

# The Sustainable Development Goals and Migrants/Migration

## Regarding the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

### Relevant SDGs, Implementation Actions, Realization Measurement Indicators and Rationals for Inclusion

#### ***A WORK IN PROGRESS: VERSION 3***

An initial identification of all SDGs and targets directly relevant to migrants and migration, showing:

- (column 1) the SDG **goals and targets** that concern migrants and migration;
- (column 2) 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 3) **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;
- (column 4) the **rationale** for the migration connection with the goal or target.

This matrix is a **work in progress** prepared to ensure attention to migrants, refugees and displaced persons --internal and international-- in the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. It is intended as a resource guide in advocating and establishing specific actions and measurement indicators for local, national and international implementation of the Agenda.

Sustainable Development Goal / Target	Explicit action reference to migrants/migration	Relevant INDICATORS	Notes/Rationale
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/or environmental degradation. However, social protection, access to resources, and resilience capacity are key to sustainability of remaining in place, as well as to ensuring decent life for migrants.
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	Explicit and deliberate inclusion of migrants in: 1) Social Protection Floors (SPFs), 2) Access to and coverage by social security systems (including with portability of contributions and earned benefits/entitlements). 3) «Unilateral» measures by origin/home countries to extend social protection/social security coverage to nationals abroad.	1) Measure (qualitative, quantitative) of fact and extent and nature of explicit legal and administrative inclusion of migrants in social security access, in coverage and in portability in destination countries. 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.	Social Protection is critical for all migrants/migrant populations. Note reference to migrant inclusion in ILO Recommendation on Social Protection Floors
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and	1) Attention to access by resident	1) Baseline Measurement of access	1) Absence or denial of access

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<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>2) Explicit provision for migrant/immigrant access to basic services (health, education, social protection eg SPF); to appropriate technology; and to financial services.</p>	<p>by populations in areas susceptible to out-migration, to:</p> <p>a) basic services, b) land and other resources, c) appropriate technology, and d) financial services.</p> <p>2) a) Qualitative and quantitative comparative (disaggregated) indicators for baseline assessment of migrant/immigrant/refugee health, education and social protection <i>vis-a-vis</i> whole population.  b) Quantitative and qualitative indicators of migrant/immigrant/refugee access to basic services (health, education, social protection).  c) Indicators of migrant access to technology by programmes, actions, and financing, explicitly taking account of migrants.  d) Measure of migrant access to financial services:  i) access to banking services  ii) services of low remittance costs.  iii) access to credit for agriculture, enterprise development, and industrial activity.</p>	<p>to economic resources -notably land- are acknowledged drivers of migration.</p> <p>2) Absence or denial of access to financial services and technology often makes remaining in place un-viable even on accessible land.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Programmes and projects with character of:</p> <p>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 and/or environmental degradation.</p> <p>2) organizing, supporting and providing protection for persons obliged to move temporarily or permanently as consequence of climate change impacts and/or environmental degradation.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>2) Quantitative and qualitative assessment indicators of application and effects of mitigation/adaptive measures.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4) Measure of resources allocated to actions directly related to displaced/potentially displaced populations as a supplemental indicator to those above.</p>	<p>Climate change consequences and environmental degradation displace people; reduced exposure, adaptive responses can mitigate extent, degree and distance of displacement; in some situations can prolong remaining.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Include reference and relevant appropriate measures regarding migrants and migration in sound policy frameworks on development, social protection, poverty eradication, etc.</p>	<p>Indicator on inclusion coupled with assessment of character of inclusion of migrants/migration in policy frameworks: a) relevancy, b) appropriateness, c) resource assignment</p>	<p>No development-related policy can be viable, relevant and ultimately effective without including migrants who are present in and part of every country, in some cases comprising large portions of</p>

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<p><b>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b></p> <p>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</p>	<p>Specific, relevant, targeted policy and practical measures to support increasing income and productivity of small scale food producers, family farmers, etc.</p> <p>by secure and equitable access to land, resources, financial services, and access to markets, with particular attention to women, indigenous peoples, marginalized minority populations.</p>	<p>1) Quantitative and comparative measures of status and changes in farm income, in agricultural productivity, in</p> <p>2) Qualitative and quantitative indicators measuring</p> <p>a) equity in access to land,</p> <p>b) availability, access and employment of inputs, financial resources, technology.</p> <p>c) access to and accessibility of markets (including viability of transport, storage and timely sales of produce).</p>	<p>populations in place and/or abroad.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(Note: migration causality and correlations with income/income changes with migration are difficult to measure.)</p>
<p><b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b></p> <p>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</p> <p>3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</p>	<p>1) Explicit public health policy inclusion of migrants/migration, (see SDG 3.8 below for policy intervention context)</p> <p>2) Specific public health measures on epidemics and communicable diseases to reach, provide preventative services and treatment for migrants and refugees.</p> <p>1) Establish or strengthen explicit inclusion of migrants/refugees in sexual and reproductive health care services (including family planning, information and education).</p> <p>2) Ensure inclusion of attention to migrants and refugees in national sexual, reproductive and family planning health care strategies and programmes.</p>	<p>1) Baseline assessment indicators/disaggregated data on incidence of communicable diseases in migrant population (comparison to national pop.)</p> <p>2) Qualitative indicators to identify specific public health policy and measures for migrant populations re communicable diseases</p> <p>Measure of relevant public health policy, programmes and services that explicitly incorporate migrants ;</p> <p>measure of maternity and WIC-women &amp; infant children indicators of migrant populations</p>	<p>Health is a concern of all populations, and of everyone in any population.</p> <p>Migrants and mobile workers face particular risks of exposure to epidemics and communicable diseases but often left out of prevention and treatment</p> <p>Note: WHA resolution on health and migration 2008.</p> <p>All migrant women and men and families need access to sexual, reproductive health care etc. But often cannot access or are excluded from relevant services.</p>
<p>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</p> <p>3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in</p>	<p>Establish or strengthen explicit national and local public health policy inclusion of migrants/refugees on equitable basis with nationals, with specific provisions for appropriate and accessible facilities; for outreaching migrants including those in isolated areas such as rural or mining sites; addressing language and cultural barriers; conducting public education and outreach; etc.</p> <p>Increase health financing and recruitment, development, training and retention of the health</p>	<p>1) Baseline assessment indicators/disaggregated data on health profile and status of migrant population</p> <p>2) Comparison to national population (to identify gaps and priorities)</p> <p>3) Qualitative and quantitative indicators on public health «taking migrants into account»: outreach, accessibility of facilities and services, language access, cultural adjustments, etc to migrants.</p> <p>1) Indicators for comparative/evolutive measure of</p> <p>a) health financing; b) health</p>	<p>All migrants need equitable access to health care coverage and services; it is a public health imperative to protect health of all of population.</p> <p>Financing is required to expand coverage to all. A vital concern for numerous countries is</p>

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developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.	workforce.	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.	emigration of trained health workforce undermining health care at origin countries; conversely, increasing numbers of countries depend on immigration of health care workforce to meet growing needs as workforce declines and population ages.
<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>			Education and access to it are major factors in migration. High demand for skills worldwide accentuates inequities in and depletion of intellectual resources in developing and developed countries. Acquisition of education unavailable in home countries prompts an important portion of international migration.
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) 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.	1) Indicators measuring age and gender disaggregated data on school enrollment, grade completion and school leaving. 2) Indicators measuring age and gender disaggregated data on school enrollment, grade completion and school leaving for migrant populations and in comparison with national/native population.	1) Completion of primary and secondary education are key economic and social development factors –to ensure at least minimally skilled workforce to foster investment, job creation and economic development retaining people in home countries. 2) At least secondary education level is essential for migrants to permit labour force participation, productive employment in decent work, and social integration in destination countries. Note: Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) guarantees right of all children to schooling at least to age 16.
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.	Expand significantly availability of and access to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education relevant to contemporary and future employment needs.	Indicators of quantitative and proportional measurement of youth and adult access to relevant skills training/retraining and to tertiary education.	A huge and growing global deficit in both technical/vocation skills (particularly constraining developing countries) and in persons with tertiary education (particularly constraining employers and economic development in industrialized countries) affects most countries, in contrast to a huge 'surplus' of youth with neither employable skills nor access to skills training particularly in developing countries. (See also 4.4)
4.4 By 2030, increase by [x] per cent	1) Provide for increased enrollment	Indicators measuring	Major global deficits of skills are

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<p>the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</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>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>1) As re 4.4 above, provide 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>a) resource allocation change. b) change in enrollment. c) correlation of skills training to current and expected future need/demand. d) international harmonization/compatibility of training standards. e) international recognition of qualifications.</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. 2) Indicators to address and measure specific actions on recognition of prior education, qualifications and experience.</p>	<p>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>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><b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b></p>			<p>48% of all migrants are women and girls. In some regions, women comprise more than half of the migrant population.</p>
<p>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>	<p>1) Establish/strengthen law, policy and practical measures to a) prevent violence against women; b) to combat human trafficking (while protecting victims); c) ensure explicit coverage of all migrant women and girls in such law and measures.</p> <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>Indicators identifying and assessing law, policy and practical measures: a) preventing violence against women; b) addressing workplace sexual abuse, harassment and exploitation c) addressing domestic violence d) combating human trafficking while protecting victims; e) providing explicit coverage of and outreach to migrant women and girls.</p> <p>2) legislation, programmes and practices preventing, impeding and/or sanctioning</p>	<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. Women and girls in certain situations are considered particularly at risk of being victimized by trafficking</p>
<p>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>	<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. 2) Quantitative and qualitative assessment of evolution in labour law, social protection and freedom of association rights for migrant domestic workers.</p>	<p>A major proportion of domestic work in many countries is done by migrant women workers, in many countries they are still outside labour law and social protection coverage.</p>
<p><b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b></p>	<p>General: establish policy and practices a) promoting full employment including of resident adult migrants and refugees; b) applying international labour standards in all workplaces; and c) extending labour inspection to</p>	<p>Measurement of employment rates, application of labour standards, labour inspection reach for all migrant workers (disaggregated by gender and age)</p>	

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	address all workplaces, including particularly those where migrant workers are employed.		
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	Establishment of targeted measures supporting diversification, technological upgrading and innovation in both high value-added and labour intensive sectors-- with particular attention to: 1) places susceptible to high out-migration of labour and skills due to absence of decent work 2) im/migrant areas/communities where labour and skills available.	Indicators to provide comparative and evolutive measurement of 1a) emigration disaggregated by skills and educational levels 1b) emigration education and skills profile data compared to stocks 2a) skills and education profiles of immigrant/migrant stocks, 2b) local migrant and native employment rates, and 2c) measure of native and migrant skills available compared with those needed to support diversification, innovation and/or technological upgrading.	Important concerns in both origin and destination countries for utilisation and absorption of labour and skills. Expanding employment in labour-intensive sectors offers presumably viable alternatives to out-migration compelled by absence of employment and decent work in place of origin.
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	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 a) places susceptible to high out-migration due to absence of decent work b) im/migrant communities.		Key concern vis a vis mobility of skills, labour, and potential entrepreneurship, for origin, transit and destination countries. Further to concern in 8.2, employment for returning migrants
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.	2) Establishment/expansion of policy, programmes and measures to a) create and/or enhance youth access to decent jobs b) facilitate youth access to, recruitment and retention in relevant education and training.	Quantitative measurement of change in youth unemployment, coupled with qualitative assessment of decent work and sustainability character of employment of youth. Identification, measurement and dissemination of good practice models	A migration-related issue for many countries: high youth unemployment obliging emigration and high youth unemployment among immigrant and immigrant-descendent populations (as well as native youth) fueling alienation, delinquency and radicalization.
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, <b>eradicate forced labour</b> and, by 2025, end child labour in all its forms, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers	1) Enactment of legislation on prohibition and elimination of worst forms of child labour, including specific measures for protection of migrant and refugee children. 2) Enactment of legislation on prohibition and elimination of forced labour. 3) Establishment of enforcement measures including in labour inspection to identify and sanction a) abusive child labour and provide protection and alternative livelihoods b) forced labour.	1) Measure of ratification and domestication of ILO Convention on worst forms of child labour 2) Measure of ratification and domestication of ILO Convention on forced labour. 3) Indicators to identify and assess nature and effectiveness of enforcement of child labour and forced labour measures.	In some circumstances child migrants are particularly susceptible to child labour.  Many migrant workers are reported to be in situations of akin to forced labour conditions and/or actually in forced labour.
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, <b>including migrant workers</b> , in particular <b>women migrants</b> , and those in	1) Adoption and application in national law and practice of international standards on migrant workers.	1) Gender-, nationality- and status-disaggregated baseline measurement of differentials in contract, conditions of work, OSH	Protection of migrant workers is a major concern worldwide, as large proportions of migrant workers experience sub-

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precarious employment	<p>2) Explicit enforcement –notably by targeted inspection-- of all international labour standards to all migrant workers –regardless of employment or immigration status or existence/nature of contract.</p> <p>3) Educational outreach, employer training and support on application of labour standards to protection of migrant workers.</p> <p>3) Support for trade union affiliation and representation of migrant workers, including in resolving cases of possible non-respect of standards.</p>	<p>indicators between migrant and national workers.</p> <p>2) Measurement of adoption of labour standards in national law, applied/applicable to employment of non-nationals/all workers</p> <p>3) Measurement of reach and quality of labour &amp; OSH inspection where migrants are working.</p> <p>4) Measurement of adoption and application of gender specific legislation, policy and practice addressing women migrant workers.</p>	<p>standard employment relations and working conditions with absence of OSH protection. Migrant women commonly recruited and employed in “women’s work” jobs and sectors of low pay, poor conditions and precarious work. Measurement must address actual outcome indicators, as well as policy measures</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>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>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>Include a specific element in the strategy to address employment of men and women migrant youths in implementing the Global Jobs Pact.</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>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>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. Youth unemployment is a major factor compelling migration, including from developed countries, while unemployment rates among immigrant and immigrant descendent youth are sometimes double the rates for native youth.</p>
<p><b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b></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 often demands international labour and skills mobility.</p>
<p>9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries</p>	<p>Policy and measures to promote and support sustainable industrialization, with specific reference to:</p> <p>1) job creation and employment for local population/workforce.</p> <p>2) assessment of need for and recruitment of international workers and skilled personnel.</p>	<p>Measurement indicators may include:</p> <p>1) Baseline and time comparative numbers and rates of job creation and employment for local population/workforce.</p> <p>2) Comparative forecasting assessment of need/demand for and recruitment internationally of <i>foreign</i> workers and skilled personnel to support sustainable industrialization.</p>	<p>Industrialization will generate jobs and employment as well as skills demand that 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.</p>
<p>9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in</p>	<p>Policy and measures to increase access of SMEs to affordable credit and integration into value chains,</p>	<p>Measurement indicators on:</p> <p>1) Availability of and access to affordable credit and financial</p>	<p>Same as 9.2, regarding employment for returning migrants.</p>

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particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	with attention to migrant/immigrant and to return migrant entrepreneurs and enterprises.	services for migrants/immigrants in host countries and for returning migrants. 2) integration of migrant/immigrant and returning migrant SMEs, their activities and their products into value chains and viable markets.	
<b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>			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.
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	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"> <li>• industrialization</li> <li>• access to land</li> <li>• training and education</li> <li>• social protection</li> <li>• social, economic and political inclusion</li> </ul> 2) Specific data on population income disaggregated by economic status/class, gender, age, race/ethnicity, nationality, measured over (5 year) intervals 2015 to 2030.	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.
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	Establishment and/or strengthening of anti-discrimination and equality of treatment legislation, policy and practice specifically regarding nationality and national origin.	Indicators to measure a) nature and extent of discrimination on basis of nationality and national origin and perceived nationality and origin b) existence, character and attributable effects of specific law, policy and measures preventing discrimination on basis of nationality and origin.	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.
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	1) Adoption of national legislation, domesticating and ratifying relevant international governance standards on migration. 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.	1) Measure of ratification of relevant international instruments (ICRMW, ILO 97, ILO 143) and/or domestication of standards in national legislation. 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,	Effective governance and regulation of migration is manifestly essential to realizing orderly, safe and regular migration, realizing benefits of migration for origin and destination countries and their populations, and for migrants themselves. Effective governance under the rule of law is also required to prevent abuse and exploitation of



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		social, labour, development issues addressed, explicit whole of government approach...)	migrants, contain xenophobic hostility, and sustain social cohesion.
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	Legislation and regulation to a) set and monitor cost ceilings, b) facilitate national postal service integration in UPU global low cost remittance transfer system	Indicators to identify and assess: a) existence of regulation covering transaction costs of remittances b) existence, accessibility and use of UPU and other low cost remittance mechanisms.	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.
<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>	General: establish and implement at city level legislation, policy and administrative practice addressing migrants, including regarding basic services, employment, social protection, integration, housing, etc.	Indicators to identify and assess: a) number, origin and proportion of migrant/immigrant/refugee population in cities b) existence and nature/extent of city policy and administrative practices addressing migrant populations. c) accessibility, equity of treatment and impact of city policy and practice regarding migrant residents.	Most migrants and immigrants reside in urban areas. Most major cities worldwide count large migrant/immigrant populations. Thus urban and human settlement governance requires taking migrants and migration into account in all relevant policies and administrative entities.
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Include addressing needs of migrant populations specifically, explicitly and equitably in policy and programmes to provide affordable housing, basic services and improve conditions in and/or replace slums with decent housing.	Indicators to identify and assess: a) population and housing situations of migrant/immigrant/refugee residents b) existence and nature/extent of migrant inclusion in policy and measures addressing safe, adequate and affordable housing. c) impact of policy and practice addressing migrant housing.	Due to recent arrival, low incomes and absence of access, im/migrants tend to be concentrated in areas of substandard housing, absent or deficient public services.
<b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*</b>			Climate change impacts are foreseen as a major driver of displacement of people.
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	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	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 much of the year between storm

Sustainable Development Goal / Target	Explicit action reference to migrants/migration	Relevant INDICATORS	Notes/Rationale
		to actions directly related to displaced/potentially displaced populations as a supplemental indicator to those above.	seasons.
<b>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>			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.
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.	Specific support in small island states and in coastal and fluvial lowlands of LDCs not only for sustainable use of marine resources but also for adaptation measures for housing, provisions of services, economic activity, etc. allowing residents to remain in place (rather than being compelled to migrate), to <i>weather</i> severe storms, and/or to return to normal activity in habitual places of residence promptly after storm seasons and/or temporary flooding, evacuation.	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. 2. Effectiveness and application of adaptation measures to reduce exposure to and disruption by severe storms.	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 otherwise compelled by absence of alternatives supporting remaining in place.
<b>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</b>			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.
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	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 reforesting 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: a) combat desertification, b) restore degraded land and soil, c) mitigate drought d) take adaptive and/or restorative measures to desertification, land and soil degradation, and to prevent or reduce flooding risks.	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.
<b>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</b>	General: establishment and implementation of integration and non-discrimination/equality of treatment law and policies for migrants and refugees; support freedom of association, migrant organizing community organizations and institutions	Indicators assessing: 1) Extent and character of integration of migrants 2) Discrimination vs equality of treatment (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.	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.

Sustainable Development Goal / Target	Explicit action reference to migrants/migration	Relevant INDICATORS	Notes/Rationale
		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	<p>1) Establish and implement specific state sponsored law, policy and public campaigns to impede, prevent and prosecute xenophobic and/racist violence.</p> <p>2) Take immediate measures to stop armed intervention and military arms sales and exports to countries and regions in conflict.</p> <p>3) Engagement of all means and all countries in:</p> <p>a) peacemaking efforts;</p> <p>b) as appropriate, fostering negotiations among belligerents; and</p> <p>c) provision of safe haven with decent conditions for all refugees and internally displaced persons.</p>	<p>Indicators assessing</p> <p>1) incidence, character and consequences of xenophobic and racist violence and deaths</p> <p>2) existence, nature and effect of law, policy, and measures to prevent, deter, and prosecute perpetrators of xenophobic violence and related deaths.</p>	<p>Xenophobic and racist violence are serious threats in numerous countries – resulting in fatalities reported in countries in all regions. Note: in context understanding of multiple discrimination, it is often difficult to establish or 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.</p> <p>2) Generalized violence, including politically motivated violence, 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>
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	<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>Migrant children, especially unaccompanied minors, face particular risks of abuse and violence. Unaccompanied minor refugees and migrants are often subject to arbitrary processing and expulsion detrimental to child rights and welfare. Detention of migrant and refugee children is a widely decried violation of best-interest-of-child and child welfare. Migration of children for domestic employment shows conditions comparable to child labour, in some cases features associated with trafficking.</p>
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	<p>Establish and implement measures to</p> <p>1) Prevent and prosecute all forms of corruption in migration proceedings,</p>	<p>Indicators to assess legal, policy and practical measures to prevent corruption in migration</p>	<p>Corruption and bribery are endemic in many migration situations: at borders, in</p>

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	law enforcement, border control, etc. 2) Provide training to all concerned government and law enforcement officials on proper legal procedures.	procedures, a) in issuance of permits and documents, b) at borders, c) in administrative and judicial proceedings.	migration procedures, in issuing visas and/or work permits, in pursuing legal formalities, etc.
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	1) Ensure that all migrants and refugees on territory of any State have access to birth registration for children and legal identity documentation. 2) Register and provide legal identity documentation for all Stateless persons 3) Eliminate measures of State withdrawal or cancellation of citizenship.	1) Indicators demonstrating existence and full implementation of birth registration and citizenship identity for all children born of 'foreign parents. 2) Measure of reduction of Stateless persons and persons without a recognized nationality.	Legal identity is a serious challenge for millions of Stateless persons, also for children born to migrants in many countries. The importance of legal identity in country of origin 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
<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>			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, and social protection and other factors.
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	Allocation by International Organizations and partner governments of resources and technical cooperation support for: 1) domestication of relevant international statistical standards and methodologies on disaggregated data relevant to migration, including on 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.	Measure of international support provided/received and of international cooperation on migration law and policy. Availability of basic demographic, labour and social statistics on international migrants from population censuses, surveys and/or administrative registrations	Important technical cooperation, training and capacity building on migration governance and management have been provided over many years in many countries by ILO and IOM, supported by the EU and Western country international aid programmes. 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.

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