MIGRATION-RELATED INDICATORS

Tracking progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and the Seventh National Five-Year Plan

POLICY BRIEF
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IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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MIGRATION-RELATED INDICATORS

Tracking progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals
and the Seventh National Five-Year Plan

POLICY BRIEF
FOREWORD

The landscape of migration governance has been witnessing a paradigm shift over the last few years. The impact of migration on development has been recognized by the international community, particularly through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which make direct references to migration, and the more recently endorsed Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

The focus on migration in global and regional frameworks has further necessitated the integration of migration at the national level through horizontal and vertical policy coherence. This has been well reflected through the inclusion of migration in Bangladesh’s national planning document, the Seventh Five-Year Plan, which covers the period 2015 to 2019.

While these global and national frameworks are in place, it is critical to have a monitoring framework likewise in place to track progress, inform policy and ensure accountability of all stakeholders. In coordination with the Government of Bangladesh, IOM supported the development of migration-specific indicators to support a more comprehensive system for measuring progress towards migration-related targets.

We are particularly grateful to the General Economics Division of the Bangladesh Planning Commission for spearheading discussions and reassuring that the developed indicators will be incorporated into existing monitoring systems, such as the SDG Tracker and the Government’s list of priority SDG indicators. We appreciate the participation of all key stakeholders during the various consultations and review processes, and acknowledge the work done by Business Climate, the consultancy firm commissioned by IOM for this task.

As Bangladesh gains momentum in the implementation of such frameworks, the Bangladesh United Nations Network on Migration (BDUNNM) has been formed to holistically support the Government to uphold regional and global commitments related to migration. As the coordinator of the BDUNNM, IOM further reiterates the strengthening of efforts through collaborative action, including support to the Government in the implementation and monitoring of migration-related frameworks.

Giorgi Gigauri
Chief of Mission
IOM Bangladesh
MESSAGE FROM THE SENIOR SECRETARY

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by 193 Member States of the United Nations, are a blueprint for achieving a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice. The SDGs have been well aligned with the National Plan of Bangladesh, the most recent being the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

The Honourable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has underscored the importance of migration and its impact on the socioeconomic development of the country. Migration is at the top of the development agenda and calls for a holistic approach to planning and monitoring that serves to expedite the process.

While global indicators for migration exist, it is critical to contextualize and establish interlinkages among goals and targets in the context of the country’s development plans, so that the Government can support the achievement of the developmental goals. I would like to express thanks to IOM for working in close collaboration with the General Economics Division (GED) of the Bangladesh Planning Commission in this initiative. In addition, we appreciate the valuable contributions of various government counterparts and other representatives in the consultation process.

The initiative has laid the foundations to address some of the deficiencies in disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the SDGs and the SFYP that would need to be integrated in existing monitoring mechanisms to measure progress. The tailored national indicators would help contribute to tracking progress towards both the Seventh Five-Year Plan and the SDGs.

The GED would like to reiterate the importance of including migration in national plans, including the upcoming Eighth Five-Year Plan, as migration continues to act as a catalyst for development, including poverty reduction.

I, personally, would like to reiterate the commitment of the GED to continue mainstreaming migration into development plans and to support progress monitoring mechanisms for improved planning.

Shamsul Alam, PhD
Member (Senior Secretary)
General Economics Division
Bangladesh Planning Commission
INTRODUCTION

Realizing the increasingly complex and interlinked challenges facing sustainable development and the growing importance of migration, the international community, for the first time, integrated migration into global development policy and planning in September 2015. On 27 September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted an ambitious, global sustainable development agenda for the next 15 years termed “The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (hereinafter, “the 2030 Agenda”), which centres around the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The main thrusts of the 2030 Agenda are eradicating extreme poverty, lowering inequalities and achieving environmentally sustainable development by the year 2030. It is an action plan with 17 goals, complemented by 169 more specific targets built on the achievements and lessons related to the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda was an important milestone, as it marked the first time ever that migration was explicitly integrated into the global development agenda. The 2030 Agenda recognizes migration as a core development consideration and the positive contribution of migrants towards inclusive growth and sustainable development. It is relevant to all mobile populations, whether internal or cross-border, displaced or not: “Goals and targets will be met for all nations and peoples and all segments of society.” It recognizes migrant women, men and children as a vulnerable group to be protected and as agents of development. Implementation of the SDGs provides an opportunity to protect and empower mobile populations to fulfil their development potential and benefit individuals, communities and countries around the world. Its declaration acknowledges that international migration is a multidimensional reality and is relevant for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination.

The SDGs and their targets work as a guide for countries to develop implementation strategies and allocate resources accordingly. As of 4 April 2019, there were 101 Tier I indicators, 91 Tier II indicators and 34 Tier III indicators. The indicators for each target are the backbone for monitoring progress towards the SDGs at the local, national, regional and global levels. It is therefore crucial to identify both global and national indicators to measure SDG implementation and monitoring. Migration is broadly mentioned in a number of SDGs and their underlying targets – specifically, Target 10.7.1, which calls for the facilitation of “orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”, under Goal 10 on reducing inequalities. The 17 SDGs are integrated, indivisible and equally important, balancing the three dimensions of sustainable development – the economic, social and environmental – with migration linked to Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 13, 16 and 17. Many targets under

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2 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (or Global Goals for Sustainable Development) are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). The SDGs are part of UNGA Resolution 70/1 (Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development). The goals are broad and interdependent, yet each has a separate list of targets to achieve. Achieving all 169 targets would signal the accomplishment of all 17 goals.

3 The classification of indicators into three tiers is based on the following:
   - Tier I – Indicator is conceptually clear. There is an internationally established methodology and standards are available. Country data is regularly produced by at least 50 per cent of countries and covering at least 50 per cent of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.
   - Tier II – Indicator is conceptually clear. There is an internationally established methodology and standards are available. However, data are not regularly produced by countries.
   - Tier III – No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology and standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.
INTRODUCTION

these goals also make direct references to migration – for example, those calling for increasing student mobility, eradicating forced labour and human trafficking, promoting the rights of migrant workers and reducing the cost of remittances. Migration is also indirectly of relevance to targets pertaining to the sustainability of cities and resilience in the face of climate change.

The Government of Bangladesh has been proactive during the consultation phase for the development of the SDGs. Bangladesh directly proposed the text (or wording) for 11 SDGs, 58 targets and 241 indicators. Fourteen of the 17 SDGs, including those with relevance to migration, are aligned with the development results framework of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (7FYP) (2016–2020). The General Economic Division (GED) of the Ministry of Planning is leading the process of developing the monitoring framework for the SDGs. Depending on their relevance, ministries and institutions play lead or associate roles in implementation. The Honourable Prime Minister appointed a “Chief Coordinator for SDG Affairs” to regularly monitor and report back to the Government on the SDGs. A United Nations data group was initiated in 2016, with focal persons from different United Nations agencies, as a commitment from the United Nations to support the SDG process and as part of the UN Development Assistance Framework.

Bangladesh is a major labour-sending country and approximately 11 million Bangladeshis live in 165 countries around the world. In 2018, overseas employment was 734,181, including 101,695 women, and total remittance inflow in 2018 was USD 15,497.66 million. Given the trends and the context of Bangladesh, migration is recognized as one of the driving forces of economic development in the 7FYP. For the first time, the national development plan includes a section on migration and development.

In the 7YFP and the national plans for the implementation of the SDGs, many of the existing indicators do not include national indicators related to migration, making it difficult to monitor progress on migration in line with existing goals and targets of the 7FYP and SDGs. While there are global indicators, the Government recognized the need to generate a list of clear national indicators, aligned with the national context, to track progress towards migration-related targets in the SDGs and 7FYP. The basis for the content of the national indicators are global indicators to track progress on government adoption of well-managed migration policies. National indicators related to migration for both the SDGs and the 7FYP would be useful in monitoring progress towards goals and objectives, both global and national, in order to achieve expected outcomes.

Given this backdrop, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in close coordination with the Government of Bangladesh, developed migration-related indicators to track the progress against SDG and 7FYP targets. The national migration indicators aim to improve monitoring and contribute to the reporting mechanisms at the national and global levels. The initiative has been undertaken through the project, “Bangladesh Sustainable Reintegration and Improved Migration Governance” (Prottasha), implemented by IOM and funded by the European Union.

A list of national indicators has been developed based on the global list of SDG indicators4 and in consultation with the focal persons from the ministries and line agencies, as well as representatives from various development partners, think tanks and independent experts. Based on consultations with key stakeholders, as well as a review of national documents, national indicators (and proxy national indicators) for migration-related SDG targets and indicators under the 7FYP have been developed. This policy brief provides an overview of the national indicators aligning the indicators already in the 7FYP (and the succeeding Five-Year Plans) with the SDGs.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INCORPORATING THE NATIONAL INDICATORS IN SDG AND 7FYP IMPLEMENTATION

The proposed migration-related indicators for national-level implementation and monitoring of the SDGs and the 7FYP would assist in measuring and reaching the development targets that the Government has set, including on migration and development. The explicitly highlighted indicators would help the Government to achieve its goals, and at the same time report back better, nationally and globally, regarding the progress on migration-related policies and measures. In order to introduce and use these national indicators, the following should be taken into consideration:

(a) Require working definitions at the national level on the productive use of remittances, relevant skills and gender. The GED and the BBS would also be in a position to report back on globally agreed definitions, by coordinating with global contacts in the SDG-related United Nations data group.

(b) Government missions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that support migrant workers in destination countries (where applicable) will need orientation on the monitoring of and reporting on progress towards the SDG and 7FYP targets. Staff at these missions should be able to contact the workplaces and residential quarters of Bangladeshi migrant workers, inquire and record if they are paid according to their job contracts and if there is any violation of contractual agreements. In addition, periodic joint visits by officials from MoFA, MoHA and MOEWOE would allow them to regularly report on whether migrants are being given fair treatment according to their contracts and memorandums of understanding between employers and national authorities. Standard employment contract provisions should be promoted and be part of memorandums of understanding and bilateral agreements, so that missions abroad and visiting missions can monitor and report back on compliance to both these standard provisions, as well as other clauses of memorandums of understanding that safeguard the best interests of not only Bangladeshi migrant workers, but also the Government of Bangladesh, in line with Targets 8.8.1, 8.8.2, 10.7.1 and 10.7.2. With the assistance of the Access to Information Programme, a full database could be maintained on the contractual status of each migrant worker.

(c) Promote standard forms of contract with a mechanism to monitor compensation, insurance and other benefits in the country of destination, in line with ILO standards of ethical recruitment. This would be relevant to monitor the indicators under Targets 8.8 and 10.7.

(d) The monitoring of compliance to standard forms of contract can be further strengthened by using data and information from country specific reports such as Migration Profiles, annual government and civil society reports on the status of migrant workers in the countries of destination for Bangladeshi workers and United States State Department reports on trafficking in persons and on human rights. This would be relevant to also monitor the achievements and status of the indicators under Targets 8.8 and 10.7.

(e) Build stronger linkages and coordination among the MoHA, MoEWOE, MoFA, as well as their line departments, in the sharing of administrative data on regular and irregular migrants, including survivors of human trafficking. In addition, data from other sources, if collected systematically, with guidance from the Government and the BBS, can be very useful and relevant to Indicators 5.2.2, 10.7.2 and 16.2.2, and indicators under Targets 16.10, 17.16 and 17.17.
GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INCORPORATING THE NATIONAL INDICATORS IN SDG AND 7FYP IMPLEMENTATION

(f) Overseas jobseekers receive training from different entities – for example, the BMET-run technical training centres, youth training centres and vocational training centres under various ministries, as well as NGOs and recruitment agencies. Some of these facilities also provide skills training for employment within the country. There should be a database linking the information on all these training courses and provide disaggregated data on migrant workers receiving training in different skill categories. Training certificates on vocational skills are provided by different government entities, with each keeping its own gender- and skill-disaggregated data. If such administrative data can be consolidated, reporting on the indicators for Target 4.3 (equal access to men and women to technical, vocational and tertiary education) and Target 4.4 (increasing the number of youth and adults with such education) would be possible. This would also be relevant to the reporting on the 7YFP performance indicator on education and should include technical training for potential migrants as well. The recently formed National Skills Development Authority is expected to develop a database that pulls together all data related to technical and vocational training, including training received by potential migrants.

(g) Further align the existing 7FYP development results framework and the Government’s Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the SDGs. The formats themselves are not compatible; therefore, it is not easy to compare the relevant indicators and monitoring mechanisms under these two frameworks.

(h) The periodic Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), as well as remittance expenditure surveys at the national level, should continue to be conducted. These surveys should include information and data on the cost of migration (disaggregated by migrant type: temporary, permanent and student). Specifically, questions pertaining to income earned abroad must be asked in the HIES and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in their next rounds. These questions will correspond to Indicator 10.c.1 (remittances as a proportion of the amount remitted) and Indicator 17.3.2 (volume of remittances as a proportion of GDP). All specific surveys should be conducted by the BBS and a management information system could be set up under BMET, with technical support from development partners.

(i) Disaggregated data on the diaspora needs to be compiled systematically from administrative sources (such as the Wage Earners’ Welfare Board and missions abroad), as well as other sources (such as international business forums, immigrant networks and sociocultural immigrant forums). This will be relevant to all the SDG targets that make explicit reference to migration.

(j) Data on irregular migrants detained by authorities in countries of destination should be considered useful, and there should be provision for data-sharing among relevant government mechanisms, ensuring limits to access and/or confidentiality when required.

(k) Greater collaboration among United Nations agencies and between United Nations agencies and World Bank units that are supporting the Government of Bangladesh to monitor progress towards migration-related SDG and 7FYP targets. In particular, the United Nations data group for the SDGs could interact more systematically and openly about the support provided to the different functionaries of the Government. This would certainly improve the quality of coordination with and support to the Government.

(l) Further build the capacity of the BBS to include migration-related modules and questions into the existing labour force, household income and expenditure, remittance, and other relevant surveys.
Table. Indicators to monitor the SDG and 7FYP targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 1</th>
<th>End poverty in all its forms everywhere.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>7FYP national priority</strong></td>
<td>Environment, climate change and disaster management: The environment is preserved and prevented from degradation; a disaster management strategy exists that also includes climate change adaptation and mitigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SDG target</strong></td>
<td><strong>SDG indicator(s)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable by 2030.</td>
<td>Tier I (Data available)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Tier I (Data available)
1.5. Build resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.5.1. Number of deaths and number of persons missing and directly affected due to disasters, per 100,000 population</td>
<td>Tier II (Data partially available)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.2. Direct economic loss in GDP in relation to disasters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.3. Number of countries that have adopted national strategies on disaster risk reduction (DRR)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.4. Proportion of local governments that have adopted and are implementing local-level DRR strategies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 12 most vulnerable districts (in terms of disaster) mentioned in the 7FYP include migration-prone districts – namely, Cox’s Bazar, Noakhali and Satkhira. The number of rural communities with disaster-resilient habitats and community assets, including in high-migration geographic areas.

- Department of Disaster Management (DDM), Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)
- Department of Environment and Forest Department, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF)
- BBS
- Management Information System, Directorate General of Health Services (DGHIS)
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)
- MoDMR
- MoEF
- MoHFW
- International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- UN-Habitat
- UN DESA Population Division

DRR strategies for Bangladesh (2016–2020) include measures for forced displacement of persons, including migrants.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INCORPORATING THE NATIONAL INDICATORS IN SDG AND 7FYP IMPLEMENTATION
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 3</th>
<th>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>7FYP national priority</strong></td>
<td>Health: Sustainable improvements in health for all, especially the vulnerable, including on reproductive health and family planning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SDG target</strong></td>
<td><strong>SDG indicator(s)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8. Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, and access to quality essential health-care services and to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.</td>
<td><strong>3.8.1. Coverage for essential health services</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.2. Proportion of the population with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG target</td>
<td>SDG indicator(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3. Equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education.</td>
<td>4.3.1. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, disaggregated by sex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.4. Substantial increase in the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

**4.4.1.** Proportion of youth and adults with ICT skills, by type of skill  
**Tier II (Data partially available)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>4.4.1.</strong> Number of migrants with relevant skills having employment abroad, disaggregated by gender</th>
<th><strong>Tier II (Data partially available)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| - Restructure the curricula for all technical courses, along with an upgrade of industrial training institutions and ICT training facilities for youth and adults.  
- Set up the Department for Skills Development Training to monitor the overall management of skills training programmes. |  |

**Number of TVET students, by gender and migratory status**

| **BBS: LFS and ICT Use Survey Management Information System**  
| **Department of Youth Development, MoYS**  
| **BMET** | **Lead**  
| - Ministry of Education  
| - MoF – Bank and Financial Institutions Division (BFID)  
| - Bangladesh Bank  
| - MoF – Finance Division  
| - Department of Information and Communications Technology  
| - MoEWOE  
| - Molnd  
| - Ministry of Information (Mohf)  
| - MoLE  
| - Ministry of Shipping | **Associate**  
| - Ministry of Education  
| - MoF – Finance Division  
| - Department of Information and Communications Technology  
| - MoEWOE  
| - Molnd  
| - Ministry of Information (Mohf)  
| - MoLE  
| - Ministry of Shipping  
| - OECD |  |

OECD Disaggregated data on technically trained youth and adults who qualify for and take overseas employment is not readily available. Administrative data on collaboration for skills certification between the NSDA and BMET can be considered.

### 4.b. Expand globally, especially in developing countries, the number of scholarships for higher education, including vocational and ICT training.

**4.b.1.** Volume of official development assistance for scholarships, by sector  
**Tier I (Data available)**

| **4.b.1.** Number of Bangladeshis who have received scholarships for higher education abroad  
| **4.b.1.** Number of non-nationals who have received scholarships for higher education in the country |
| --- | --- |
| Guided by the National Education Policy, the Government is giving high priority to education and training in ICT (possibility of skilled migration). |  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enrolment and completion rates (percentage) in ICT education, by gender</th>
<th>BANBEIS Database</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME)  
| MoE | OECD |

The sector would also include migration to streamline student mobility and exchange programme-related migration.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG target</th>
<th>SDG indicator(s)</th>
<th>Global tier (data status)</th>
<th>SDG national indicator(s)</th>
<th>Related 7FYP activities</th>
<th>FYP indicator(s), disaggregated by migratory status</th>
<th>National-level means of verification of data source and methodology</th>
<th>Lead ministry and division</th>
<th>International partner(s)</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2. Eliminate violence against women and girls, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.</td>
<td>5.2.1. Proportion of ever partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and age</td>
<td>Tier II (Data partially available)</td>
<td>5.2.1.i. Number of migrant women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and by place of occurrence</td>
<td>• Eliminating gender health and education disparities</td>
<td>• Number of raids conducted by the Vigilance Task Force and other task forces</td>
<td>• BBS – SID (for violence against women)</td>
<td>• MoWCA</td>
<td>• UN-Women</td>
<td>Explore the possibility of including monitoring of gender-based violence against men and people of the third gender in relation to trafficking. Disaggregated data on human trafficking is not readily available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.2. Proportion of women and girls 15 years and above subjected to sexual violence by persons other than intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and by place of occurrence</td>
<td>5.2.1.ii. Number of cases of human trafficking identified and recorded, by gender</td>
<td>5.2.1.iii. Percentage of human trafficking cases reported according to gender</td>
<td>5.2.1.i. Number of ever-partnered migrant women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</td>
<td>• Promoting women's status through the media, in a programme to eliminate violence against women</td>
<td>• Number of migrants with access to legal aid, shelter and counselling, by gender and other disadvantaged groups</td>
<td>• BBS – SID</td>
<td>• MoWCA</td>
<td>• MoHA</td>
<td></td>
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<td>• MoWCA</td>
<td>• MoHA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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5.2.2.ii. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age, citizenship, migratory status and form of exploitation

5.2.2.iii. Proportion of identified victims provided with protective services to facilitate sustainable exit from trafficking, by age, sex, citizenship and migratory status

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 8</th>
<th>7FYP national priority</th>
<th>SDG target</th>
<th>SDG indicator(s)</th>
<th>Global tier (data status)</th>
<th>SDG national indicator(s)</th>
<th>Related 7FYP activities</th>
<th>FYP indicator(s), disaggregated by migratory status</th>
<th>National-level means of verification of data source and methodology</th>
<th>Lead ministry and division</th>
<th>International partner(s)</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.7. 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 the recruitment and use of child soldiers, and end child labour in all its forms by 2025.</td>
<td>Employment growth: Increase productive and decent employment opportunities for sustainable and inclusive growth.</td>
<td>8.7.1. Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and by age</td>
<td>Tier II (Data partially available)</td>
<td>Tier II (Data partially available)</td>
<td>• Adoption of the National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010, National Children Policy 2011 and The Children’s Act 2013</td>
<td>• Child-focused budget in place (the budget includes services for children at risk and child-sensitive social protection)</td>
<td>BBS</td>
<td>• ILO</td>
<td>• UNICEF</td>
<td>BBS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Establishment of a child helpline
- Effective measures to be taken to reduce child labour and eliminate the worst forms of child labour, with a particular focus on child domestic workers, migrants, refugees and other vulnerable groups
- Interventions to ensure the protection of migrant workers’ human and labour rights
- Periodic reviews of bilateral and multilateral employment agreements and greater oversight of working conditions and breaches of contract, ensuring the protection of expatriate workers, with special emphasis on female migrant workers
- Implementation of stronger penalties for hazardous working conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migratory status</th>
<th>Tier II (Data partially available)</th>
<th>Interventions to ensure the protection of migrant workers’ human and labour rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.8.1.i. Number of injured/disabled and fatalities due to work conditions abroad</td>
<td>Number of female returnees per year returning due to abuse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.8.1.ii. Number of severely injured/disabled and dead returned</td>
<td>Number of severely injured/disabled and dead returned</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.8.1.iii. Number of migrants with health insurance (proxy indicator)</td>
<td>Number of immigrants with health insurance (proxy indicator)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.8.1.iv. Percentage of migrant workers in parity with national workers with regard to working conditions and occupational health coverage</td>
<td>Percentage of migrant workers in parity with national workers with regard to working conditions and occupational health coverage</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.8.1.v. Number of migrant workers who have access to effective judicial and non-judicial remedy mechanisms</td>
<td>Number of migrant workers who have access to effective judicial and non-judicial remedy mechanisms</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.8.1.vi. Number of workplace-related issues solved by the labour wing</td>
<td>Number of workplace-related issues solved by the labour wing</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.8.1.vii. Number of severely injured/disabled and dead returned</td>
<td>Number of severely injured/disabled and dead returned</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.8.1.viii. Number of female returnees per year returning due to abuse</td>
<td>Number of female returnees per year returning due to abuse</td>
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</table>

| Number of migrant workers who have access to effective judicial and non-judicial remedy mechanisms | Number of workplace-related issues solved by the labour wing | Number of workplace-related issues solved by the labour wing | Number of workplace-related issues solved by the labour wing |
| 8.8.1. Number of severely injured/disabled and dead returned | Number of severely injured/disabled and dead returned | Number of severely injured/disabled and dead returned | Number of severely injured/disabled and dead returned |
| 8.8.1.i. Number of injured/disabled and fatalities due to work conditions abroad | Number of female returnees per year returning due to abuse | Number of female returnees per year returning due to abuse | Number of female returnees per year returning due to abuse |

- BBS: LFS and SID
- Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments
- MoLE
- BMET
- MoEWOE

Lead:
- MoLE
- Associate: MoHFW
- MoEWOE
- MoFA
- MoHA
- Ministry of Commerce (MoC)
- MoInd
- MoTJ
- Sub-inspector (Bangladesh Police)

ILO
The target also applies to conditions on CoDs for migrant workers, even where data is only partially available (perhaps monitored through labour wings of missions, BARA, rights groups and NGOs, where available).
A national strategy for integrating migrants in the labour market needs to be developed.
### 8.8.2. Increase in national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migratory status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Tier</th>
<th>Data status</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.8.2.i. Number and percentage of cases of labour rights violations in countries of destination</td>
<td>Tier II</td>
<td>Partially available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.8.2.ii. Percentage of MoUs on migration being implemented (proxy indicator)</td>
<td>Same as the activities under 8.8.1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Number of workplace-related issues solved by the labour wings of missions in CoDs
- The Government has provisions that ensure employers pay for the recruitment and deployment costs of migrant workers.

- MoLE
- MoEWOE

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

**7FYP national priority**
Employment growth: Increase productive and decent employment opportunities for sustainable and inclusive growth.

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<tr>
<th>SDG target</th>
<th>SDG indicator(s)</th>
<th>Global tier (data status)</th>
<th>SDG national indicator(s)</th>
<th>Related 7FYP activities</th>
<th>FYP indicator(s), disaggregated by migratory status</th>
<th>National-level means of verification of data source and methodology</th>
<th>Lead ministry and division</th>
<th>International partner(s)</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 10.4. Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality. | 10.4.1. Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers | Tier II (Data partially available) | • Adoption and implementation of fiscal policy for reducing inequality
• Enforcement of equal wages and benefits for women and men, as per labour laws and the ILO conventions
• Proper implementation of the National Social Security Strategy | Government spending on social protection (as a percentage of GDP) | Finance Division, MoF | • MoF – Finance Division | ILO
• IMF | Internationally agreed methodology and standards need to be approved. |
### 10.7. Orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration, including well-planned and well-managed migration policies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10.7.1. Recruitment cost borne by the migrant employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in the CoDs</th>
<th>Tier II (Data partially available)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **10.7.1.i.** Recruitment cost as a percentage of wages | **Strong monitoring of the recruitment process**<br>**Strict enforcement of laws and regulations**<br>**Protection from and prevention of exploitation**<br>Number of raids, fines, penalties and licence revocations for recruiting agencies by the Vigilance Task Force | **BMET**<br>**BOESL**<br>**BAIRA**<br>**Missions in CoDs**<br>**MoJPA**<br>**MoHA**<br>**BMET**<br>**MoEWOE**<br>**ILO**<br>**World Bank**<br>**UN DESA Population Division**<br>**World Bank**<br>**IQM**<br>**Global Migration Group**<br>The Government ensures that the data collected on remittances is accurate, comparable and transparently demonstrates transfer costs.

### 10.7.2. Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies

| 10.7.2.i. Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment Policy 2016 approved and implemented (proxy indicator) | Gathering and monitoring data on the type of migration (skilled, semi-skilled and female migrants) | **Percentage of safe migration by type**<br>**Migration and development institutionalized into Five-Year Plans and national development strategies**<br>**Social protection that includes provisions for migrants who faced hardships due to irregular migration and trafficking**<br>**National reporting for international instruments and bodies**<br>**Migration Governance Index (MGI)**<br>**MoEWOE**<br>**MoFA**

**A regulatory framework needs to be in place for regulating the recruitment of migrant workers by employers and recruitment intermediaries. The framework needs to comply with international standards and adhere to ethical recruitment principles, such as those set out in the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) and ILO General Principles for Fair Recruitment.**
### 10.c. Reduce the transaction costs of migrant remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10.c.1. Remittance cost as a proportion of the amount remitted (Tier II)</th>
<th>10.c.1.i. Transaction cost reduced from 7.5 per cent to 5 per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Regulatory frameworks to be improved</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Diaspora investment to be encouraged</td>
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<td>• Further reduction in migration and remittance transfer costs</td>
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<td>• Facilitating remittance use towards productive investment</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Remittance inflows as a percentage of GDP</td>
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<td>• Percentage of remittance inflows invested</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### 10.c.1.i. Transaction cost reduced from 7.5 per cent to 5 per cent

- **Tier I (Data Available)**
- **Tier II (Data partially available)**

- **Draft Urban Sector Policy 2011 and Draft National Housing Policy 2014 are in place, along with approved policies on drinking water, sanitation and water channels affecting cities.**

#### Goal 11

- **Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.**

#### 7FYP national priority

- **Water and sanitation: Ensure availability of safe drinking water and sanitation for all.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG target</th>
<th>SDG indicator(s)</th>
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<th>SDG national indicator(s)</th>
<th>Related 7FYP activities</th>
<th>FYP indicator(s), disaggregated by migratory status</th>
<th>National-level means of verification of data source and methodology</th>
<th>Lead ministry and division</th>
<th>International partner(s)</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.b. Increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and resilience to disasters, and develop and implement holistic disaster risk management at all levels in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.</td>
<td><strong>11.b.1.</strong> Number of countries that adopt and implement national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</td>
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<td><strong>11.b.1.i.</strong> Migrants considered in urban planning</td>
<td>Tier I (Data Available)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>11.b.1.ii.</strong> Number of measures that ensure protection of migrants living in urban areas from any disaster</td>
<td>Tier II (Data partially available)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>11.b.2.</strong> Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies, in line with national DRR strategies</td>
<td>Draft Urban Sector Policy 2011 and draft National Housing Policy 2014 are in place, along with approved policies on drinking water, sanitation and water channels affecting cities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Increase in the proportion of the urban population with access to sanitary latrines (should include migrant workers, returned migrants and their families)</td>
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<td>• Protection of agricultural land, towns and human settlements from river erosion and water logging</td>
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<td>• Mean urban air pollution of particulate matter</td>
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<td>• Percentage of the urban population living in slums</td>
<td>MoDMR</td>
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<td>• UNISD</td>
<td>• UN-Habitat</td>
<td>• UNEP</td>
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</table>

**DRR strategies for Bangladesh (2016–2020) include measures for forced displacement of persons and should also include the migrant population.**
### Goal 13
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

### 7FYP National Priority
Environment, climate change and disaster management: The environment is preserved and prevented from being degraded; a disaster management strategy exists that also include climate change adaptation and mitigation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG target</th>
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<th>FYP indicator(s), disaggregated by migratory status</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</td>
<td>13.1.1. Number of missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population</td>
<td>Tier II (Data partially available)</td>
<td>13.1.1.i. Reducing the risk of displacement due to climate change and natural disasters as part of country’s migration and climate change strategies and programmes</td>
<td>Share (%) of renewable energy in the electricity generation</td>
<td>• BBS: Impact of Climate Change on Human Life (ICCHL) Programme</td>
<td>MoDMR – DDM</td>
<td>MoEF</td>
<td>• MoEF</td>
<td>MoDMR could include a response to migrants in relation to DRR and climate change adaptation strategies, including health risk reduction, in accordance with Migrants in Countries in Crisis guidelines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| 13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. | 13.2.1. Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan that increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production | Tier III (Data not available) | 13.2.1.i. Development of efficient and fair remedy mechanisms for loss of land, property and livelihoods due to climate change-induced displacement | 13.2.1.ii. Number of displaced persons rehabilitated | Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Adaptation Plan (BCCSAP) 2009 is operational, in recognition that the challenge of climate change is the most vital global environmental issue that will impact Bangladesh. | Government projects on rehabilitation of climate-induced displacement (proxy indicator) | • BBS: ICCHL | • BBS – SID | • MIS – DGHS | MoEF | MoDMR | Human mobility, DRR and land management for climate change should be part of BCCSAP 2009 and all other climate change-related strategies and policies. National migration policies take climate change and environmental concerns into account. Consider migratory schemes and planned relocation as a measure of adaptation when climate change impacts are irreversible. |
| 13.3. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. | 13.3.1. Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary education curricula | Tier III (Data not available) | IEC strategies are in place and operational. | • MoDMR | • MoEF | • MoInf | • UNFCCC | • UNESCO | • UNEP | • WHO | • WMO | • WMO | • FAO |
| 13.3.2. Number of countries that have communicated strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement climate change adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions | 13.3.1.i. Number of policymakers and practitioners active in promoting climate change mitigation, adaptation and impact reduction | 13.3.2.i. Annual number of policymakers and government officials trained on climate change mitigation, adaptation and impact reduction | 13.3.2.ii. Number of vulnerable people, including migrants, who are informed about risks and are prepared to respond to disasters to avoid displacement | 13.3.2.iii. Communities are informed about and resilient to climate change | 13.3.2.iv. Number of awareness-raising initiatives with government and NGO collaboration | 13.3.2.iii. Communities are informed about and resilient to climate change |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 16</th>
<th>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7FYP national priority</td>
<td>Governance: Promote inclusive, transparent, accountable and effective democratic governance system and ensure justice for all.</td>
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<tr>
<th>SDG target</th>
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<th>International partner(s)</th>
<th>Summary</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.2. End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.</td>
<td>16.2.1. Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who have experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month</td>
<td>Tier II (Data partially available)</td>
<td>16.2.1.i. National strategy in place to combat abuse, trafficking and all forms of exploitation of all children, including migrant children</td>
<td>• Adoption of National Children Policy 2011 and The Children’s Act 2013</td>
<td>• Number of the poor and disadvantaged that have access to information and legal aid</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Child-focused budget in place that includes services for children at risk and child-sensitive social protection</td>
<td>• Number of cases settled per annum through alternative dispute resolution, disaggregated by gender</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Establishment of a child helpline</td>
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<td>• Strong monitoring of the recruitment process</td>
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<td>• Strict enforcement of laws and regulations</td>
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<td>• Protection from and prevention of exploitation</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Tier II (Data partially available)</td>
<td>16.2.1.ii. Care arrangements for unaccompanied migrant children monitored regularly and guided by the best-interests-of-the-child principle.</td>
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<td>16.2.2.i. Percentage of human trafficking cases reported and resolved, with data disaggregated by gender</td>
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<td>Tier II (Data partially available)</td>
<td>16.2.2.ii. Care arrangements for unaccompanied migrant children monitored regularly and guided by the best-interests-of-the-child principle.</td>
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<td>16.2.2.2. Database on migrants, laws and policies related to migration, MoUs and bilateral agreements on migration available online (data from BMET, Union Digital Centres and missions in CoD)</td>
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<td>The Cabinet Division’s Coordination and Reform Unit will facilitate right-to-information (RTI) strategic partnerships and initiate legislative and policy changes to further strengthen RTI activities.</td>
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<td>Laws, rules, policies and agreements on migration are available upon request from BMET and Union Digital Centres.</td>
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<td>Information request logbook and customer feedback</td>
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<td>• National Human Rights Commission</td>
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<td>• MOJPA–LPAD</td>
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<td>Disaggregated data on the actual number of trafficking victims and survivors may be difficult to gather.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

16.10. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

16.10.2. Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.

16.10.2.2. Database on migrants, laws and policies related to migration, MoUs and bilateral agreements on migration available online (data from BMET, Union Digital Centres and missions in CoD)
### Goal 17
Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

#### 7FYP national priority
International cooperation and partnership: Strengthen international cooperation and partnership for sustainable development.

Macroeconomic stability and economic growth: Ensure a conducive macroeconomic environment that promotes growth, supported by trade and private sector development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG target</th>
<th>SDG indicator(s)</th>
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<th>Related 7FYP activities</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.3. Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.</td>
<td>17.3.2. Volume of remittances (in USD) as a proportion of total GDP</td>
<td>Tier I (Data readily available)</td>
<td>17.3.2.i. Remittances as a percentage of GDP</td>
<td>Reduction of remittance transfer costs and productive use of remittances</td>
<td>Remittances as a percentage of GDP (percentage of remittances utilized for investment)</td>
<td>• BFID • Bangladesh Bank • BBS • MoEWOE</td>
<td>Bangladesh Bank • World Bank • IOM • WHO • UNDP • UNFPA</td>
<td>• BFID • Bangladesh Bank: Annual Performance Review • Department of Cooperatives, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRD) • Ministry of Land</td>
<td>Productive use of remittances (e.g., investment in local development and on land)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| 17.16. Enhance Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the SDGs in all countries, especially in developing countries. | 17.16.1. Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the SDGs | Tier II (Data partially available) | 17.16.1.i. Number of partnerships addressing the cross-cutting issue of migration, environment and climate change | • National Development Cooperation Policy and Joint Coordination Strategy being developed, which will integrate national development priorities with the SDGs | • Diaspora strategy being prepared by the MoEWOE • MoHFW health strategy includes migration health | • MoFA • PMO | • OECD • UNDP • UNEP | Migration health, environmental migration, and engaging the diaspora should be part of development partnerships. Establish and/or strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships between international organizations, government, civil society and private sector to promote ethical recruitment standards, in particular IRIS. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17.17.</th>
<th>Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.17.1.</td>
<td>Amount committed (in USD) to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tier III (Data not available)</td>
<td>Citizen participation (civil society, NGOs, CBOs) are being institutionalized for forestation, combating climate change, municipal business, land access and housing, legal aid and ADR, health, education, social protection and disaster response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.18.1.</td>
<td>Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level, with disaggregation by migratory status, when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tier III (Data not available)</td>
<td>Develop a data repository system and monitoring and evaluation database with all output and outcome indicators for the 7FYP and SDGs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.18.1.i.</td>
<td>Number of national researchers and research institutions trained to implement research on and assessment of the causes and consequences of migration, including in relation to climate and environmental change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.18.1.ii.</td>
<td>Disaggregated data collected and published annually related to migrants’ income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Recommendations for Incorporating the National Indicators in SDG and 7FYP Implementation**

- PMO
- MoF – Economic Relations Division
- NGO Affairs Bureau
- MLGRD

**Tier III (Data not available)**

- PMO
- MoF – Economic Relations Division
- NGO Affairs Bureau
- MLGRD

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- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
- MoE
- MoEF
- MoEWOE
- MoF
- MoFA
- Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
- MoHA
- MoHFW
- MoHPW
- Ministry of Public Administration
- MoPME
- MoWCA
- Posts and Telecommunications Division, Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology
The objectives of the study were to review, compare, compile and propose migration-related indicators of the SDGs and the 7FYP goals, so that progress against set targets can be monitored and reported. Based on the review of key policy documents of the Government of Bangladesh, global documents related to the SDGs and consultations with key stakeholders, this study has proposed locally contextualized migration related national and proxy indicators – to track progress on migration-related SDGs and the 7FYP.

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda is an important milestone for global development. The role of overseas migration has been recognized in the 2030 Agenda through the 17 SDGs. Migration is also an important area within national development strategies and plans, like the FYP in Bangladesh. The Government of Bangladesh continues to prioritize and mainstream migration as a development strategy in its national plans and initiatives. Migration is incorporated into the Seventh Five-Year Plan 2016–2020 (7FYP) and 14 out of the 17 SDGs, including those with relevance to migration, are fully aligned with the development results framework of the 7FYP. Migration is also covered in service sector 3 of the 7FYP on industrial and economic services. The new national indicators will only supplement existing progressive development efforts in better monitoring and reporting on targets, achievements and challenges on development related to migration.