Monitoring and Reporting

This step includes collecting, monitoring, reporting and analysing data relating to migration and the SDGs. It provides advice on how implementing bodies can take steps towards improving the overall quality of migration data.

Stakeholders may be engaged in this step by:
→   Consultation as a potential data source
→   Assistance in capacity-building

Understanding Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring of some kind is a necessary component of any activity relating to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Whether implementing bodies are carrying out one small-scale SDG-migration project or a whole-of-government migration mainstreaming exercise across ministries, they need to monitor progress towards SDG targets and report at the local, national and/or global levels. As the SDGs are a country-owned process, the responsibility of SDG reporting lies with national governments.

Establishing effective local and national reporting structures is a way to strengthen accountability towards the 2030 Agenda. It is key that regular reporting takes place at the local and national levels, because countries are only asked to report at the global level twice before 2030. Further, reporting enables government to use the SDG monitoring process as an ongoing management tool. A strong indicator and reporting framework can be highly valuable, as it can help turn the SDG framework into a tool for government to inform migration policy and programmes.

Monitoring and reporting also has a strong capacity-building dimension to it. Meeting follow up and review requirements for the Goals is challenging and can present a significant burden to governments, in particular to national statistical offices. To globally monitor SDG progress, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators developed a list of 232 individual global indicators, including some on migration. Collecting and monitoring data for the indicators is difficult and, as will be explored in this section, especially so for some of the indicators relating to migration. If governments develop alternative indicators or monitoring mechanisms, their migration data capacity will likely also need to improve. In all cases, therefore, large amounts of new migration data will be required, and there is a

need to improve migration data locally, nationally, regionally and globally for the purpose of SDG monitoring. This will in turn require new methodologies, funding and capacity-building. 2030 Agenda initiatives can be seen as a key opportunity to strengthen migration data, and there are a number of steps that governments can take to this end.

Monitoring and reporting can involve undertaking a data mapping exercise, developing new indicators, improving disaggregation of data, establishing reporting systems, and taking steps to improve migration data capacity in the context of the SDGs.

The approach suggested in this guide is to choose SDG priorities, develop indicators to measure progress for these priorities, and then design and implement specific interventions. It should be noted that some actors may not implement interventions relating to the SDGs, and may only be able to or choose to report on the SDGs without taking implementation action. Alternatively, in some cases implementing bodies may decide to choose SDG priorities, design and implement interventions, and only then develop indicators. It should be noted that if indicators are developed first around migration priorities, interventions can be more meaningful as they strive to meet the indicators that reflect priorities.

Government actors will have to report back on SDG targets, specifically using indicators established or chosen. Necessary data on indicators must be reported as previously agreed to the assigned reporting body, or reported directly. Once interventions are operational, it may be necessary to refine or make some changes to indicator methodologies, for example adding actors or adjusting the timing of data collection. Methodologies for indicators should be revisited and adapted as appropriate.

SDG monitoring need not end at indicator reporting. There is a need to continuously evaluate interventions and other formal or informal methods of monitoring and evaluating can be established for this.[9] Implementing bodies may establish evaluations to assess changes in indicators in relation to particular interventions, through regular inspection, appraisal, research and other processes, helping move towards an evidence-based approach to intervention design and decision-making on migration and development. There should be feedback loops between any monitoring mechanisms and the refinement of interventions, or design and planning of future interventions. Ideally interventions would also include mechanisms to allow for feedback from citizens, including migrants. Creating opportunities for voices to be continuously heard on the intervention is especially key if this is a permanent legislative change.

Implementing bodies should ensure others can learn from their interventions and the SDG implementation process as a whole. This can be done by making programme or project results available online, promoting knowledge products based on interventions and organizing and/or taking part in events on knowledge sharing in migration and/or development to promote good practices and lessons learned.

Integrating into a Larger Initiative

Where the monitoring and reporting step is integrated into activities led by a wider SDG process, the guidance in this section should be adapted as appropriate. Each of these activities – the data mapping, indicator development and reporting – can be either carried out independently and integrated into a wider SDG process, or can be used to help inform a wider SDG process where they wish to focus on migration. For example, if there is a country-level exercise taking place to gauge the feasibility of producing different SDG indicators across sectors, implementing bodies can use the data mapping template or areas of suggested migration data to help identify existing migration data sources, such as censuses, administrative data, household surveys, big data sources and more.

Acting a Different Levels of Government

The guidance in this section applies broadly in the same way to actors at all levels of government; where activities should differ, this is noted and differentiated advice is provided. However, there are some initial points to keep in mind at different levels.

National Statistical Offices (NSOs) should take a leading role in SDG monitoring, reporting and any other data-related activities. In consultation with national-level policymakers, NSOs should lead the process of indicator development, gather and coordinate data provision, and report indicators. Alternatively, another body such as the migration or development planning agency or the main implementing body of the SDG process could lead. If this is the case, there should be close collaboration of this body with the NSO. If the country has taken part in any migration data initiatives with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in the past, such as conducting a Migration Profile or a Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) assessment, any technical working groups or other bodies that were formed to enable this process could lead.

At the local level, implementing bodies will need to decide how to engage with national statistical offices. If there are local-level, regional or federal-level statistical offices, they could lead this step. If there are no such bodies and statistical offices only exist at the national level, local implementing bodies may agree to collaborate with them if needed. The NSO could provide input and guidance in agreed stages of the process. The nature of this collaboration will depend on the context and capacities of local-level policymakers and statisticians.

At all levels, close collaboration between implementing bodies and relevant statistical bodies during monitoring and reporting is important. This helps ensure that SDG targets and general planning are broadly measurable, and in turn that indicators are accepted and relevant for policymakers.

❶ Migration Data Mapping

To formulate SDG monitoring systems that are as meaningful as possible, it is advised to carry out a data mapping exercise to comprehensively evaluate migration data available. Implementing bodies may choose to carry this out for each target chosen, or only for some as needed. Once targets have been chosen, implementing bodies need to take stock of existing data relevant to the targets to establish what is available and what the indicator options may be. This can be done with a data mapping stage to gather information on what data is already captured that may be relevant to that target and how it is used. If there is already a sufficient overview of migration data available or local or national indicators in place that can be used for the targets, the data mapping step can be skipped.

If the aim is to monitor the migration-specific targets, implementing bodies should first examine if they can already produce the global indicators that relate to migration as set by the IAEG. Note that many of the global indicators that relate to migration have relatively under-developed methodologies; many are classified Tier III indicators, meaning they do not have internationally established methodologies or standards, and relevant data are not regularly produced by countries.[10] Nevertheless, countries should check if they are able to produce these indicators as described by the IAEG, as this facilitates global comparability of migration data. On page 96 below are the global indicators that directly reference migration, and their custodian agencies. Note that for many of these indicators, the development of methodologies is still ongoing, and efforts are ongoing across United Nations agencies to refine these indicators and offer guidance to States.

Data mapping will involve a stock-taking of the data availability for each of these indicators by consulting the metadata and comparing data availability against this, including the level of disaggregation.[11] The data mapping exercise will need to go further, even if aiming to measure the targets referenced here. Governments should build an overview of data available in each area that goes beyond this.

A list should be created of potential data sources and actors, including government agencies, local offices or others, who may hold data relevant to a particular target (see the Comprehensive SDG Target and Migration Correlation in the Annexes for further guidance). For example, in the case of target 10.C, at the national level this may be the central bank and the finance ministry and, in the case of a health-related target where migration is to be integrated at the local level, this may be the local health units who collect relevant administrative records. It is important to ensure that existing data sources on migration are used as effectively as possible, and to try to build on data processes that already exist. Therefore, common migration data sources such as population and housing censuses and household surveys should be included, as well as different administrative data sources and, if possible, non-traditional sources of migration information such as from big data.[12]

International, non-governmental and other actors can also be included, for example the World Bank or national human rights institutions (NHRIs); however, implementing bodies should keep in mind that data used for indicators must be accurate and reliable. Implementing bodies should also check whether a migration profile is available for their country by visiting the Global Forum on Migration and Development repository.[13] As these profiles

contain comprehensive information on migration data sources available in each country, if one has recently been conducted they can be used to support this process. If there is a profile available but it is not recent, implementing bodies should determine whether the information on data availability is still applicable and whether it can be used or not. Local actors may also make use of the profiles, as these outline sub-regional data available in countries. Actors should also consult IOM's Global Migration Data Portal,[14] which may contain relevant information on existing migration data.

Following this, interviews or consultations should be held with chosen stakeholders to gather or consolidate information on relevant data to be captured and processed for the target. Note the suggested data areas are for targets that directly reference migration and do not cover the data needs for targets in other sectors. For targets in other sectors, the data mapping exercise may focus on investigating the extent of disaggregation by migratory status of all data collected in a particular sector.

TOOL Data Mapping Template

TOOL Suggested Areas for Data Mapping

Information gathered should include the following specifications:
→ What relevant data is collected or received, including variables by which this is disaggregated
→ How and how often it is collected or received
→ How it is stored
→ If, how and when it is shared with other organizations
→ If and how it is reported.

Once this has been done with each stakeholder, there will be a comprehensive view of all available data for a target. The results of the data mapping should be analysed to determine if there is adequate data around a particular migration topic, whether there are any key gaps where data is not collected but may be needed and, if so, how these could be addressed.

GLOBAL INDICATORS	CUSTODIAN AGENCIES
3.C.1 Health worker density and distribution	WHO (see metadata)
4.B.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study (quantifying the public effort that donors provide to developing countries for scholarships)	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (see metadata)
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	International Labour Organization (ILO) (see metadata)
8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	International Labour Organization (ILO) (see metadata)
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	World Bank (WB) and ILO; under development (see work plan)
10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	UN DESA and IOM; under development (see metadata) Note as explored below, it is not possible for governments to directly self-report on global indicator 10.7.2 as it is formulated.
10.C.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	World Bank (see metadata)
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (see metadata)
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	World Bank (see metadata)
17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.	Under development; see UN Stats work plans for Tier III indicators page for information.

❷   Developing Indicators

Once there is a view of the data available for prioritized targets, implementing bodies should consider which indicators can be reported on. If the mapping exercise reveals that global indicators can be reported, these indicators should be used so that progress can be comparable to that of other countries. If global indicators cannot be reported, or as an addition to the process, governments may develop proxy indicators to monitor targets separately at the local or national level.

This could be a good approach for governments for several reasons. Firstly, not all global indicators are appropriate for national use. For example, some do not allow for self-reporting at the country level, such as indicator 10.7.2 "number of countries that have implemented well managed migration policies". Secondly, as seen above many of the global indicators that relate to migration have relatively under-developed methodologies. Thirdly, proxy indicators can be valuable as they are tailored and context-driven in that they can build on existing migration data capacities and reflect migration priorities for local or national government. Proxy indicators enable governments to monitor progress towards particular local or national migration objectives that are not reflected in global indicators.

This will be especially relevant much of the time in the context of integrating migration across SDG implementation, because most global indicators do not mention migration. For example, if actors are mainstreaming migration into certain education targets, they will find the relevant global indicators will need to be adapted as they do not mention migration – at the very least by introducing the migratory disaggregation of these (see next section for guidance on disaggregation). By monitoring these indicators every year until 2030, governments can track progress in prioritized migration issues.

In this way, although proxy indicators may not always be comparable with those of other countries, they can generate meaningful reporting on migration and strengthen accountability for governments in achieving migration objectives under the 2030 Agenda. To strike a balance between global SDG monitoring and local/national relevance, implementing bodies may wish to use a mix of global-level and proxy indicators. Where this is taking place outside a wider SDG process in a country, representatives from this process need to be kept informed of steps to ensure any other monitoring

processes are aligned as closely as possible. In some cases, the NSO may be leading both processes already; where they are not they should be kept informed of activity in this area by any other actor.

Implementing bodies can choose how many indicators to create for each target depending on capacity and resources; often each has between one and three. The following principles should be used to guide the development of indicators:[15]

→ Indicators should reflect local or national priorities and measure aspects of the target that are relevant to context.
→ Indicators should be constructed from reliable and well-established data sources.
→ It should be possible to collect the data for the indicator on a regular basis over time.
→ Indicators should build as far as possible on existing data capture and processes, to keep the additional burden low and to help ensure the sustainability of measurement. Use the data mapping to help ensure this.
→ Indicators should be straightforward to interpret and easy to communicate to the public and civil society.
→ Preference should be given to outcome indicators, rather than process or input indicators. Indicators should measure outcomes as much as possible; for example, rather than 'number of returnee training programmes available', use 'proportion of returnees graduating from training programmes who are employed within a year'.
→ Indicators should be as consistent as possible with relevant international standards and guidance. While the indicators themselves will be different than SDG global indicators, they should still follow internationally set terminology and definitions where possible, for example, those included in the *UN Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration*.[16]

Data systems and processes may need to be adapted to ensure data are collected appropriately. For example, implementing bodies may learn that data needed for an indicator may already be captured, but not reported or analysed. How far new data systems and processes can be developed will depend on resources and capacity available. Often processes can be adapted relatively easily. For example, often relevant data is collected by different stakeholders but not collated by one agency; in these cases, it may not be too burdensome to set up a data sharing mechanism between the stakeholders so that one actor can compile and disseminate the data.

Each indicator should be accompanied by a brief description of metadata and methodology. In addition to this, where baseline data is available this may be included – if the data are available or in the case of an indicator already operational. See the following example of proxy indicators for target 10.7.

If a country has taken part in an MGI assessment with IOM, governments can use these results to report on progress in achieving target 10.7 and other migration-related targets by reporting and tracking their score across the various migration governance domains. While these only measure inputs, the MGIs provide a useful metric to measure progress in migration governance.[17] Where a country-level assessment has taken place, it is a good idea to keep track of this assessment and use it as one possible way to measure progress towards the SDGs. The final list of indicators should be formally reviewed and adopted by the implementing body and all other relevant stakeholders.

EXAMPLE: DEVELOPING PROXY INDICATORS FOR TARGET 10.7

In some countries, governments developed proxy indicators for target 10.7, recognizing that global-level indicators for the target are not fit for this purpose. In these cases, indicators were developed taking into account local and/or national context, as well as relevant migration and development strategies and objectives. As a result, the indicators in each case highlight particular priorities for that country under 10.7, as diverse as asylum and fair recruitment.[18] These allow countries to measure incremental progress in those areas until 2030, and support future evidence-based policymaking.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL INDICATOR(S)	BACKGROUND
Republic of Moldova[19]	Number of bilateral agreements on employment abroad Number of bilateral agreements on social security	In 2016 the Government of the Republic of Moldova and UN country team undertook a process to prioritize and modify SDG targets, and to develop relevant indicators for them. A mapping exercise took place to consider data availability against global indicators, identify any gaps in national data towards these indicators, and propose additional proxy indicators where relevant. One of the Republic of Moldova's priorities under target 10.7 was to improve regular, equitable and well-informed processes for migrants by facilitating bilateral migration agreements and improving certain labour rights provisions. The proxy indicators for this target reflect these priorities.
Nepal[20]	Proportion of migrants receiving complete orientation before migration Recruitment cost borne by migrant labour (average cost in USD for Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and Middle East)	A baseline report on the SDGs was drafted by the Government of Nepal's National Planning Commission (NPC) in consultation with sectoral ministries, civil society, the private sector, development partners, and academia institutions. This report included the development of national proxy indicators for some targets. Indicators developed for target 10.7 reflect a focus on labour migration, and relate to increasing migrant training and reducing recruitment costs. Further, the latter focus is made especially relevant as it monitors costs in three specific common migration corridors for Nepal.

Armenia[21]	Per cent of returned migrants who undertook paid work during the last seven days	In 2016, the Government of Armenia started a process of migration-SDG nationalization, led by the NSO with the help of IOM. This included the development of proxy indicators for selected SDG targets.
	Proportion of individual asylum applications granted	These indicators reflect identified national priorities of improving the labour market integration of return migrants, and of strengthening the efficacy of national asylum systems. These also take into account national data capacity and use a range of existing data sources; the former uses a regular household survey and the latter records from the migration ministry.
Georgia[22]	Increase in number of agreements on circular migration	In 2015, the Government of Georgia established a joint technical working group including the National Statistics Office, experts from different line ministries and UN country team. Government bodies were asked to provide priorities and relevant indicators in line with the SDGs, and several of these included migration.
	Number of beneficiaries of circular migration agreements	
	Number of employed migrants (in Georgia)	
	Number of Georgian citizens employed abroad through intermediary recruitment agencies	To measure target 10.7, stakeholders chose to monitor circular migration and labour market integration of immigrants and emigrants, showing a focus overall on labour migration. By monitoring both the number of agreements and beneficiaries of circular migration agreements, these indicators attempt to measure both inputs and outputs.
The EU[23]	Number of first time asylum applications (total and accepted) per capita	In 2016, the European Commission adopted the report *Next Steps for a Sustainable European Future*, which presents the EU's plan to integrate the SDGs in the European policy framework. This includes an indicator framework to monitor progress towards the SDGs in an EU context.
		These indicators aim to measure how EU policies contribute to the 2030 Agenda, and preference was given specifically to indicators measuring impacts and outcomes of EU initiatives. These indicators were built using data that was already available and regularly produced. This indicator was developed to help measure Goal 10, and uses existing Eurostat data.

❸   Disaggregation by Migratory Status

Strengthening disaggregation of data by migratory status is called for specifically in the SDGs and is key to integrating migration across the 2030 Agenda. This disaggregation helps practitioners see beyond statistical averages in development data and understand migrants' socioeconomic and other characteristics, such as their health, education, employment and income status. Improving disaggregation is a particularly important area of focus because it is linked to migration mainstreaming. Disaggregating data in health, education, agriculture, labour market and other sectors by migratory status will provide new information on migrants in these areas. This will shape discussions on migrants' situation and needs in these sectors, enabling policymakers to address them. In this way, improved disaggregation is a prerequisite for successful migration mainstreaming, as it makes it easier to consider migration as a cross-cutting theme across sectors.

As a result of data mapping, implementing bodies may find that new indicators are not needed to measure certain targets, and instead the objective may be simply to add disaggregation by migratory status, or other migration variables, to existing indicators. These could be indicators that are already produced in a certain sector by a certain government agency, for example annual mental health statistics from the national health ministry. They could also be global-level SDG indicators, for example indicator 4.3.1, "Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex". The IEAG recommends that 24 global SDG indicators can be disaggregated by migratory status,[24] however, governments using global indicators may find they can disaggregate more than that. While some indicators cannot be disaggregated at the global level as they are composite indicators or collected by different countries, individual countries may indeed be able to disaggregate more than twenty-four.

In practice, disaggregating data by migratory status involves including the following variables into administrative registries and census-based data collection:[25]
→   Country of birth, including foreign-born and native-born population
→   Country of citizenship, including non-citizens (as well as stateless persons) and citizens.

Governments may wish to take further steps and collect variables on:
→   Reason for migration
→   Duration of stay in the country
→   Country of birth of individual and parents (to determine first- and second-generation migrants)
→   Refugees and asylum seekers
→   Internal migrants or internally displaced persons (IDPs)[26]
→   Regular and irregular migrants.

It may be possible to use existing census microdata to achieve this. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) data can disaggregate many global SDG indicators by nativity status for different countries; therefore, statistical offices or relevant stakeholders should make full use of this, if possible.[27]

Where relevant, practitioners should also work to strengthen disaggregation of migration data by variables such as age, sex, occupation, employment status and others to gain deeper insights into migrant populations. For example, disaggregation by these variables for victims of trafficking and forcibly displaced people will help practitioners better address their needs.

❹ Reporting Indicators

The follow-up and review process for the 2030 Agenda is intended to be "open, inclusive, participatory and transparent for all people and will support the reporting by all relevant stakeholders." At the same time, managing SDG reporting efficiently requires extensive coordination, as it can be complex; there are four layers to SDG follow-up and review at the global, regional, national and thematic levels. Therefore, local and national indicator reporting mechanisms are needed that are systematic and transparent and, at the same time, minimize the reporting burden. Governments may choose different reporting approaches depending on capabilities and context.

A mechanism should be set up to report migration indicators. Reporting mechanisms could establish new processes or indicators could be integrated into existing reporting platforms, such as those reporting other local or national development progress against plans. At the national level, either NSOs, migration or development planning agencies, or another coordinating body, should publish indicators. At the local level, the relevant government agency or implementing body should do so using a locally owned platform such as the website of the relevant local administration, and could consider additionally reporting through a platform managed by the NSO. Ideally this information should be published in the national language(s), as well as English.

Whichever approach is taken, these should be features of any indicator reporting platform (UNECE, 2017):
→ **Transparency**: An outline of relevant metadata and methodology should be included, including definitions of indicators and data sources.
→ **Timeliness**: Reporting of indicators should be timely. Depending on the periodicity of measurement and on government capacity, indicators could be published either on a continuous basis or at agreed regular intervals. The time series should begin from 2015 if older data are available, otherwise at the first available date.
→ **Accessibility**: The public should be able to access the indicators and they should be presented in an accessible way. For example, a simple table on a dedicated part of the website, or an Excel table available for download.

SDG monitoring and reporting processes provide a useful opportunity to create and strengthen vertical coherence on migration data. For example, the use of online monitoring and reporting systems can provide easy methods for vertical coordination in government. This means coordinating with levels and actors to work towards aligned and, where possible, integrated reporting and monitoring across local, national, regional and global levels.

At the local level, actors must consider coherence with national-level reporting. Care must be taken to ensure that information gathered by local government is used in national reporting in so far as it can be, possibly through additional reporting through a platform managed by the NSO, national development planning agency or another national-level body. Where local and national-level indicators are the same and use the same methodology (for example, for more standardized metrics such as for trafficking), local indicators should be fed directly into national-level reporting. In other words, local indicators should aggregate up to national indicators.

At the national level, all migration indicators and information should be reported alongside any other national-level SDG reporting. Member States are encouraged to develop specialized national reporting platforms (NRPs) for reporting SDG indicators. If the country already has an NRP in place, migration indicators should be integrated on this platform so they are reported alongside other SDG indicators.

National-level actors also must consider coherence with regional and global level reporting. Where national indicators are the same as any regional or global indicators, these should be fed into appropriate systems and aggregated directly. Again, care should be taken to ensure data integrated vertically shares the same methodology and is of the same standard of quality.

Regional mechanisms for engagement include the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (de la Mothe et al., 2015). Implementing bodies seeking to coordinate with regional-level migration data processes should also consult the Global Migration Data Portal to take stock.

The High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) is an intergovernmental platform to oversee 2030 Agenda follow-up and review processes at the global level, at meetings held every four years. One of the HLPF's functions is to facilitate SDG progress review of Member States through Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), which are voluntary and State-led reports. Where these are taking place in a country, implementing bodies should ensure migration indicators and any other migration-SDG developments are included. Note that while the format of VNRs is open to adaptation by countries, reporting to the HLPF often takes place by Goals, rather than targets. Where a country is planning to report to the HLPF on a particular Goal – such as 10 on reducing inequalities – the implementing body should ensure that any relevant migration targets under this Goal, such as 10.7, are reported. Where a sectoral target is reported against using data disaggregated by migratory status, implementing bodies should also ensure this disaggregation is present in the final reporting. For example, any reporting of targets under Goal 3 on health should include information on the migratory status indicators, where available.

Before 2030 there will be a number of annual thematic reviews which could feed into the HLPF. These reviews will be led by specialized agencies or commissions and offer in-depth technical reviews of specific issues. Though not country led, where they exist for migration, trafficking or other migration-related topics, implementing bodies should ensure that their migration-SDG activity and monitoring are included. The GFMD could play a role in helping broker this in the future; the body submitted migration-specific recommendations to the HLPF in 2017[28] and will continue to report to the HLPF in the future.

Overall, countries and regions can take different approaches to SDG reporting at the national, regional and global levels. To keep abreast of these approaches and consider how migration can be integrated into them, actors should consult various relevant resources on an ongoing basis, including those from the SDG National Reporting Initiative.[29]

EXAMPLE: VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEWS

A number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) to-date mention migration. Out of 43 VNRs for 2017, 29 included the terms *migration/migrant*, *refugee*, *human trafficking/traffic in persons*, *internally displaced persons (IDPs)* and/or *remittances*. Several reported on migrants in the context of leaving no one behind, highlighting migrant-specific vulnerabilities in certain sectors and sharing good practices to mitigate the impact of these vulnerabilities. For example:

→ Thailand reported that it provides health insurance for documented and undocumented migrant workers and their dependents. Further, all children in Thailand, regardless of nationality or legal status, can enroll in any educational institution (including the children of documented and undocumented migrant workers).

→ Slovenia reported that it recently published a dictionary to facilitate communication between immigrants and medical staff.

→ Jordan reported that a sector-wide collective bargaining agreement (CBA) was signed in the garment sector in 2013 and renewed in 2015, a sector in which 80 per cent of workers are migrants.

→ Chile reported that it had improved access to health for migrants through its Supreme Decree No. 67 (2015), which provides health system access to migrants in an irregular situation, without a visa or without documents, by making these equal beneficiaries of Chile's financial entity for health state funds (Fonas, Fondo Nacional de Salud).

Some chose to highlight developments in migration governance at the national or regional level. For example:

→ Kenya reported that under its Intergovernmental Authority for Development, a Regional Migration Policy Framework was established and it operationalized the National Coordination Mechanism on Migration (NCMM). The NCMM is a platform for government ministries, state departments and agencies to address migration-related challenges in the country.

→ Portugal reported on its *Strategic Plan for Migration 2015-2020*, the national interministerial political instrument that aims to address Portugal's changing and complex migratory dynamics, and on its *Plan for Immigrant Integration*.

Some chose to highlight the importance of migration to development and the economy, for example remittances and labour market contributions. For example:

→ Sweden reported that to reduce transaction costs for remittances sent from Sweden, the Swedish Consumer Agency established a free price comparison service online called Money from Sweden, which allows for a simple comparison of costs and transfer times of various service providers.

→ Qatar reported it had high and increasing labour demands, which surpass national labour supplies. As a result, it is experiencing an influx of migrant workers to help build structures for the reception of the 2022 World Cup.

Once monitoring and reporting mechanisms for SDG indicators are established, implementing bodies need to go further to evaluate progress made against the SDGs. Independent reviews may be conducted, regularly or on an ad-hoc basis, analysing progress made towards migration targets. Indicators reflect progress against certain metrics, but a wider process of evaluation is needed to assess what is behind changes in the indicators.

❺ Building Migration Data Capacity

Data is a particular challenge in migration governance, where current information is so scarce and data capacities are constrained across countries and topics. Policymakers need timely, reliable, accessible and comparable data on international migration to manage migration effectively and protect the rights of migrants.[30] While the lack of data can be an immediate challenge for SDG monitoring, the 2030 Agenda is a key opportunity to improve the collection, analysis, sharing and management of migration data. For governments implementing targets relating to migration, their capacities will improve across a number of migration topics and target 17.18 should encourage the practice of increased disaggregation by migratory status across data. However, governments would benefit from going further and considering ways in which migration data could be strengthened in the longer term. Improving migration data is a crucial step to improving migration governance, and the SDG implementation process can help kick-start efforts to do this.

There is an urgent need for improved development data across the board in all SDG implementations. Meeting the requirements of SDG follow up and review mechanisms is difficult for most countries, especially for many developing countries with low statistical capabilities. The challenge is even greater when considering that as of late 2017, no data exist for two-thirds of the 232 official internationally set SDG indicators (OECD, 2017). This means that not only should practitioners mobilize around improving migration data for SDG reporting, they should do so alongside other stakeholders and under ongoing efforts of the 'data revolution' in the context of the 2030 Agenda.

Using existing data capture tools better. Governments should ensure that they are using and compiling all available sources of migration data, including population and housing censuses, household surveys and administrative sources. Further, these existing data collection tools should collect as much meaningful migration data as possible. For example, censuses should collect information on country of birth, country of citizenship and year of arrival, and household surveys could include a set of core migration questions and periodic specialized migration modules. Administrative data tools should also ensure migration is considered effectively, for example by ensuring that data from population registers, work and residence permit databases, asylum applications, and border points collect adequate migration variables (CGD, 2009).

Optimizing data processes. Very often migration data are scattered between government agencies, making it difficult to gain an accurate overview of the situation and trends, and to assess the efficacy of a policy or programme. Administrative data may also be a useful tool for local government, who may collect relatively little statistical data. These sources could capture data on migrants' use of basic or other government services at a city or regional level. Governments benefit from sharing migration data and this improves the potential for policy coherence. Therefore, they could focus on increasing the integration of migration data from different sources, including surveys and administrative data from different agencies. Compiling data from different sources also helps build a richer picture of migration by capturing differ-

ent features and socioeconomic characteristics. Governments could also strengthen and expand integrated survey systems. Further, governments should consult what data other actors collect in their country – academia or international organizations may collect data at the local or national level on a variety of migration topics through their research or operations, which may be helpful for SDG monitoring. This can be done by including diverse actors in any data mapping exercise.

Mainstreaming migration. Working towards migration mainstreaming into local or national development planning can help improve migration data. If migration is integrated into local or national development plans, collecting migration data becomes more of a political priority, and more resources for migration data capacity-building could become available. Hence, aside from integrating migration into the SDGs, all relevant stakeholders should push for migration to be considered more systematically as a parameter in different development sectors going forward.

Tapping into non-traditional data sources. Governments can help efforts to increase the availability and quality of migration statistics that use innovative data sources. This could include untapped sources of big data. For example, in emergencies and post-disaster situations it is difficult to find accurate data on migration flows. Several recent studies have used call detail records (CDR) from mobile phone networks to track population movements in these scenarios.[32]

EXAMPLE: MIGRATION DATA ANALYSIS UNIT, EGYPT

In April 2017, Egypt's Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) and IOM launched a Migration Data Analysis Unit. The Unit aims to fill information gaps on migration by conducting assessments and producing key statistics on migration issues to support the development of evidence-based policy and enhance overall migration management in Egypt. This will also help produce migration data relevant to the SDGs. IOM or-

ganized several trainings and a study visit to IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre for CAPMAS and other government officials, to build staff's capacity regarding migration data collection and management.[33] In this way, the Unit is helping fulfil migration-related SDG monitoring and reporting requirements, as well as introducing significant capacity-building efforts on migration data within the national statistical office.

Activities on migration data capacity-building should be ongoing. They can and should be undertaken during and after any migration-SDG implementation effort. If a specialized interagency working group or body was established to lead the monitoring process for migration-SDG efforts, it is a good idea to maintain continuity and have them lead these activities. Throughout efforts to do this, there should be ongoing cooperation of data representatives with policymakers, so that developments in migration data can be used to improve policy and, in turn, policy needs are reflected in data activities. Further, efforts should be made to ensure activities are as cross-sectoral as possible and to coordinate with other institutions and stakeholders, remembering that migration data and specifically disaggregation should be improved across different governance and policy areas.

Activities on migration data capacity-building might include (Laczko, 2016):
→ **Creating local, national or regional SDG-migration data action plans**, setting out priorities and strategies to improve the availability and quality of migration data in the context of the 2030 Agenda. Where relevant, these plans should be fully integrated with local or national action plans for statistics.
→ **Working towards creating institutional and legal frameworks for statistics** that proactively support the development of best-practice legislation, standards, policies and practices on migration data.
→ **Strengthening cooperation and coordination between national statistical offices, ministries and other organizations** that produce migration data, with a view to better harmonize migration data concepts, and improve data sharing and integration mechanisms.
→ **Making concerted efforts to strengthen and expand quality migration data collection** in areas that are especially lacking, and helping advance the creation of concepts, methodologies and data quality assurance frameworks in these areas. Training could be devised for policymakers on certain migration topics.
→ **Organizing workshops or consultations with government representatives and other practitioners** to build capacity and share best practices on migration data:
  → Based on particular themes: Sessions could explore the key challenges or barriers to successfully collecting data in this area, and ways around them. They could explore topics which are difficult for all to collect data on, such as irregular migration, human trafficking or hate crimes. Or they could dig deeper into investigating selected research topics such as the impacts of different types of migration on development.
  → In particular sectors: Sessions could be organized in specific governance or development sectors to take a whole-of-sector approach to addressing migration data in that area. These sessions should focus on assessing how to disaggregate that sector's data by migratory status across the board. They could also explore research topics particular to that sector and migration, for example, examining the effects of certain labour market policies on migration, such as vocational skills provision. These sessions within a particular sector would be highly valuable, as they are necessary to intelligently mainstream migration.

→ **Developing and strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships** across government, academia, civil society, private sector and others involved in the production and use of migration data, locally, nationally, regionally and internationally. This should also include collaboration with key migration partner countries to facilitate data exchange on migration statistics and areas such as recruitment and migrant labour rights.

→ **Creating or contributing to open data or data sharing initiatives** to lower information costs and make migration data available to a range of different stakeholders to develop the evidence base for migration policymaking and programming.[34]

→ **Mobilizing resources for migration data capacity-building**. This could mean seeking this as part of any development assistance available for statistics, as well as seeking this under any financing available through migration-specific development assistance.

→ **Engaging with IOM and other relevant international agencies to improve migration data capacity through specific tools**, for example:

  → Developing or updating an existing Migration Profile. These profiles enable governments to comprehensively take stock of their migration data, as they identify data using standardized templates and reports, produce various migration indicators, and offer data recommendations. This helps work towards improving and better using the evidence base for migration policy, and constitutes capacity-building in itself as governments are involved in their production It also creates opportunities for greater international comparability and coherence of migration data.

  → Consulting guidance on migration data capacity-building and best practice examples from IOM's Global Migration Data Portal.[35] The portal provides information on international data sources on migration and reports on a list of standardized international-level migration indicators for countries. Governments should engage with the platform as a learning tool, for example by consulting its background analyses and other evaluative resources.

  → Taking part in available data capacity-building activities offered by IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre. Technical workshops and training are held in many different countries on migration data needs and solutions under the SDGs, including specifically on global-level indicators and disaggregation by migratory status.[36]

  → UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) will start a migration data capacity programme and conduct a number of trainings across Latin America and Asia from 2018.[37]

→ **Participating in regional and international dialogues on migration data**. There is increased international attention on improving migration data,[38] and governments should use this momentum to share experiences with others and improve their own migration data practices. Governments should take part in relevant fora such as the IOM, UN DESA and OECD International Forum on Migration Statistics, and keep abreast of any initiatives in migration statistics led by the IAEG and other UN bodies. Further, they should open dialogues with relevant states on how to support bilateral or regional migration data improvements, and take part in relevant regional initiatives.

→ **Participating in regional and international dialogues on development data**. There is a call in the international community to start a 'development data revolution'.[39] This presents an opportunity to make a stronger case for migration data capacity-building. Migration should be integrated into wider efforts to improve data on development, and governments should stay abreast of developments in this area and adhere to international guidance on development data, such the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data Prepared by the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for statistics (HLG-PCCB, 2017), and any regional initiatives.

Data Mapping Template

SDG target:

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.

Suggested data areas:

→ Remittances, for example, transfer costs, volumes remitted

→ Impact of remittances, for example, proportion for consumption/investment

Institution (Department if relevant)	Data collected or received Disaggregation.	How and how often collected/ received? (monthly, quarterly, annually)	Stored how? (Paper, Excel, Other)	Shared with whom? (Institution/ Department)	Shared how and when? (Paper, Excel, other)	Reported where, in what format, how often?
World Bank	Transfer fees to and from the country, for USD200 and USD500	Mystery shopping exercise (researchers pose as customers to contact diverse service providers)[40]	Database	Public	Shared online quarterly (see reported)	Online: http:// remittanceprices. worldbank.org/en
Central Bank	Total volume of remittances sent in and out of the country, by destination country	Automated from commercial banks, monthly	Database	Ministry of Economics	Monthly, Excel	Public reports online, quarterly
	Information on household remittance use, including proportion spent on consumption and investment	Specialized household surveys, ad hoc	Isolated Excel records of survey results	-	-	Studies are shared online as reports; ad hoc
Statistical Agency	Whether households received remittances in last 12 months (Yes/No)	Household survey, annual	Database of integrated household survey results	-	-	Raw data and qualitative reports on household survey including this online, annual

Any other relevant data collected in this area:

-

What are key challenges or barriers to successfully collecting data in this area?

It is difficult to capture data systematically on usage of remittances and on non-formal remittances flows.

How could data collection be improved in this area?

More data collection on the usage of remittances, either through regular specialized surveys or adding a question in the annual household survey.

Suggested Data Areas for Mapping

Target	Suggested data areas
4.4	→ Education for country's nationals abroad, for example, data on access and enrolment → Education for migrants within country, as above (include access to education and learning opportunities for migrant minors especially)
5.2	→ Trafficking of women and girls, including the proportion of identified victims who are female and the purpose for which they have been trafficked → Any violence against or exploitation of women related to migration, including sexual or gender-based violence → See also targets 16.2 and 8.7
8.7	→ Human trafficking standardized metrics such as number of identified victims of trafficking, number of traffickers arrested/charged/prosecuted/convicted, number of trafficking investigations started/completed. Metrics should aim to include whether detected trafficking happens across international borders and, if so, which ones, type of exploitation for which people were trafficked, and gender and age of persons involved → Other forms of modern slavery, including forced labour, forced marriage, and child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers → Kinds of government policy, legislation and practice are in place to address human trafficking and other forms of modern slavery → Data on child migrants → See also targets 5.2 and 16.2
8.8	→ Labour migration statistics, for example, volume of migrant workers per industry, including seasonal workers → Labour migration governance, for example, ratification, implementation and compliance of ILO instruments → Female labour migration, including on domestic workers → Other data for example on recruitment costs, labour rights violations including occupational injuries, irregular migrant workers, migrant contributions to economies
10.7	Migration Governance → Adherence to international standards and fulfillment of migrants' rights → Whole-of-government approach to migration policies → Engagement with partners to address migration-related issues → Advancement of the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society → Effective action on the mobility dimensions of crises → Assurance that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner IOM's MGI framework may be consulted to identify sub-areas under the six domains above, which can inform a government-led data mapping exercise 10.7.1 Recruitment Cost → Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination

10.C	→ Remittances, for example, transfer fees, total volumes remitted
	→ Impact of remittances, for example, proportion used for consumption/investment

16.2	→ Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000
	→ Population disaggregated by sex, age and form of exploitation
	→ Trafficking of children, including the proportion of identified victims who are children and the purpose for which they have been trafficked
	→ Any violence against or exploitation of child migrants
	→ See also targets 5.2 and 8.7

17.18	→ Existence of and compliance to local or national migration data plan, migration data legislation
	→ Extent of disaggregation across development and governance sectors by migratory status and other migration variables
	→ Overall ability to report on SDGs and migration

Data Sources	Data mapping should focus on gathering information from government ministries, agencies and other bodies. However, implementing bodies may also consult international data sources. These could include, for example:
	→ Compiled diverse data on the Global Migration Data Portal
	→ The Migration and Remittances Database by the World Bank, on remittances
	→ The UN Population Division's Global Migration Database, OECD Database on Immigrants in OECD countries and UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database on migration patterns and human rights
	→ Gallup World Poll (GWP), on migration patterns
	→ UNESCO UIS, on international student mobility
	→ The Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative, IOM, www.ctdatacollaborative.org/
	→ Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage, ILO and Walk Free Foundation, in partnership with IOM
	For more information on data sources, view the Global Migration Data Portal.

Target and Goal addressed
Target 4.B on international student mobility: "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." Under Goal 4 on education.

Indicator
Number of scholarships awarded to nationals for enrolment in higher education abroad, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.

Definition(s)
Scholarships: Financial aid awards for individual students. Financial aid awards include bilateral grants to students registered for systematic instruction in private or public institutions of higher education to follow full-time studies or training courses abroad (OECD).

Unit of measurement (e.g., expressed as %)
Total number of scholarships awarded for higher education abroad.

Relevant international standards (if any)
Further information on defining scholarships under target 4b:
http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002455/245570e.pdf

Global indicator 4.B.1 "Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study."

Data source(s)
Records from Ministry of Education on nationals studying under scholarship agreements abroad.

Methodology (detail on data collection)
The Ministry of Education will consolidate all of its records on different scholarships awarded into a single spreadsheet or document, to be disaggregated as per the specifications below. They will send this information to the National Statistical Office, who will report total figures.

Periodicity of measurement
Annual

Disaggregation
→   Gender of scholar
→   Country of study
→   Level of award (diploma, Bachelor's Degree, Master's degree/
     postgraduate diploma, PhD, post-doctoral research)
→   Subject of programme

Lead actor involved / other actor
Ministry of Education
National Statistical Office

Baseline, if available
-

TOOL Indicator Development Checklist

↳ **Reflect local or national priorities and measure aspects of the target that are relevant to context**

↳ **Constructed from reliable and well-established data sources**

↳ **Possible to collect the data for the indicator on a regular basis over time**

↳ **Build as far as possible on existing data capture and processes, to keep additional burden low and help ensure sustainability of measurement**

↳ **Straightforward to interpret and easy to communicate to the public and civil society**

↳ **Preference given to outcome, rather than process or input, indicators and should measure outcomes as far as possible**

↳ **As consistent as possible with relevant international standards and guidance and follows internationally set terminology and definitions where possible**

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