creation and development. In turn SME establishment and sustainability invariably depends on access to and availability of credit as well as integration into value chains and markets. Furthermore, SME generation of employment will be supported by policy and measures identified under SDG targets 8.2, 8.3, 8.6, and 8.8 above.	Policy and measures to increase access of SMEs to affordable credit and integration into value chains, with attention to migrant/immigrant and to return migrant entrepreneurs and enterprises.	Measurement indicators on: 1) Availability of and access to affordable credit and financial services for a) migrants/immigrants in host countries b) returning migrants. 2) integration into value chains and viable markets of migrant/immigrant and returning migrant SMEs, their activities and their products
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	While inequality alone is not demonstrably a main driver of migration, absences of decent work, services, social protection, sustainable environment, etc are far more pronounced and difficult to address in countries and regions facing relative deprivation of means and resources.	<i>See specific targets for Goal 10 below</i>	
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	Absence of access to means to livelihood and to decent work resulting in low income and/or poverty are major factors driving out-migration. These factors also concentrate migrants and racial-ethnic minorities in lower and lowest income percentiles of populations.	Establishment and effective implementation of actions/measures identified for targets on industrialization, land access, training and education, access to basic services, social protection floors, and social, economic and political inclusion identified above and below.	1) Indicators to measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • industrialization • access to land • training and education • social protection • social, economic and political inclusion 2) Specific data on population income disaggregated by economic status/class, gender, age, race/ethnicity, nationality, measured over (5 year) intervals 2015 to 2030.
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	Discrimination on the basis of nationality and national origin, ethnic identity and/or race are major factors of social, economic and political exclusion of immigrant and immigrant-descendent persons and communities in many destination countries. As well, discrimination and exclusion on basis of race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status are major factors leading to out-migration, often in refugee-like circumstances.	Establishment and/or strengthening of anti-discrimination and equality of treatment legislation, policy and practice specifically regarding nationality and national origin.	Indicators to measure 1) nature and extent of discrimination on basis of nationality and national origin and perceived nationality and origin 2) existence, character and attributable effects of specific law, policy and measures preventing discrimination on basis of nationality and origin.

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<p>10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</p>	<p>Effective governance and regulation of migration is manifestly essential to rights-protective <i>orderly, safe and regular</i> migration and mobility.</p> <p>Only deliberate, rights-based, socially accountable governance of migration under the rule of law will realize the benefits of migration for origin and destination countries and their populations, and migrants themselves; only deliberate, rights-based, socially accountable governance of migration under the rule of law will ensure the rights, dignity, welfare and participation of migrants along with cohesive relations and mutual respect with host societies.</p> <p>Effective governance under the rule of law is also required to prevent abuse and exploitation of migrants, contain xenophobic hostility, and sustain social cohesion.</p>	<p>1) Adoption of national legislation ratifying and domesticating the international governance standards on migration, namely the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of the Families (ICRMW), ILO Convention 97 on migration for employment and ILO Convention 143 on migrant workers-supplemental provisions</p> <p>2) Elaboration and implementation of comprehensive stakeholder defined, «evidence-based» national migration policy frameworks addressing legal, economic, social, labour, and development dimensions with an explicit <i>whole of government</i> approach.</p>	<p>1) Measure of ratification of relevant international instruments (ICRMW, ILO 97, ILO 143) and/or domestication of standards in national legislation.</p> <p>2) Quantitative/qualitative measure of countries adopting national migration policy frameworks; qualitative assessment of content and comprehensiveness (e.g. reference to international standards, extent of economic, social, labour, development issues addressed, explicit whole of government approach...)</p>
<p>10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent</p>	<p>High costs of remittance transfers in and between many countries effectively rob individual migrants and their home communities of significant portions of migrants earnings -often 10% or more-reducing amounts of earned resource transfers to origin/home country families and economies.</p>	<p>Legislation and regulation to</p> <p>1) set and monitor cost ceilings,</p> <p>2) facilitate national postal service integration in Universal Postal Union (UPU) global low cost remittance transfer system</p>	<p>Indicators to identify and assess:</p> <p>1) existence of regulation covering transaction costs of remittances</p> <p>2) existence, accessibility and use of UPU and other low cost remittance mechanisms.</p>
<p>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p>	<p>Approximately 80% of the world's migrants/immigrants and refugees reside in urban areas.</p> <p>Most major cities worldwide count large migrant/immigrant populations.</p> <p>Urban and human settlement governance thus requires taking migrants and migration into account in all relevant policies and administrative entities.</p>	<p>General: establish and implement at city level legislation, policy and administrative practice addressing migrants, including regarding basic services, employment, social protection, integration, housing, etc. Foster exchanges between newcomers and local inhabitants through the public space.</p> <p>See also specific targets for Goal 11 below</p>	<p>Indicators to identify and assess:</p> <p>a) number, origin and proportion of migrant/immigrant/refugee population in cities</p> <p>b) existence and nature/extent of city policy and administrative practices addressing migrant populations.</p> <p>c) accessibility, equity of treatment and impact of city policy and practice regarding migrant residents.</p>
<p>11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p>	<p>Due to recent arrival, their usually low incomes, and absence of access to decent housing, im/migrants tend to be concentrated in areas of substandard housing and slums. The localities are usually characterized by absent or deficient public services.</p>	<p>Include addressing needs of migrant populations specifically, explicitly and equitably in policy and programmes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – provide affordable housing, – assure basic services, – improve conditions in and/or replace slums with decent housing. 	<p>Indicators to identify and assess:</p> <p>a) population and housing situations of migrant/immigrant/refugee residents</p> <p>b) existence and nature/extent of migrant inclusion in policy and measures addressing safe, adequate and affordable housing.</p> <p>c) impact of policy and practice addressing migrant housing.</p>
<p>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement</p>	<p>The process of urbanization and urban development directly and indirectly contribute either to socio-spatial segregation of migrants and refugees or to their inclusion and integration in cities.</p>	<p>Promote sustainable planning for migrants and refugees that avoids and counters segregation. Create activation and support mobilization channels that encourage participation of</p>	<p>Disaggregated and evolutive data at neighborhood level for households:</p> <p>1) Quantitative data on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) per capita income, b) socio-professional categories, c) urban displacement

Sustainable Development GOAL / TARGET	Notes/RATIONALE	Explicit ACTION reference to migrants/migration	Relevant INDICATORS
planning and management in all countries.	Absence of these populations in policy-making reduces their visibility and exacerbates their exclusion from policy concerns.	migrants in urban planning and development. Promote policies that encourage diversity in local governments.	2) Qualitative data on: a) urban architecture, b) access to services, c) public transportation d) public spaces.
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*	Climate change impacts are foreseen as a major driver of displacement of people.	<i>See specific targets for Goal 13 below</i>	
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Climate change consequences, in particular rising sea levels, increased intensity of storms, drought and desertification, environmental degradation, and natural disasters displace or will displace people, temporarily or --in many circumstances-- permanently. Reducing exposure, preventative and preparedness measures and adaptive responses can and do mitigate the extent, degree and distance of displacement. In some situations, adaptive measures can prolong the viability for people and communities to remain in place longer term and/or for periods between storm seasons.	In complement to SDG target 1.5 action above, Implement policy, programmes and projects: 1) supporting adaptation with alternative means of livelihood for persons/populations facing loss of land, livelihoods, living conditions to remain in place due to climate change impact, natural disasters and/or environmental degradation. 2) organizing, supporting and providing protection for persons obliged to move temporarily or permanently as consequence of climate change impacts, natural disasters and/or environmental degradation.	1) Measurement indicators and correlated matrix for conditions of: a) potential displacement; b) mitigation options; c) adaptation alternatives allowing remaining in place; and d) establishment of mitigation/adaptation measures. 2) Quantitative and qualitative assessment indicators of application and effects of mitigation/adaptive measures. 3) Quantitative and qualitative assessment indicators of mobility/migration arrangements for displaced populations, including indicators to measure livelihood viability, living conditions, and rights protections at relocation destination. 4) Measure of resources allocated to actions directly related to displaced/potentially displaced populations as a supplemental indicator to those above.
13.5 Promote raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women and marginalized communities.	Climate-related migration and displacement requires increased organizational support and cross-border cooperation in order to provide for adaptation measures where possible and otherwise to ensure rights-protected, equitable and orderly migration.	In complement to SDG target 13.1, develop capacity for prevention, preparedness and finding durable solutions for displacement. This will be facilitated by the incorporation of internal and cross-border disaster-induced scenarios, harmonization of definitions and integration of activities and development of bi-national or regional contingency plans Note: <i>Nansen Initiative</i>	Similar indicators as for 13.1. Identify disparities in definitions of and policies for migrants across states.
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	The vulnerability of small island states and certain LDCs to climate change induced sea level rise and increasing intensity of storms augers increased pressures for human displacement in coming years.	<i>See specific target for Goal 14 below</i>	
14.7 By 2030 increase economic benefits to small island developing states and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.	Sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture, tourism and other locally appropriate industries will significantly facilitate adaptive strategies and measures supporting populations to remain in place or postpone displacement that is otherwise compelled by absence of alternatives supporting remaining in place.	Specific support in small island states and in coastal and fluvial lowlands of LDCs for: 1) sustainable use of marine resources 2) adaptation measures for a) severe weather-resistant housing and infrastructure b) provision of services, c) economic activity,	Relevant indicators need to be identified to measure: 1. Need for, utility of, and implementation of measures to adapt housing, services, economic activity installations to weathering severe storms and/or flooding, including to allow prompt return in cases of temporary evacuation.

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		allowing residents to remain in place --rather than being compelled to migrate-- to <i>weather</i> severe storms in place, and/or to return to normal activity in habitual places of residence promptly after evacuation in storm seasons and/or temporary flooding	2) Effectiveness and application of adaptation measures to reduce exposure to and disruption by severe storms.
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Maintaining and/or restoring sustainable ecosystems, particularly combating desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss are critical to impede large scale and increasing migration compelled by loss of environments that can sustain human occupation and activity.	<i>See specific target for Goal 15 below</i>	
15.3 By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world	Desertification, land and soil degradation, drought and flooding remain major causes of both immediate onslaught and long term human displacement, both temporary and permanent. Increasing rates of desertification, land and soil loss and severe flooding may be directly correlated with increased human displacement.	Action measures to combat desertification, to restore degraded land and soil, to mitigate drought and/or take adaptive measures (such as farming drought resistant crops), and to prevent or reduce flooding risks (such as reforestation watersheds and/or impeding building on floodplains.)	Relevant indicators need to be identified to measure need for, utility of, and implementation of action measures to: 1) combat desertification, 2) restore degraded land and soil, 3) mitigate drought 4) take adaptive and/or restorative measures to desertification, land and soil degradation, and to prevent or reduce flooding risks.
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Significant and widespread manifestations of xenophobic hostility and violence against foreigners/migrants are reported worldwide, in countries in all regions. Official institutional policies and practices as well as social behaviour undermine peaceable societies and social cohesion, restrict access to justice for migrants, and exacerbate social exclusion.	General: 1) establishment and implementation of integration and non-discrimination/equality of treatment law and policies for migrants and refugees; 2) guarantee freedom of association rights including for migrants and refugees 3) facilitate migrant organizing, unionization of migrant workers, migrant community associations and development of migrant-based institutions. <i>See also specific target for Goal 16 below</i>	Indicators assessing: 1) Extent and character of integration of migrants 2) Discrimination vs equality of treatment, notably by discrimination measurement, particularly by empirical practice testing. 3) Existence and character of integration and non-discrimination/equality of treatment law, policies and measures for migrants and refugees. 4) Existence and character of law, policy and practice regarding migrant exercise of freedom of association rights, union participation, and community organizing/organizations.
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	Xenophobic and racist violence are serious threats worldwide – resulting in fatalities reported in all regions as well as growing threats to rights protection of refugees and migrants as well as to social cohesion. <i>Note: in contextual understanding of multiple discrimination, it is often difficult to establish and distinguish between racial and xenophobic motivations for violence against migrants/refugees/foreigners. Deterrence and prevention require specific State policies as well as legal measures and sanctions of perpetrators.</i> 2) Generalized violence, including politically motivated violence,	1) Establish and implement specific state sponsored law, policy and public campaigns to impede, prevent and prosecute xenophobic and racist violence. 2) Take immediate measures to stop armed intervention and military arms sales and exports to countries and regions in conflict. 3) Engagement of all means and all countries in: a) peacemaking efforts; b) as appropriate, fostering negotiations among belligerents; and c) provision of safe haven with decent conditions for all refugees and internally displaced	Indicators assessing 1) incidence, character and consequences of xenophobic and racist violence and deaths 2) existence, nature and effect of law, policy, and measures to prevent, deter, and prosecute perpetrators of xenophobic violence and related deaths.

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	<p>racial/ethnic persecution, and warfare are major 'push factors' of migration</p> <p>3) Foreign intervention and arms delivery to countries and parties to armed conflicts are demonstrably resulting in exodus of millions of refugees and displaced persons in several situations in MENA, Africa and elsewhere.</p>	<p>persons.</p>	
<p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.</p>	<p>Migrant children, especially unaccompanied minors, face particular risks of abuse and violence.</p> <p>Unaccompanied minor refugees and migrants are often subject to arbitrary processing and to expulsion detrimental to child rights and welfare.</p> <p>Detention of migrant and refugee children is a widely decried violation of <i>best interests of the child</i> and child welfare.</p> <p>Migration of children for domestic employment shows conditions comparable to child labour, in some cases with features associated with trafficking.</p>	<p>1) Establishment/strengthening of «child sensitive» migration policies, refugee determination, migrant reception, treatment of unaccompanied minors, counter trafficking and smuggling operations.</p> <p>2) End detention of migrant children (except in <i>bona-fide</i> situations of criminal acts/behaviour)</p> <p>3) States concerned comply with specific UN treaty body and special rapporteur recommendations to end to immigration detention of children.</p>	<p>1) Indicators to identify and measure existence/implementation of «child sensitive» and child protection: a) migration policies; b) refugee determination; c) migrant reception; d) treatment of unaccompanied minors; e) counter smuggling and trafficking.</p> <p>2) Data and policy indicators assessing existence of or non- detention of migrant children.</p> <p>3) Indicators showing/measuring compliance with specific international treaty body or special mechanism recommendations.</p>
<p>16.3 Promote rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p>	<p>In the context of migration and asylum governance, measures that violate individuals' human rights and right to due process may be implemented to increase efficiency of return.</p>	<p>1) Review national and regional law/legislation to determine extent of domestication and implementation of ratified international instruments ensuring equal access to justice extending to migrants and refugees, and stateless persons.</p> <p>2) Ratifying and domesticating in national law and policy relevant international instruments explicitly ensuring equal access to justice for migrants, refugees and stateless persons.</p>	<p>Indicators –which may be qualitative as well as quantitative—to measure/evaluate:</p> <p>1) Extent of domestication and implementation of ratified international instruments providing for access to justice for migrants and refugees.</p> <p>2) the existing baseline and measuring progress in ratification and national application of international instruments extending equal access to justice for migrants, refugees and stateless persons.</p>
<p>16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</p>	<p>Legal identity is a serious challenge for millions of Stateless persons, also for children born to migrants in many countries. To document ones legal identity is also a challenge for many who by the country of birth and/or residence legislation are citizens or have another legal identity.</p> <p>The importance of legal identity in country of origin and/or residence is a prerequisite for <i>documented</i> legal/regular migration, and recognition of legal identity in country of transit and/or destination is a prerequisite for realization of human rights and integration.</p>	<p>1) Ensure that all migrants and refugees on territory of any State have access to birth registration for children and legal identity documentation.</p> <p>2) Register and provide legal identity documentation for all Stateless persons</p> <p>3) Eliminate measures of State withdrawal or cancellation of citizenship.</p> <p>4) Having in place legislation and robust administrative procedures that clearly determine the legal identity of all individuals ever resident in the</p>	<p>Indicators demonstrating existence and full implementation of birth registration and citizenship identity for all children born of 'foreign parents.</p> <p>2) Measure of reduction of Stateless persons and persons without a recognized nationality</p> <p>Indicator for legal identity: Proportion of total resident population who can easily document their legal identity in the country of residence</p> <p>Indicator for birth registration: Proportion of all children under the age of X (3?) who have a credible birth registration certificate documenting parentage, place of birth and citizenship.</p>

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		country, and the right to have credible documentation of this identity.	
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	Governance and regulation of international migration require by definition international cooperation and partnerships. Governance of migration similarly requires international exchange of reliable and comparable disaggregated data on migration, including on migrant and refugee skills, educational attainment, employment, labour market participation, development contributions, social protection as well as other factors.	<i>See specific targets for Goal 17 below</i>	
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnership experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.	Migrants are social actors and participants. They organize and they seek to contribute as community actors and to bring to bear their resources, knowledge and experience regarding migration.	1) Include migrant associations in discussion and implementation of public policies across different areas, especially those concerning migration. 2) Ensure inclusion of representative migrant/immigrant/refugee associations in relevant civil society activities and alliances and in public activities and events, as well as in public-private partnerships.	Identify indicators to: 1) identify existence of migrant associations 2) identify factors encouraging, assisting, supporting migrant self-organization and/or impeding or restricting same. 3) evaluate the presence and participation of migrant associations in relevant civic, public and civil society forums and processes of policy development, decision-making and/or local governance.
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	As noted under numerous targets listed above, high-quality, reliable, timely and comparable data is essential to accurately assess migration and particularly its essential roles in development –and in establishing and sustaining sound, knowledge-based migration law, policy and practice. Increasing attention is focused on supporting national capacities to obtain, analyze, exchange internationally, and apply reliable and comparable migration/labour migration data to policy and administration.	Allocation by governments of resources and competences for 1) domestication of relevant international statistical standards and methodologies on disaggregated data on migration-related employment, labour market participation, skills and education, economic development contributions, social protection, and integration of migrants. 2) Effective collection, analysis, international sharing, and application of accurate and reliable migration-related data in above categories. 3) Provision of technical support and capacity building by relevant international and regional organizations to facilitate domestication of international data standards and effective collection, sharing and utilization of data.	Indicators are needed to measure: 1) extent of and progress in national adoption of international data standards and methodologies regarding the broad categories of relevant migration data sets (employment, labour market participation, skills and education, economic development contributions, social protection, integration) 2) the extent and effectiveness of: a) relevant data collection b) analysis c) domestic and international data dissemination d) application of data and analysis to policy elaboration, implementation, and evaluation.

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