



# **The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Implication for Migration Data**

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Regional Workshop on Strengthening the Collection and Use of International Migration Data in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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# Outline

- Key feature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Reflection of Migration Issues in SDGs
  - Indicators relevant to migration
  - Indicators relevant for data disaggregation
- Step-wise Approach for Defining Migratory Status



# 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

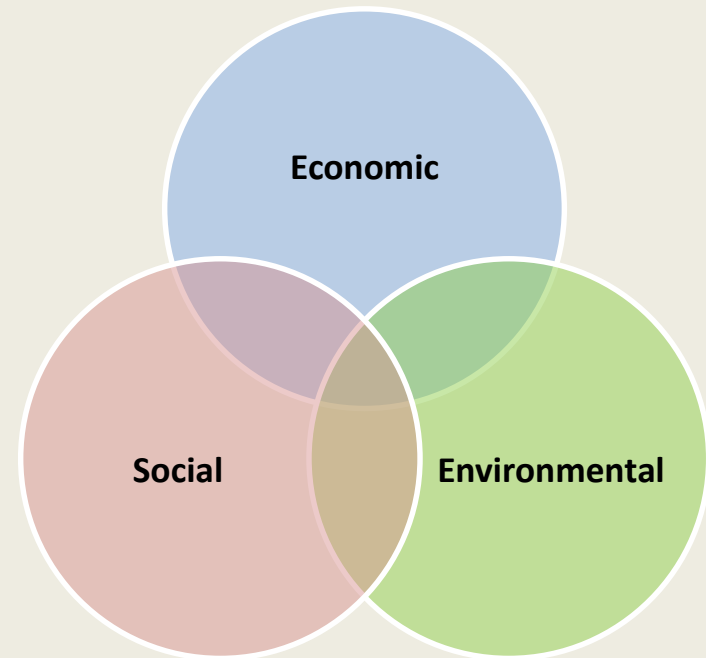
- Adopted by all Member States at the UN Summit for Sustainable Development in September 2015 (GA resolution 70/1)
- A new global development framework for 2015-2030, following the MDG era
- A roadmap that aims at tackling key systemic barriers to sustainable development
- Built on the Rio+20 Conference outcomes and the experience of achieving the MDGs.





# 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Addresses **poverty eradication** as the overarching goal
- Has at its core the integration of the **economic**, **social** and **environmental** dimensions of development.
- The principle of “*leaving no one behind*”
  - Inclusive development
  - Reduction of inequality



17 Goals x 169 Targets



# Global SDGs Indicators Framework

- **SDG Indicators** for “follow up and review” of the 2030 Agenda
- 17 Goals, 169 Targets to be assessed by **244 Indicators** (include 9 duplicates and 3 triplicates ), identified by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (IAEG-SDGs )
- The indicators are for global reviews. Regional and national applications are expected



# Migration in the 2030 Agenda

- For the first time, international Migration was integrated into development goals and targets
- Addresses the need for orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration (target 10.7)
- Recognizes positive contribution of migrants for inclusive and sustainable development
- The principle of “**leave no one behind**” urges Governments to look into the plights of special population groups, such as migrants.

# Migration in the 2030 Agenda



- 11 out of 17 Goals are relevant to migration
- 10+ Targets include reference to issues pertaining to migration



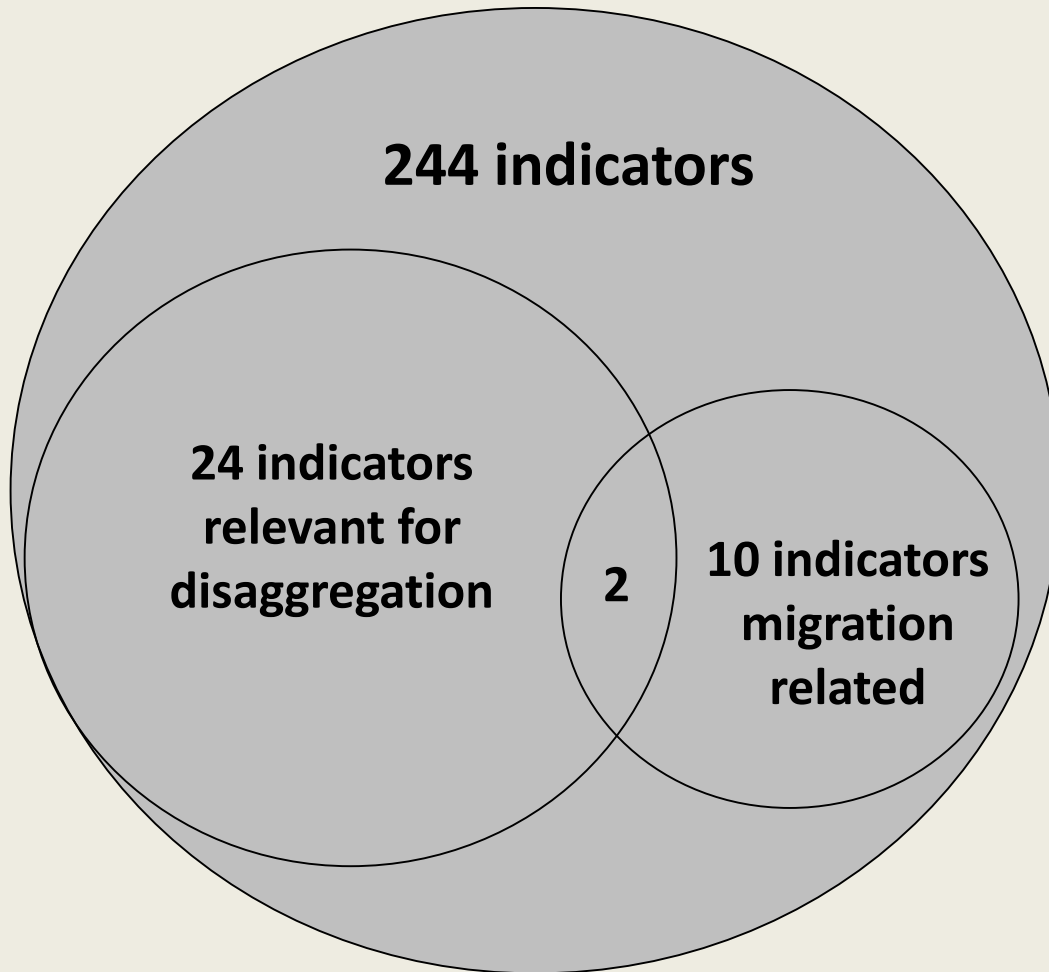
## **Targets relevant to migration ≠ Indicators relevant to migration**

- Not all targets relevant to migration have a corresponding indicator relevant to migration (5.2 and 8.7)
- Not all indicators relevant to migration correspond to targets relevant to migration (17.3.2)





# SDG Indicators for Global Monitoring



**Migration-related :**  
speak directly to  
migration

(Ex. emigration of health professionals, scholarships to study abroad, rights of labour migrants, trafficking, remittances, etc.)

**Relevant for  
disaggregation :**  
SDG indicators to be  
disaggregated by  
**migrant status**







## Why we care migratory status?





- **Combat inequalities** within and among countries
- Shared prosperity and decent work **for all**
- Pledge that **no one will be left behind**

Indicator 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



# 10 migration-related indicators (1/2)

Targets (7)	Indicators (10)	Tiers	Custodians
 <p>3.c Increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries</p>	<p><b>3.c.1</b> Health worker density and distribution.</p>	Tier I	WHO
 <p>4.b Expand the number of scholarships available to developing countries for enrolment in higher education in developed countries and other developing countries</p>	<p><b>4.b.1</b> Volume of official development assistance flows for <b>scholarships</b> by sector and type of study.</p>	Tier I	OECD
 <p>8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and <b>secure working environments</b> for all workers, including <b>migrant workers</b>, in particular <b>women migrants</b>, and those in precarious employment</p>	<p><b>8.8.1</b> Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal <b>occupational injuries</b>, by sex and migrant status.</p>	Tier II	ILO
	<p><b>8.8.2</b> Level of national compliance with <b>labour rights</b> (freedom of association and collective bargaining) [...] by sex and migrant status.</p>	Tier III	ILO
 <p>10.7 Facilitate <b>orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration</b> and mobility of people, including through the implementation of <b>planned and well-managed migration policies</b>.</p>	<p><b>10.7.1</b> <b>Recruitment cost</b> borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination.</p>	Tier III	ILO, World Bank
	<p><b>10.7.2</b> Number of countries that have implemented well-managed <b>migration policies</b>.</p>	Tier III	DESA-PD, IOM

# 10 migration-related indicators (2/2)

Targets	Indicators	Tiers	Custodians
 <p>10.c 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><b>10.c.1 Remittance costs</b> as a proportion of the amount remitted.</p>	Tier II	World Bank
 <p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, <b>trafficking</b> and all forms of violence against and torture of <b>children</b></p>	<p><b>16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking</b> per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation.</p>	Tier II	UNODC
 <p>17.3 Mobilize <b>additional financial resources</b> for developing countries from multiple sources</p>	<p><b>17.3.2 Volume of remittances</b> (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP.</p>	Tier I	World Bank
 <p>17.18 Enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to increase significantly the <b>availability</b> of high-quality, timely and reliable <b>data disaggregated</b> by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, <b>migratory status</b>, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p>	<p><b>17.18.1</b> Proportion of sustainable development <b>indicators</b> produced at the <b>national level with full disaggregation</b> when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.</p>	Tier III	UNSD

# 24 indicators relevant for disaggregation (1/2)

 <p>1 NO POVERTY</p>	<p>1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location</p>
	<p>1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable</p>
 <p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p>	<p>3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio</p>
	<p>3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate</p>
	<p>3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations</p>
	<p>3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</p>
	<p>3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services</p>
	<p>3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income</p>
 <p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p>	<p>4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex</p>
	<p>4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex</p>
	<p>4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex</p>

# 24 indicators relevant for disaggregation (2/2)



5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions



8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities

8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

8.6.1 Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training

8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) by sex and migrant status

8.10.2 Proportion of adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider



10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

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



11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing



16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

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



## Defining migratory status : Step-wise approach

- Step 1: Country of birth or citizenship
  - Country of birth: foreign-born vs native born population
  - Country of citizenship: foreigners vs citizens
- Step 2: Second generation
  - Country of birth of the person and country of birth of the parents
- Step 3: Other disaggregation dimensions:
  - Time of arrival
  - Reason (work, study, family, asylum, settlement)
  - Internal / international migration



# Data Gaps and Challenges in Monitoring

SDG monitoring presents enormous challenges for national statistical systems:

- ✓ to produce voluminous amount of data
- ✓ to refine some concepts statistically (ex. what are well-managed migration policies?)
- ✓ to disaggregate the data by “migratory status”
- ✓ to explore new sources of information
- ✓ to produce high-quality data, regularly
- ✓ to gather statistics from statistical offices of various relevant ministries and agencies







# Summary

- Concerns on the rights and plights of migrants “reflected” well in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Unprecedented demands for data and statistics for effective SDG monitoring
- Need careful assessments of data requirements and data gaps
- Opportunity for national, regional, international statistical communities to work together to ensure high-quality, timely and reliable data are available
- Beginning of a long journey !



**Thank you !**



# Defining migratory status

- **Step 1. Country of birth or citizenship**
  - Country of birth: foreign-born vs native born population
  - Country of citizenship: foreigners vs citizens
- **Step 2. Second generation**
  - Country of birth/citizenship of the parents
- **Step 3: Other dimensions (examples)**
  - Time of arrival
  - Reason (work, study, family, asylum, settlement)
  - Internal / international migration



The indicators measure key issues related to migrants:

- Access to basic services including essential health care, basic education and social protection
- how well migrants are integrated into the host society, in terms of their education level, labour market outcomes, employment conditions and poverty
- whether migrants are more likely to be subject to violence and discrimination compared to non-migrants

The indicators must be

- Measurable – possible to disaggregate
- Limited in number for the global monitoring

A few considerations in identifying indicators for disaggregation

