

Indicator
MIGRANT HEALTH POLICY
Definition
Migrants have access to preventative and curative health services on an equitable basis to the native population
Goal and target addressed
<p>4. Ensure Healthy Lives</p> <p>4a. End preventable infant and under-5 deaths 1, 2</p> <p>4b. Increase by x% the proportion of children, adolescents, at-risk adults and older people that are fully vaccinated 1, 2</p> <p>4c. Decrease the maternal mortality ratio to no more than x per 100,000 1, 2</p> <p>4d. Ensure universal sexual and reproductive health and rights 1, 2</p> <p>4e. Reduce the burden of disease from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases and priority non-communicable diseases 2</p>
Rationale
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Migrants are human beings, and have a right to health <i>especially right to health as articulated in ICESCR – article 12</i> 2. Including migrants in health systems improves public health outcomes <i>ensuring migrants' access to cost effective primary health care services avoids expensive emergency treatment and possible transmission of communicable diseases. Migration and mobility plays an important factor in health outcomes of migrants; they often have lower health outcomes than the native population, especially with regard to sexual and reproductive health, HIV and TB</i> 3. Healthy migrants contribute to positive development outcomes for all <i>migrants are able to work, integrate and contribute to full capacity</i> <p>therefore, access to preventative and curative health services is crucial for migrants to remain healthy</p>
Method of computation
<p>N: National health policies that include migrants access to healthcare</p> <p>D: Total number of national health policies reviewed over specified period</p>
Data collection and source; references
National health laws, protocols, policies; possibly immigration laws and policies. References: WHO; UNDP; MEASURE; UNAIDS; UNICEF; IOM
Periodicity of measurement

Subject to frequency of surveys (intra-country); Specified periods, eg. Every two years, especially if MS report on WHA resolution on migrant health every two years.
Gender and disaggregation issues
Data should be segregated by gender, age, migration status (irregular/regular), type of migrant (IDP, refugee, migrant worker, type of professions, skilled/lower skilled) and by specific disease [eg AIDS policy; Mother and Child Health policy]; by policy topic [eg. insurance, financing, Universal Health Care]
Comments and limitations
A policy level indicator cannot inform on actual implementation at national and sub-national levels unless supplementary information on regulations and implementation mechanisms is analysed.
National or international agency
Ministry of Health/Ministry of Immigration/IOM/WHO

Indicator
Proportion of migrant workers enjoying equal wages for equal work in relation to nationals.
Definition
Average hourly wage rate of foreign citizens compared to citizens working in the same occupation category.
Goal and target addressed
8. Create jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods and Equitable Growth 8a. Increase the number of good and decent jobs and livelihoods by X
Rationale
The role of migrant workers is crucial for many developed economies. The ageing for societies in many high- and middle-income countries requires foreign labour force. Granting fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind (art.7, ICESCR 1966) is a human right of migrant workers and monitors the improvement of their human development. At the same time, equal wages between nationals and foreigners reduce unfair competition in the labour market and “wage dumping”, often resulting in migrants’ stigmatization and xenophobia.
Method of computation
Average hourly wage of foreign citizens in a specific occupation divided by the average hourly wage of nationals in the same occupation. Subsequently, calculate the average (weighted per total number of employees in each occupation) of foreigners-nationals wage rates obtained for X occupations.
Data collection and source; references
Labour Force Surveys (LFS), OECD Extended-DIOC, World Bank, ILO Laborstat.
Periodicity of measurement
Annual
Gender and disaggregation issues
By occupation type By sex and age group
Comments and limitations
While not directly revealing implications on development, this indicator relates to a human right of migrant workers and monitors the improvement of their human development. Wage equality may also have a positive development impact by increasing the possibility to send remittances back home, by investing in entrepreneurial activities and thus creating jobs, and by increasing consumption and/or private savings.
National or international agency
Ministries of Labour and NSO

Indicator
Proportion of recruitment agencies compliant with ethical standards for the recruitment of migrant workers
Definition
Share of recruitment agencies who comply with international standards on ethical recruitment within the total number of recruitment agencies operating in the countries and reporting to the competent authorities on their activities
Goal and target addressed
Goal Eight: Create jobs, sustainable livelihoods and equitable growth 8.a. Increase the number of good and decent jobs and livelihoods by X <i>OR propose a new target</i> 8.e. By 2030, to increase the share of international recruitment agencies who comply with international standards on ethical recruitment by 50 % as compared with 2015
Rationale
Recruitment agencies play a vital role in facilitating contacts between the employer and the worker. Within the cross-country setting, where information, transparent regulative framework and accountability are either lacking or hard to enforce, the role of recruitment agencies in ensuring good and decent jobs for migrant workers becomes even more important. While highly-skilled migrants find their own employers through modern ITC means, it is often low-skilled and, therefore, most vulnerable migrants who have to rely on the mediation of recruitment agencies or other mediators. This highlights the important role of the State and the international community in creating transparent and effective monitoring and reporting frameworks for recruitment facilitation and enhancing their compliance. This would lead to a significant improvement of job seeking outcomes and, therefore, contribute to the creation of sustainable livelihoods among mobile population.
Method of computation
Number of recruitment agencies certified as compliant with ethical recruitment standards divided by total number of recruitment agencies operated in the country and reporting to the competent authorities.
Data collection and source; references
Many countries already created reporting frameworks for recruitment facilitators. It will be necessary to agree upon a set of core questions and parameters which would oblige recruitment agencies to report to competent authorities on their operational standards, such as fees, contracts, minimum guarantees provided. ILO monitoring on relevant international conventions could be one platform to link to. Another one is the international certification system on recruitment – IRIS – currently under development by IOM http://iris.iom.int .
Periodicity of measurement
Annual reports produced by countries, following a common international template
Gender and disaggregation issues
By compliance to each of the common standards (e.g. share of agencies not charging migrants, using a draft contract, informing on working conditions etc.).
Comments and limitations
As additional indicator could be on the proportion of labour migrants facilitated by agencies compliant with ethical recruitment standards. The limitation is that not all recruitment agencies may be reporting to the authorities. However, state certification may become a strong motivation for other players in the market to comply rather than breach the regulative framework.
National or international agency
Competent authorities in the area of labour and employment reporting to an international agency designated to gathering data on SDGs, with technical support from IOM and ILO

Indicator
Proportion of remittances and other financial gains from migration used for productive purposes
Definition
Share of remittances and other financial gains from migration (such as savings) used for developing sustainable livelihoods, within the total share of remittances and other financial gains from migration
Goal and target addressed
8. Create jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods and Equitable Growth 8a. Increase the number of good and decent jobs and livelihoods by X
Rationale
Remittances and other financial gains from migration have been playing an increasingly important role in reducing poverty, largely spent on consumption and basic needs. However, given their sheer volume, they can become a powerful resource for developing sustainable livelihoods and advancing entrepreneurial skills among migrants, members of their families and communities they reside in. The introduction of an international framework for tracking the productive usage of remittances and other financial gains from migration at international level will assist the countries to better tailor social support to various population groups. It will also guide the donors from developed countries to better channel their development assistance ensuring synergy and achieving multiplier effects.
Method of computation
Number of households receiving financial gains from migration (remittances and savings) and involved in productive activities (e.g. own business, investment) divided by the total number of all households with financial gains from migration.
Data collection and source; references
Introduction of a few core internationally agreed questions on the productive usage of remittances and other financial gains from migration into existing national household surveys
Periodicity of measurement
Annual
Gender and disaggregation issues
By type of usage (set up business, education for children, investment into land etc.) By sex and age group
Comments and limitations
Systematization and development of core questions to be inserted into the household surveys will be required.
National or international agency
NSO reporting to the international agency designated to gather data on the SDGs