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

Proportion of individual asylum applications granted | 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.
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

Number of beneficiaries of circular migration agreements

Number of employed migrants (in Georgia)

Number of Georgian citizens employed abroad through intermediary recruitment agencies | 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.

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. |