



# Introduction to SDG monitoring framework and migration-related Targets and indicators

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1. SDGs Global Indicator Framework
2. Decent Work in the SDGs: ILO as a custodian agency
3. Implications: ILO support to SDGs monitoring
4. Migration in the SDGs

# 1. SDGs Global Indicator Framework (1)

- Agreement on a global indicator framework (GIF) for monitoring progress towards achieving SDGs reached on 11 March 2016 (47<sup>th</sup> Session of the UNSC);
- Framework proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs) to the UN Statistical Commission, hosted by the Statistics Division of the UNDESA;
- The 48<sup>th</sup> Session of the UNSC (7-10 March 2017) has agreed on a draft resolution adopting the SDGs GIF;
- ECOSOC approved the draft resolution on 7 June 2017;
- UN General Assembly in its 71<sup>st</sup> session adopted the SDGs GIF, on 7 July 2017 (Resolution A/RES/71/313).

# 1. SDGs Global Indicator Framework (2)

Indicators are classified into three tiers:

- Tier I: an established methodology exists and data are already widely available
- Tier II: a methodology has been established, but for which data are not easily available for all regions
- Tier III: an internationally agreed methodology has not yet been developed or it is not widely accepted or discussed and scarce info is available

# 1. SDGs Global Indicator Framework (3)

Issues of data disaggregation (Leaving no one behind):

- Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, **migratory status**, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

(Report of the IAEG-SDGs to the 47<sup>th</sup> Session UNSC, March 2016, Para. 26).

# 1. SDGs Global Indicator Framework (4)

Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, <b>migratory status</b> , disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	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
		17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
		17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

## 2. Decent Work Agenda in SDGs (1)

- Decent Work Agenda has a specific Goal 8 on Decent work and economic growth (*Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all*);
- **BUT NOT ONLY IN GOAL 8**
- Also enshrined in some other 7 SDGs Goals such as Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 4 (Quality Education), Goal 5 (Gender Equality), Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities), Goal 14 (Life Below Water), and Goal 16 (Peace and Justice).



## 2. Decent Work Agenda in SDGs (2)

- The current version on the Global Indicators Framework for monitoring progress towards achieving SDGs, as recently revised by the IAEG-SDGs (15 December 2017), includes some 37 decent work related SDGs indicators (in a total of 232 unique indicators), spread in 30 of the 169 SDGs Targets.
- The 3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the IAEG-SDGs (30 March to 1 April 2016 in Mexico City) proposed **ILO as the custodian agency for 14 SDGs indicators**. And another 4 SDGs indicators will require the contribution of the ILO among other international agencies.



## 2. Decent Work Agenda in SDGs (3)

- Since **15 December 2017**, out of 14 indicators for which ILO is custodian agency, 10 are already Tier I or Tier II:
  - Tier I: 4 (5.5.2, 8.2.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1)
  - Tier II: 6 (1.3.1, 8.3.1, 8.5.1, **8.7.1, 8.8.1, 10.4.1**).
- Another 4 are still Tier III, and require further methodological work, or the current proposed methodology to be agreed at international level:
  - Tier III: 4 (**8.8.2**, 8.b.1, **10.7.1**, 14.c.1).

## 2. Decent Work Agenda in SDGs (4)

### LIST OF 14 SDGs INDICATORS FOR WHICH ILO IS THE CUSTODIAN AGENCY:

#### **Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

#### **Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

#### **Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

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

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

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

8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

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

8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labor rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy.

#### **Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries**

10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination.

#### **Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources.

## 3. ILO support to SDGs monitoring (1)

- Decent work programmes to reflect ILO's and constituents' valuable contribution to SDGs monitoring;
- Filling the data gaps (19<sup>th</sup> ICLS implementation, other data gaps: IE, CL, OSH, LM, etc.);
- Methodological work: measuring labour rights, measuring labour migration and recruitment costs, etc.;
- Capacity building (ILO constituents and other relevant stakeholders);
- Future: Revised indicators and definitions in the ILO DWI Measurement Framework; SDGs DWI manual.

# 3. ILO support to SDGs monitoring (2)

## At country level

### **ONGOING INITIATIVES in Asia and the Pacific Region:**

- Ongoing or completed ILO support to SDGs M&Es frameworks in a number of member States, such as:
  - Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines, PICs (Fiji, Samoa);
- Support to national SDGs reporting through SDGs decent work profiles:
  - Philippines (completed); Fiji, Mongolia (ongoing); Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Samoa, etc. (planned);
- Continued support to implementing the 19<sup>th</sup> ICLS, and future 20<sup>th</sup> ICLS:
  - Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, etc.

## 4. Migration data needs and SDGs (1): Migration within the 2030 Agenda

### Inclusion of migration into the 2030 SDGs, in three ways:

- A migration-specific target: SDGs Target 10.7;
- Migration included in Targets of at least some 4 SDGs Goals:
  - Goal 5 in Target 5.2 (trafficking);
  - Goal 8 in Targets 8.7 (forced labour) and 8.8 (migrant workers);
  - Goal 10 in Target 10.c (remittances); and
  - Goal 16 in Target 16.2 (trafficking)
- As an overarching disaggregation variable:
  - SDG indicators should be disaggregated where relevant by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, **migratory status**, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (Target 17.18).

# 4. Migration data needs and SDGs (2): Migration within the 2030 Agenda

**Figure 2. Migration in the sustainable development goals and targets**



Strengthen and retain the health workforce in developing countries (3.c)



Increase the number scholarships for study abroad (4.b)



Eradicate human trafficking (5.2, 8.7, 16.2)



Protect labour rights of migrant workers (8.8)



Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration (10.7)  
Reduce transaction costs of remittances (10.c)



Establish legal identity, including through birth registration (16.9)



Disaggregate data by migratory status (17.18)

“At least 10 of the 169 targets include references to issues directly pertaining to international migration, migrants, and mobility.”

*Source: UNDESA (2015), Integrating migration into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Population Facts, No. 2015/5, New York, Dec. 2015.*

## 4. Migration data needs and SDGs (3): Migration within the 2030 Agenda

### Key specific SDGs Targets and Indicators on migration:

- Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
  - 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination (ILO & WB);
  - 10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (UNDESA & IOM)
- 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
  - 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (WB).