



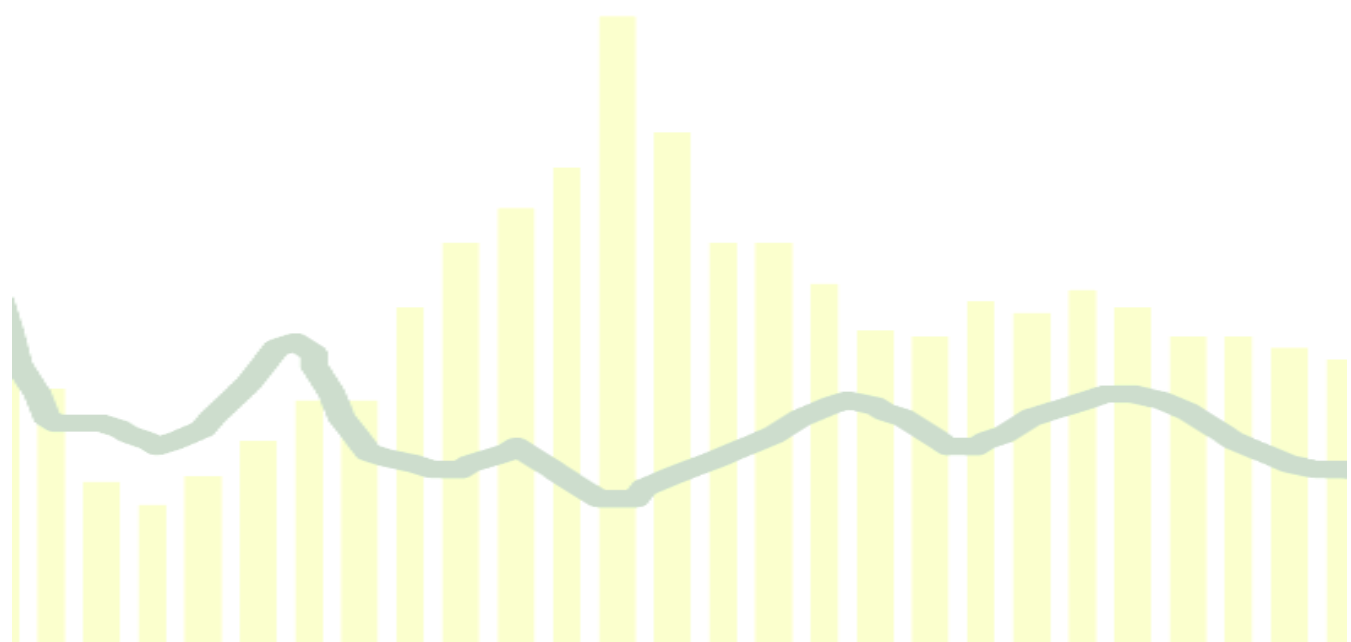
**United
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Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs



Technical Paper
No. 2019/03

**Development, validation and testing of
a methodology for SDG indicator 10.7.2
on migration policies**

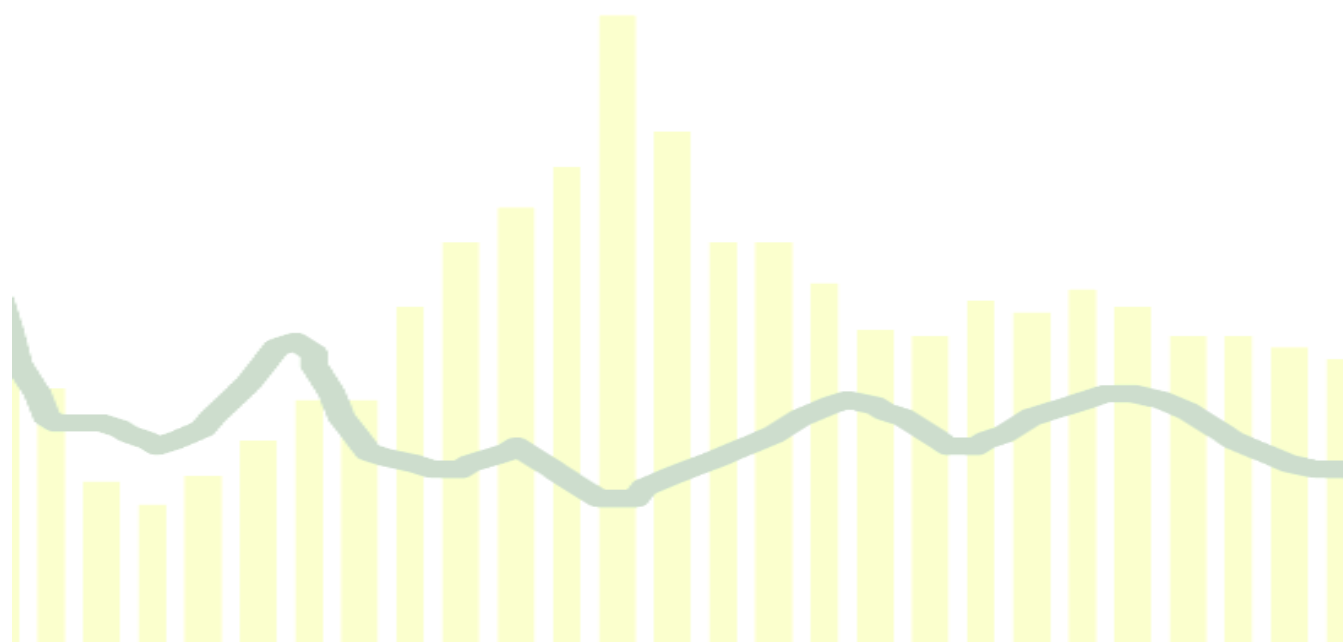


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Notes

This technical paper was jointly prepared by the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the International Organization of Migration (IOM).

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ABSTRACT

The paper presents an overview of the development of a methodology for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 10.7.2 on the number of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people. The methodology builds on the Migration Governance Framework, a tool developed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and uses an existing global data source, the United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development, administered by the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA). In developing the new indicator, IOM and UN DESA adopted an inclusive approach to validate and test the proposed methodology. To this end, they organized a series of consultations with a range of stakeholders, including representatives from government entities responsible for migration policies, and tested the methodology through a pilot study with a regionally representative group of countries. The proposal was modified based on feedback received from experts and policy makers. The result is a robust indicator reflecting relevant and timely information on national migration policies. The indicator can help to identify both progress made and policy gaps in the effort to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people.

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DEVELOPMENT, VALIDATION AND TESTING OF A METHODOLOGY FOR SDG INDICATOR 10.7.2 ON MIGRATION POLICIES

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper presents the methodology developed and employed to conceptualize and measure Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 10.7.2 on the number of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people. The paper begins by providing some general background and then discusses the scope and conceptual framework adopted. This is followed by sections describing the data source, the components of the indicator and the methods used to calculate it. Finally, it describes the process followed to validate and test the methodology, including the piloting of the data collection instrument, as well as the steps taken for the indicator to be recognized as having an agreed methodology and standards by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs).¹

2. BACKGROUND

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in 2015, includes several specific targets on migration that go beyond the migration-related objectives and actions set forth in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.² At least eight³ of the 169 targets of the 2030 Agenda relate directly to international migration or migrants (see annex table 1).⁴ The most explicit among them is target 10.7, which calls on countries to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

While the 2030 Agenda provides a “roadmap” for monitoring progress in the achievement of migration-related targets, the evidence base and methodological tools for doing so were not up to the task at the time when the Agenda was adopted.⁵ Initially, of the seven indicators with explicit reference to migration (see annex table 2), over half were categorized as “tier III”, meaning that they did not have established methodologies and standards, or that the methodologies and standards were still being developed and tested.⁶ SDG indicator 10.7.2 was one of the indicators initially classified as part of tier III.

¹ In 2015, the United Nations Statistical Commission created the IAEG-SDGs, with the mandate to develop and implement the global indicator framework for the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda; see: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/>.

² Several intergovernmental agreements, including the Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994 and the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013, made explicit reference to international migration but did not include quantifiable migration-related targets.

³ In addition to the eight targets listed in annex table 1, other SDG targets are related to migration indirectly as a cross-cutting issue.

⁴ The Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda were designed to be “SMART”, meaning that they are specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, and time-bound (to 2030 or earlier).

⁵ The lack of an internationally established methodology or standards for migration-related SDG indicators is particularly striking compared to other population-related Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, for which in many instances relevant indicators had been developed and refined over the course of decades. Examples include indicators 3.1.1 (maternal mortality ratio), 3.2.1 (under-five mortality rate), 3.7.1 (need for family planning satisfied with modern methods) and 3.7.2 (adolescent birth rate).

⁶ The indicators are classified into three tiers based on their level of methodological development and data availability. Tier I indicators are those that are conceptually clear, for which there are established methodology and standards available and data regularly produced by countries. Tier II indicators are those that are conceptually clear, with established methodology and standards, but data are not regularly produced by countries. Tier III indicators are those for which there are no established methodology or standards or for which methodology or standards are being developed/tested.

In 2016, the IAEG-SDGs tasked the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to serve as co-custodians⁷ of SDG indicator 10.7.2. One of the priorities agreed by the co-custodians was to develop a methodology that was simple and robust and produced meaningful results, while reflecting the complex interrelationships between migration and development. Thus, the co-custodians set forth to develop a proposal that could be adopted as an internationally-agreed standard for the global monitoring of SDG target 10.7, and that would inform the thematic review of Goal 10 at the high-level political forum on sustainable development (HLPF) convened by the Economic and Social Council in 2019. It was decided to base the proposal, to the extent possible, on existing conceptual frameworks and data sources.

3. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

Developing a synthetic, robust indicator with the breadth and scope of SDG target 10.7 was a complex endeavour. A comprehensive mapping exercise⁸ of existing indicators highlighted several challenges. To begin with, many of the terms of SDG target 10.7, such as “safe” and “responsible” migration or “well-managed migration policies” were not well defined.⁹ Second, it became apparent that the proposed indicator could be neither designed nor expected to be comprehensive or exhaustive of all possible aspects of “well-managed migration policies”. Instead, there was agreement that the indicator would serve as a synthetic measure to be complemented by other more comprehensive national and regional migration monitoring mechanisms, including IOM’s Migration Governance Indicators (MGI).¹⁰ It was also recognized that the indicator would document only the existence of migration policies and could not be used to monitor their implementation or to assess their impact or effectiveness (figure 1).

Figure 1. Scope and limitations of SDG indicator 10.7.2

DOES:	DOES NOT:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document the existence and broad range of migration policies at the country level ▪ Monitor progress across comparable policy domains ▪ Document policy gaps, allowing to identify countries in need of capacity building ▪ Reflect the different realities of countries of origin, transit and destination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Serve as a detailed national monitoring framework for migration policies ▪ Provide an exhaustive picture of migration policies ▪ Monitor or address the implementation of migration policies ▪ Assess the impact or effectiveness of migration policies

⁷ A custodian agency is responsible for: (a) collecting data from national sources; (b) providing the storyline for the annual global SDG progress report; (c) providing and updating metadata; working on further methodological development; (d) contributing to statistical capacity building; (e) developing the SDMX data structure when necessary; and (f) coordinating with other agencies and stakeholders interested in contributing to the indicator.

⁸ The mapping was carried out by the Global Migration Group (GMG 2014a and 2014b) during two retreats to discuss the migration-related indicators for the post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda. The first retreat was convened in January 2014 and the second in November 2014. In addition, in March 2015, UN DESA and IOM organized a side event during the 46th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission to discuss migration-related indicators and the post-2015 Development Agenda.

⁹ The IOM Glossary on Migration provides a definition of key concepts such as “orderly” and “regular” migration, but not others. According to the Glossary, orderly migration refers to “the movement of a person from his/her usual place of residence, in keeping with the laws and regulations governing exit of the country of origin and travel, transit and entry into the host country”. Regular migration is defined as “migration that occurs through recognized, legal channels”.

¹⁰ The MGI operates as a policy benchmarking framework and offers insights into policy levers that countries could use to further develop their migration governance, see <https://migrationdataportal.org/overviews/mgi>. It contains nearly 90 questions with regards to countries’ national migration policies, which fall under the same six domains as indicator 10.7.2.

Recognizing these limitations, the co-custodians decided to develop a simple indicator based on an existing data source that could produce meaningful, actionable and timely information on key trends and gaps in policies “to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people”. The consensus was that the indicator should aim to describe the state of national migration policies and how such policies change over time. The information collected would help identify both progress made and policy gaps and contribute to the identification of countries requiring technical support and capacity building, where appropriate.

The realization of these limitations led to an amendment of the indicator’s wording. Specifically, the original formulation of the indicator was modified to remove references to the “implementation of well-managed migration policies”, as this language invokes concepts perceived as too difficult to conceptualize and measure in the context of the SDG indicator framework.¹¹

4. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The first challenge in developing a methodology for the indicator was to identify an appropriate conceptual framework. After reviewing existing options, the co-custodians agreed to use IOM’s Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF). The MiGOF, which had been welcomed by 157 countries during the 106th session of the IOM Council in 2015,¹² was selected because it provided an operational definition for key dimensions of migration governance.

Aware that migration governance is complex and context-specific, the MiGOF offers an “aspirational” framework that allows states to determine the elements needed to govern migration in their own circumstances. The MiGOF is organized around three principles and three objectives. The principles are: (a) adherence to international standards and fulfilment of migrants’ rights; (b) evidence and “whole-of-government” approach for policy formulation; and (c) engaging with partners to address migration related issues. The principles represent the “means” through which states can ensure that the requirements for good migration governance are in place. The objectives are: (a) advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society; (b) effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises; and (c) ensure that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner. Taken together, the objectives ensure that migration is governed in an integrated and holistic way (IOM, 2015).

5. DATA SOURCE: THE INQUIRY

The second challenge faced by the co-custodians, after agreeing upon the conceptual framework, was to identify an existing, global data source that could be used to monitor levels of indicator 10.7.2 across countries and over time. The co-custodians selected the United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development (the “Inquiry”), because: (a) it has been used to survey population policies, including policies on international migration, since 1963; (b) it is mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 1838 (XVII) of 18 December 1962; and (c) it has global coverage.¹³

The latest edition of the Inquiry was divided into three thematic modules: module I on population ageing and urbanization; module II on fertility, family planning and reproductive health; and module III

¹¹ The original wording put forward for SDG indicator 10.7.2 was “Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies”. This was rephrased “Number of countries with policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people” at the Eighth meeting of the IAEG-SDGs, held in Stockholm, Sweden, in November 2018 (see also section 10 below).

¹² C/106/RES/1310.

¹³ The Inquiry, conducted by the Population Division of UN DESA on behalf of the Secretary-General, is sent to Governments of all United Nations Member States, observer States, and non-member States. Detailed information about the Inquiry is available at: <https://esa.un.org/poppolicy/inquiry.aspx>.

on international migration. Module III included the questions and sub-categories of the six migration domains mentioned above.

During the second half of 2018, the Inquiry was sent to the permanent missions of countries to the United Nations in New York, which redirected the thematic modules to relevant line ministries or government departments.¹⁴ As part of the collaboration on SDG indicator 10.7.2, IOM assisted in gathering country responses to module III by following up through its respective country or regional counterparts. OECD, as partner agency for this indicator, supported these efforts for its member countries. These efforts were intended to increase the response rate. The co-custodians also made efforts to improve the completeness of the data. In cases of high item non-response (no answer provided for five per cent or more of the 30 sub-categories of the indicator), the co-custodians or partner agency reached out to relevant government entities, encouraging them to provide more complete information. High item non-response can affect the value of the indicator (see section 7 below).

In addition to efforts to increase the response rate and completeness of the data, the co-custodians also took steps to improve the quality of country responses to the Inquiry (for example, by including extensive guidance, definitions and instructions in the questionnaire). In addition, UN DESA, IOM and OECD responded to country queries and provided clarifications when needed. Country responses underwent basic consistency checking, with any inconsistencies flagged for resolution by national counterparts. In spite of these efforts, Member States may have somewhat differing interpretations of the concepts and definitions in the Inquiry. Country responses, for example, may differ in their interpretation of concepts related to social security, with some answers focusing on access to pensions and others on a range of social protection mechanisms and benefits. Further, because no additional consultation with countries on the national data was carried out, the answers to the Inquiry have not been validated externally, reflecting solely the views of the responding government entities.

To ensure sufficient information to monitor progress in the achievement of target 10.7, the periodicity of the Inquiry has been shortened from quinquennial to biennial. This change will allow data collection to occur twice within the four-year cycle of the HLPF. As with previous Inquiries, the results of the latest edition of the Inquiry will be compiled and integrated into the World Population Policies database.¹⁵

6. COMPONENTS

The SDG indicator 10.7.2 is comprised of six policy domains in line with the three principles and three objectives identified in the MiGOF. Owing to the comprehensiveness and breadth of the domains, the co-custodians decided to identify one proxy measure for each domain (table 1). For each proxy measure, one question was specified, informed by five sub-categories (see annex table 3). The sub-categories aim to capture key aspects of migration policies at the national level, while allowing the indicator to detect variations across countries and over time.

To identify the proxy measures, questions and sub-categories, a comprehensive mapping exercise was carried out, focusing on different policy priorities across regions and countries. The exercise was undertaken in consultation with representatives of countries and experts from all regions (see also section 8 below). The proposal was revised and adjusted iteratively, reflecting the feedback received from participants in a series of regional consultations, including countries of origin, destination and transit. The

¹⁴ The Twelfth United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development was sent in 2018 to 193 Member States, 2 observer States (Holy See, State of Palestine) and 2 non-member States (Cook Islands, Niue).

¹⁵ Available at: https://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx.

process was also informed by the then ongoing negotiations of Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, as well as the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migration and IOM’s MGI. The wording of the proxy measures, questions and sub-categories was refined over a period of two years through an extensive process of consultations (see annex table 4).

Table 1. Domains and proxy measures of SDG indicator 10.7.2

Domain	Proxy measure	Question
1. Migrant rights	Degree to which migrants have equity in access to services, including health care, education, decent work, social security and welfare benefits	Does the Government provide non-nationals equal access to the following services, welfare benefits and rights?
2. Whole-of-government/ Evidence-based policies	Dedicated institutions, legal frameworks and policies or strategies to govern migration	Does the Government have any of the following institutions, policies or strategies to govern immigration or emigration?
3. Cooperation and partnerships	Government measures to foster cooperation and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation in migration policy	Does the Government take any of the following measures to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation in migration policy?
4. Socioeconomic well-being	Government measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants	Does the Government take any of the following measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants?
5. Mobility dimensions of crises	Government measures to deliver comprehensive responses to refugees and other forcibly displaced persons	Does the Government take any of the following measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders?
6. Safe, orderly and regular migration	Government measures to address regular or irregular immigration	Does the Government address regular or irregular immigration through any of the following measures?

7. COMPUTATION METHOD

The indicator includes a total of 30 sub-categories, 5 under each of the 6 domains/questions. All sub-categories, except for those under domain 1, have dichotomous “Yes/No” answers, coded “1” for “Yes” and “0” for “No”. For the sub-categories under domain 1, there are three possible answers: “Yes, regardless of immigration status”, coded “1”; “Yes, only for those with legal immigration status”, coded “0.5”; and “No”, coded “0”.

For each domain, the unweighted average of the values across subcategories is computed as $D_i = \frac{\sum_j s_{ji}}{n}$ 100, where D_i refers to the value for domain i ; $\sum_j s_{ji}$ refers to the sum of the values across sub-categories (indexed by j) under domain i ; and n refers to the total number of sub-categories in a domain ($n=5$). Results are reported as percentages. For each domain, values of D_i range from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 100 per cent. The overall summary indicator for a country is obtained by computing the unweighted average of the values of all sub-categories under the six domains ($n=30$), with values ranging between 0 and 100 per cent. To ensure comparability of the indicator across countries and over time, missing values of sub-categories are assigned a value of “0”.

For ease of interpretation and to summarize the results, the resulting country-level averages (for the overall indicator and by domain) are categorized as follows: values of less than 40 are coded as “Requires further progress”; values of 40 to less than 80 are coded as “Partially meets”; values of 80 to less than 100 are coded as “Meets”; and values of 100 are coded as “Fully meets”.

Regional and global values of SDG indicator 10.7.2 refer to percentages of countries that “Require further progress”, “Partially meet”, and “Meet or fully meet” target 10.7 as conceptualised and measured by indicator 10.7.2, among those that responded to the Inquiry module on international migration. Such data can be presented for the overall indicator and by domain.

8. VALIDATION OF THE METHODOLOGY

To apply for reclassification of indicator 10.7.2 by the IAEG-SDGs, the co-custodians were required to document, among others, the involvement of governments and national statistical systems in the development of the indicator methodology, and the regional representativeness of the results of pilot studies.

As part of the development and validation of the methodology, the co-custodians organized several consultations to present and discuss the work on indicator 10.7.2. These included: (a) two dedicated in-person regional workshops (for the regions of ECLAC and ESCAP) in 2017; (b) three dedicated online regional consultations (for the regions of ECA, ECE and ESCWA) in 2018; and (c) consultations with diplomatic missions and other government entities. In addition, the methodology was presented during a United Nations expert group meeting on migration statistics in 2016, and at the IOM International Dialogue on Migration, the OECD Working Party on Migration, and the Coordination Meeting on International Migration during the period 2016 to 2018.

Through these consultations, the co-custodians shared the proposed methodology for indicator 10.7.2 with a wide range of stakeholders, including representatives from government entities with responsibility for migration policies. Counterparts from National Statistical Offices (NSOs) were informed of, and consulted on, the development of the methodology, including through expert group meetings and side events. The co-custodians also sought inputs from various relevant entities including the UN Regional Commissions, OECD (partner agency), UNHCR and UNODC. Representatives from all five UN regions were invited to provide comments and feedback on the proposal. Annex table 4 provides a schematic overview, in chronological order, of some of the main events, with information on the type of event, the number and composition of participants, and links to additional information, where available.

9. RESULTS OF THE PILOT SURVEY

Between April and June 2018, the co-custodians tested the six questions and 30 sub-categories of SDG indicator 10.7.2 (see annex table 3). Thirty countries were invited to take part in a pilot survey: six members from each of the five UN regional commissions (table 2). Countries were invited to participate in the pilot survey based on several criteria, including regional representation and migration typology (origin, transit or destination). Seven of the countries invited to participate in the pilot had also taken part in IOM’s MGI. The inclusion of these countries in the pilot was done to validate and provide additional consistency checks for country responses.

UN DESA, IOM and OECD collaborated in encouraging countries to respond to the pilot and provide feedback on the questions and sub-categories. Ten of the 30 invited countries responded to the

questionnaire and provided feedback on the questions: Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Finland, France, Lesotho, Lithuania, Mexico, Morocco, Sweden and Yemen. Four additional countries (Cameroon, Canada, Dominican Republic and the Philippines) provided feedback on the proposed methodology and questions but did not respond to the questionnaire.

Table 2. List of countries invited to participate in the pilot survey, by region

Africa	Europe and Northern America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia and the Pacific	Western Asia
Cameroon	Canada	Argentina	Bangladesh	Jordan
Cote d'Ivoire	Finland	Chile	Kazakhstan	Morocco
Democratic Republic of the Congo	France	Dominican Republic	Philippines	Qatar
Lesotho	Germany	Ecuador	Republic of Korea	Tunisia
South Africa	Lithuania	El Salvador	Sri Lanka	United Arab Emirates
Uganda	Sweden	Mexico	Tuvalu	Yemen

Countries participating in the pilot survey expressed appreciation for the proposal. Many provided detailed comments on the number and content of the questions and sub-categories, and these were incorporated wherever possible. Requests for clarification on key terms were addressed by revising the proposal to include a detailed set of explanatory footnotes integrated into the survey instrument. To facilitate responses, a fillable-PDF as well as an online survey tool were developed. These were translated into the six official languages of the UN (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish) to accommodate requests for material in different languages.¹⁶ Responses to the pilot survey by ten countries are summarized in table 3, disaggregated by domain.

Table 3. Summary of country responses to the pilot survey

		Number of countries			As a percentage of countries that participated in the pilot		
		Requires progress	Partially meets	Meets or fully meets	Requires progress	Partially meets	Meets or fully meets
Domain 1.	Migrant rights	1	4	5	10%	40%	50%
Domain 2.	Whole-of-government/ Evidence-based policies	1	5	4	10%	50%	40%
Domain 3.	Cooperation and partnerships	3	3	4	30%	30%	40%
Domain 4.	Socioeconomic well-being	2	5	3	20%	50%	30%
Domain 5.	Mobility dimensions of crises	2	4	4	20%	40%	40%
Domain 6.	Safe, orderly and regular migration	2	6	2	20%	60%	20%
Overall indicator 10.7.2		2	7	1	20%	70%	10%

¹⁶ Module III on International Migration of the United Nations Twelfth Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development can be accessed at: <https://esa.un.org/poppolicy/inquiry.aspx>.

10. RECLASSIFICATION OF INDICATOR 10.7.2

In November 2018, the proposed methodology for SDG indicator 10.7.2 was presented for reclassification at the Eighth meeting of the IAEG-SDGs in Stockholm, Sweden. The members of the IAEG-SDGs suggested changes to the wording of the indicator to better reflect its scope and agreed to reclassify the indicator from tier III to tier II based on the documentation provided (see section 3 above). As stated earlier, tier II indicators are those considered to be conceptually clear, with an internationally established methodology and standards, but for which data are not produced on a regular basis. Once the coverage of indicator 10.7.2 improves and data streams are established for at least 50 per cent of countries and at least 50 per cent of the population in every SDG region where the indicator is relevant, a request for reclassification to tier I will be submitted to the IAEG-SDGs.

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ANNEX TABLES

Table A1. SDG targets related directly to international migration or migrants

4.b	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries
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
8.7	Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
8.8	Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
10.c	By 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%
16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
17.18	By 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), 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

Source: United Nations (2015)

Table A2. Status of SDG indicators related to international migration or migrants by tier classification after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, 2017

Tier I	Clear concept, an established methodology, data widely available	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and nonfatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
Tier II	Clear concept, an established methodology, but data not easily available	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking
Tier III	No clear concept, methodology has not yet been developed	8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights, by sex and migrant status 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employer 10.7.2 Countries with well-managed migration policies 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Source: United Nations Statistics Division (2017)

Table A3. Questions and sub-categories for six domains of SDG indicator 10.7.2

	Question	Sub-categories
Domain 1	Does the Government provide non-nationals equal access to the following services, welfare benefits and rights?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Essential and/or emergency health care b. Public education c. Equal pay for equal work d. Social security e. Access to justice
Domain 2	Does the Government have any of the following institutions, policies or strategies to govern immigration or emigration?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy b. A national policy or strategy for regular migration pathways, including labour migration c. A national policy or strategy to promote the inclusion or integration of immigrants d. Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive e. A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated
Domain 3	Does the Government take any of the following measures to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation in migration policy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. An inter-ministerial coordination mechanism on migration b. Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration c. Regional agreements promoting mobility d. Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission e. Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy
Domain 4	Does the Government take any of the following measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs b. Facilitate the portability of social security benefits c. Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad d. Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances e. Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers
Domain 5	Does the Government take any of the following measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders b. Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care c. Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations d. A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters e. Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return
Domain 6	Does the Government address regular or irregular immigration through any of the following measures?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. System to monitor visa overstays b. Pre-arrival authorization controls c. Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children d. Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns e. Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling

Table A4. Consultations on the methodology of SDG indicator 10.7.2

<p>IOM International Dialogue on Migration - New York, United States of America Type of event: Panel on Measuring well-managed migration policies (SDG 10.7) Date: 29 February - 1 March 2016 Participants: 282 participants, including 155 governments representatives (from 82 countries); international organizations (58 participants); non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (57 participants); academics and other participants (12 participants) Relevant links: https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/rb26_en.pdf; https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/ICP/IDM/2016_IDM/Final%20list%20of%20participants.pdf</p>
<p>Global Forum on Migration and Development - Dhaka, Bangladesh Type of event: Presentation at the Platform for Partnerships Date: 12 December 2016 Participants: 150 participants (approximately), including policy makers and practitioners from states, as well as international organizations, civil society and the private sector Relevant links: https://gfmd.org/docs/bangladesh-2016; https://gfmd.org/files/documents/preliminary_agenda_special_session_platform_for_partnerships.pdf</p>
<p>Expert Group Meeting on SDGs and Migration Data - New York, United States of America Type of event: Session on Indicator 10.7.2 - implementation of well-managed migration policies Date: 20-22 June 2017 Participants: 46 participants, including representatives from 14 NSO, as well as experts from government entities and international organizations (ILO, OECD, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN-FFDO, UNODC) Relevant links: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/meetings/2017/new-york--egm-migration-data</p>
<p>Consultation on the Migration Governance Indicators - Geneva, Switzerland Type of event: Consultation with diplomatic missions Date: 5 July 2017 Participants: 45 participants Relevant links: https://migrationdataportal.org/snapshots/mgi#0</p>
<p>Workshop on indicator 10.7.2 - Santiago, Chile Type of event: Dedicated, half-day workshop, jointly organised by UN DESA, IOM and ECLAC Date: 29 August 2017 Participants: 15 participants, including government officials and representatives from academia and civil society from 7 countries as well as representatives from UN DESA, IOM and ECLAC Relevant links: http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/events/other/22/index.shtml</p>
<p>Workshop on indicator 10.7.2 - Bangkok, Thailand Type of event: Dedicated, half-day workshop, jointly organised by UN DESA, IOM and ESCAP Date: 8 November 2017 Participants: 33 participants, including government officials from 19 countries as well as representatives from UN DESA, IOM and ESCAP Relevant links: http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/events/other/24/index.shtml</p>
<p>International Migrants Day, 18 December 2017 - New York, United States of America Type of event: Half-day event organised by IOM to brief on the World Migration Report 2018 and on World Migration Indicators, including discussion of well-governed migration, as reflected in SDG target 10.7 Date: 18 December 2017 Participants: around 70 representatives, including Member States, UN agencies and civil society organization, as well as representatives from IOM, UN DESA, and the Centre on Migration, Policy, and Society Relevant links: http://www.un.org/en/events/migrantsday/assets/pdf/IOM_NY_IMD_event_migration_13_Dec.pdf; https://unofficeny.iom.int/demystifying-world-migration-launch-world-migration-report-2018-and-migration-governance-indicators</p>
<p>Coordination Meeting on International Migration - New York, United States of America Type of event: Presentation at the session “Migration-related SDG targets: Brief updates on indicators” Date: 15-16 February 2018 Participants: 243 participants, including government representatives from 39 countries as well as experts and representatives from civil society and international organizations Relevant links: http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/events/coordination/16/index.shtml?orgwork</p>
<p>IOM International Dialogue on Migration - New York, United States of America</p>

<p>Type of event: Presentation at the session “Working together to make data available for migration policymaking” Date: 26-27 March 2018 Participants: 300 participants, including government representatives, as well as representatives from NGOs, academia, private sector and other international organizations Relevant links: http://www.iom.int/inclusive-and-innovative-partnerships-effective-global-governance-migration; http://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/ICP/IDM/2018_IDM/pdf_laczko_presentation.pdf</p>
<p>Consultations with Member States on indicator 10.7.2 - online Type of event: Three dedicated online consultations/workshops from the regions of Africa, Europe and Northern America, and Western Asia jointly organised by UN DESA, IOM, ECA and ESCWA Date: Mid-March to April 2018 Participants: 44 participants, including government representatives and experts from 21 countries Relevant links: http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/events/other/29/index.shtml</p>
<p>OECD Working Party on Migration - Paris, France Type of event: Presentation at session dedicated to the measurement of SDG indicator 10.7.2 Date: 25-26 June 2018 Participants: government representatives from 33 countries as well as experts from international organizations (IOM, UN DESA, UNHCR)</p>