

MIGRATION-RELATED INDICATORS

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



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International Organization for Migration (IOM)

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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 Gigauro
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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
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ACRONYMS

7FYP	Seventh Five-Year Plan (2016–2020)
BAIRA	Bangladesh Association of Recruiting Agencies
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BFID	Bank and Financial Institutions Division
BITAC	Bangladesh Industrial and Technical Assistance Centre
BOESL	Bangladesh Overseas Employment Services Ltd
BOI	Bangladesh Board of Investment
BMET	Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training
CoD	country of destination
DGHS	Directorate General of Health Services
GDP	gross domestic product
GED	General Economics Division
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
IAEG–SDGs	Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators
ICT	information and communications technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MGI	Migration Governance Index
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEF	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoEWOE	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment

MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoInd	Ministry of Industries
MoInf	Ministry of Information
MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MoLJPA	Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoPME	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
MoTJ	Ministry of Textiles and Jute
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
NGO	non-governmental organization
NSS(s)	national statistical service(s)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
SDG(s)	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
SID	Statistics and Informatics Division
TVET	technical vocational education and training
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division

GLOSSARY

Official statistics and data from national statistical systems. These are qualitative and quantitative data, including non-traditional types of data produced and/or disseminated by an official national institution such as the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BSS), which acts as the national statistical office, and other governmental agencies or departments. “Official statistics from national statistical systems” refers to statistics disseminated by the BSS, except those that are explicitly stated to be unofficial.

Non-traditional data. These are data produced by non-governmental national sources, including the private sector, non-governmental organizations and academic research.

Recruitment costs. In SDG Indicator 10.7.1, these refer to fees or costs incurred during the recruitment process – regardless of where, when and how they are collected – by workers to secure employment or job placement. These include any amount that the workers and/or their families pay to find and be selected for a job, secure a concrete job offer from a foreign employer, undergo training, and travel to the destination country.

International migrants. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) defines “migration” as the movement of a person or group of persons for any length of time and for any reason, either across an international border, or within a State.¹ Development partners² have broadly defined “international migrants” in the discussion of the 2030 Agenda as people living in a country other than the one in which they were born. IOM defines “labour migrants” as individuals who move from one country to another for the purpose of employment. IOM defines “decent work” as fair and equitable income, security in the workplace, good prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom of expression, the right to organize and the right to participate in decisions that affect workers’ lives, as well as equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men.

International migrant worker. The SDG Indicator 10.7.1 workplan defines the term as someone who leaves his or her country of usual residence, with the documented intention to work in another country as a wage or salary earner. The term covers persons whose labour is engaged through either formal or informal recruitment processes and excludes internal or national migrants and daily commuters who cross international borders and regularly return to their countries of origin.

Internationally comparable data and statistics (or international data series). These are data, statistics, indicators or aggregates produced by United Nations agencies and other international organizations in accordance with the “Principles Governing International Statistical Activities” formulated by the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities.

Custodian agency. A regional or international organization that collects country data for global SDG indicators (from the countries themselves), compiles internationally comparable data in the different statistical domains, supports increased adoption and compliance with internationally agreed standards, and strengthens national statistical capacity. A custodian agency compiles data into an international data series, calculates global and regional aggregates, and provides data and metadata to the United Nations Statistics Division for inclusion in its Global SDG Indicators Database.

¹ IOM, Key Migration Terms section. Available at www.iom.int/key-migration-terms.

² M. Forester and J. Hagen-Zanker, Migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (London, Open Data Institute (ODI), and Bern, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)). Available at www.odi.org/projects/2849-migration-and-2030-agenda-sustainable-development.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study examines and proposes, where necessary, locally contextualized indicators to track progress towards migration-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and objectives of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (7FYP) (2016–2020) of the Government of Bangladesh. In the 7FYP and 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 SDGs and objectives of the 7FYP. While there are global indicators, the Government recognizes the need to generate a list of clear national indicators to track progress towards migration-related targets of the SDGs and the 7FYP. The reference point for formulating the content of these national indicators are a set of global indicators to track progress on government adoption of well-managed migration policies. Overseas migration has been recognized as part of both global and national development strategies. It has a prominent place in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as in the 7FYP.

On 27 September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted an ambitious, global sustainable development agenda for the next 15 years. “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (hereinafter “the 2030 Agenda”),³ also known as “The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals,” centres on the SDGs. The main thrusts of the 2030 Agenda for the SDGs are eradicating extreme poverty, lowering inequalities and achieving environmentally sustainable development by the year 2030. At the United Nations Assembly in September 2015, the 2030 Agenda was endorsed by 136 heads of State or Government, including that of Bangladesh. The 2030 Agenda is an action plan for all countries and stakeholders, with the 17 SDGs each complemented by 169 specific targets based on achievements and lessons related to the Millennium Development Goals (as featured in the 2015 report). 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 for SDG implementation and monitoring.

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda was an important milestone, as it marked the first time that migration was integrated explicitly into the global development agenda. The implications of the 2030 Agenda for migration can be described in two sentences: No longer is human mobility seen as just background context for development, or, worse, merely as a consequence of lack of development. Rather, with the SDGs, migration is an issue to act upon to enhance sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda recognizes migration as a core development consideration – the positive contribution of migrants towards inclusive growth and sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda is relevant to all mobile populations, whether internal or cross-border, displaced or not. To paraphrase the 2030 Agenda: Goals and targets will be met for all nations and peoples and all segments of society. The Agenda recognizes migrant women, men and children as a vulnerable group to be protected and as agents of development. The implementation of the SDGs provides an opportunity to protect and empower mobile populations to fulfil their development potential, benefiting individuals, communities and countries around the world. The 2030 Agenda acknowledges that international

3 United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015 (Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development). Available at www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_70_1_E.pdf.

The SDGs (also known as the “Global Goals for Sustainable Development”) are a collection of 17 global goals set by the UNGA. The SDGs are part of its Resolution 70/1 (“Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”) The goals are broad and interdependent, with each having a list of targets to achieve. Achieving all 169 targets would signal accomplishment of all 17 goals.

migration is a multidimensional reality and is relevant to the development of countries of origin, transit and destination. It also commits to be inclusive and equitable in providing assistance and life-long learning opportunities to migrants and other potentially vulnerable groups, as well as to ensure decent work for all. Among the 17 SDGs, the central reference to migration is made in Goal 10 (“Reduce inequality within and among countries”) – specifically, Target 10.7.1, which calls to “facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.” The 17 SDGs are integrated, indivisible and equally important, and balances the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental – with migration relevant under Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 13, 16 and 17. Many targets under these goals also directly reference 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. The Government of Bangladesh has given high priority to SDG implementation and monitoring, and regularly reviews existing processes in order to periodically report back to the global coordination mechanism.

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 7FYP and, according to relevant government officials, 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. As the methodologies for SDG tracking on migration continue to develop, the targets and indicators for the monitoring of progress towards 7FYP objectives also need to be reviewed and updated.

This report proposes national indicators and proxy indicators for migration-related SDG targets and indicators covered in the 7FYP, based on consultations with key government agencies, international agencies, development partners and think tanks, as well as a review of national documents on the SDGs and the 7FYP. A policy brief, developed alongside the national indicators, aims to improve national monitoring and performance in the migration sector, aligning the indicators already in the 7FYP (as well as succeeding Five-Year Plans) with the SDGs.

CHAPTER 1

1.1. Introduction

In a fast-moving, globalized environment, the trend towards overseas migration, either for the short or the long term, increases day by day. The key driver of migration is economic, as there are inadequate employment opportunities in low-income and developing countries, while there are higher wages and labour demand abroad. Migratory movements can also be due to social, political or environmental challenges in countries of origin.⁴

According to *World Migration Report 2018*,⁵ there are approximately 244 million migrants all over the world. Additionally, United Nations system data on labour migration shows that there are about 150 million migrant workers in the global workforce contributing to growth and development in their countries of destination. They also keep the economy thriving in their respective countries of origin through remittances. Overseas migration, mainly to break out of poverty, is an increasing trend among men and women with low skills and low levels of education. A significant number of skilled and educated people migrate abroad due to either scarcity of jobs or, as in some cases, a lack of protection or guarantee of their fundamental rights, including the freedom of expression.⁶ In recent years, internal conflict, war, natural disasters, climate change and famine have also compelled large-scale migration. As reported in *UNHCR Statistical Yearbook 2016*,⁷ an unprecedented 65.6 million people around the world have been forced from their home countries. Nearly 22.5 million among them are refugees – and this number continues to rise.

Realizing the increasingly complex and interlinked challenges facing sustainable development in general, and the growing importance of migration in this context, the international community has integrated migration into development policy and planning. For the first time, migration was broadly mentioned in a mainstream global development policy such as the 2030 Agenda, in recognition of the positive contributions of migrants towards inclusive growth and sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda acknowledges that international migration is a multidimensional reality and is relevant to the development of countries of origin, transit and destination.⁸ The 2030 Agenda also commits to be inclusive and equitable in providing assistance and lifelong learning opportunities to migrants and other potentially vulnerable groups, as well as to ensure decent work for all. Migration is broadly mentioned in a number of goals and targets – in particular, the specific target on “facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people”, under Goal 10 (of the SDGs) on reducing inequalities. In addition, the situation of migrants is mentioned in Goal 8 on decent work and economic growth. Trafficking is described as “modern slavery”, which needs to be abolished and the situation of trafficked women and children is given special recognition. Migration is of indirect

4 Ibid.

5 IOM, *World Migration Report 2018* (Geneva, 2017). Available at https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2018_en.pdf.

6 See, for instance, these media reports on Bangladeshis in Japan: Kyodo News, “Bangladeshi asylum-seeker’s cuffed visit to Japanese hospital sparks online debate”, in: *The Japan Times* (online), 17 January 2019, available at www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/01/17/national/bangladeshi-asylum-seekers-cuffed-visit-japanese-hospital-sparks-online-debate/#.XPN6UI9S9PY; and S. Quadir and T. Wilson, “Bangladeshi seeking asylum deported after working for years in Japan”, *The Japan Times* (online), 10 December 2015, available at www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/12/10/national/bangladeshi-seeking-asylum-deported-working-years-japan/#.XPN56I9S9PY.

7 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *UNHCR Statistical Yearbook 2016* (Geneva, UNHCR, 2017). Available at www.unhcr.org/uk/statistics/country/5a8ee0387/unhcr-statistical-yearbook-2016-16th-edition.html.

8 UNGA Resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015.

relevance to targets pertaining to the sustainability of cities and communities, and their resilience in the face of climate change. The Member States have also largely adopted the new migration framework, that is, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (hereinafter, “Global Compact for Migration”),⁹ which draws from the SDGs and recommendations from the Global Forum for Migration and Development. The Global Compact for Migration covers the whole range of human mobility and the rights of migrants of different categories, with actionable, non-binding commitments by United Nations Member States.

The Government of Bangladesh was proactive during the consultation phase for the SDGs, directly proposing the text for 11 goals, 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 Economics Division of the Bangladesh Ministry of Planning is leading the process of developing the monitoring framework for measuring and analysing the progress towards the SDGs and 7FYP targets, with relevant ministries and institutions playing either a lead or associate role, depending on their relevance. The honourable Prime Minister appointed a Chief Coordinator for SDG Affairs to regularly monitor and report back to the Government on the progress towards the SDGs. In addition, a United Nations data group, with focal persons from various United Nations agencies, was initiated in 2016 as a commitment from the United Nations to support the SDG process and as part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

Migration is recognized as one of the driving forces of economic development in the 7FYP. For the first time, the Government dedicated a section on migration in its Five-Year Plan, which serves as a national, macro-level development plan for reducing poverty, inequality and human deprivation. Bangladesh is a major labour-sending country, with approximately 11 million Bangladeshis living in 165 countries around the world. In 2018, overseas employment was recorded at 734,181, which included 101,695 women, and total remittance inflow to the country was valued at USD 15,497.66 million. National indicators for both the SDGs and the 7FYP would be useful for monitoring progress towards goals and objectives, both national and global, to help achieve expected outcomes.

Given this backdrop, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in close coordination with the Government, supported the development of migration-related indicators to track progress against the SDGs and the 7FYP. This is not mandatory, but will certainly contribute to better monitoring of and reporting on national and global indicators. 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 was developed based on SDG indicators,¹⁰ in consultation with focal persons from ministries and line agencies, think tanks and independent experts. The accompanying policy brief, along with the national indicators, aims to improve national monitoring and performance in the migration sector, aligning the indicators already in the 7FYP (as well as succeeding Five-Year Plans) with the SDGs.

9 The Global Compact for Migration is the first negotiated agreement among governments, covering all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner. IOM led the consultation for and preparation of the document starting 2017. For further information, visit <https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/migration-compact>.

10 The SDG indicators are subject to a tiered classification system.

1.2. Objective of the study

The Government of Bangladesh has already developed indicators and monitoring tools to track the progress of the SDGs and the 7FYP. The objective of the current study is to review, compare, compile and propose migration-related indicators under individual SDGs and specific 7FYP objectives, so that progress against set targets can be monitored and reported.

1.3. Methodology

The following methodology was adopted for the review and setting of migration-related indicators for the SDGs and the 7FYP.

1.3.1. Review of relevant literature

The reviewed documents could be classified into three categories. The first consisted of global guidelines, tools and status reports on data collection and the development of indicators issued by a designated team of experts within the United Nations system. This team, which comprises nine members from different regions of the world, is known as the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals (IAEG–SDGs). The group officially reports back, in an annual meeting, to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs through its Statistics Division. As preparation for the meeting, a series of documents are produced annually to, among others, update information on methodologies and sources of data and metadata. A second category included other United Nations documents relevant to the SDGs and migration – among which were IOM-produced documents with global migration data and recommendations for migration-related SDG monitoring mechanisms. The last category comprised the series of recent reports, plans and policy documents on SDG monitoring prepared by the General Economics Division (GED) of the Bangladesh Planning Commission. Survey reports from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) that captured data on migrant populations and remittances were also reviewed.

1.3.2. Collection of primary information

Primary data was collected through qualitative research instruments. Individual interviews were held with 25 key informants, mostly from the government sector, some of whom were focal persons for the SDGs and were working in the planning units of different ministries, or were key officials in the Ministry of Planning or the Prime Minister's Office. Some others were representatives of United Nations agencies and think tanks. A general set of open-ended questions were used to lead and guide the conversation. Two rounds of consultation, jointly organized with the GED, were also held, where the status of existing and newly proposed indicators specific to migration were agreed upon by the representatives of different ministries and public entities.

1.4. Challenges

The 17 SDGs have, between them, a total of 232 equally important indicators to guide monitoring; each indicator is periodically reviewed and classified by IAEG–SDGs into one of three tiers. Tier classification is based on the status and extent of methodological development for data collection

and reporting at the global level.¹¹ The two indicators under the key target on migration, Target 10.7, for example, are classified under Tier II – which means that comparable data is available for at least some countries. Data is required to monitor the degree to which countries comply with legal instruments and remittance information. There is yet no global arrangement to systematically collect such large-scale data, particularly since there is always a mix of documented and undocumented migrants in any country at any given time.

For Tier II indicators, IAEG–SDGs recognizes that available data may not necessarily align with the global tiered classification system, as countries sometimes have their own classification systems for the implementation of such indicators. Some of the indicators related to migration are in Tier II, which means there is still room for growth in terms of periodic national data collection. The Government has some data on remittances collected through periodic and regular household surveys conducted by the BBS, which acts as the country's national statistical office. Its Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey also gathered data on migrant workers' families. Some United Nations agencies have supported thematic surveys that provided some disaggregated data on migrants. However, there has not yet been a process to develop a system for disaggregating administrative data from various government and other sources that can be put together to report back on migration-related SDG indicators. The newly established interministerial committee on statistical coordination could lead the way in finding a way forward.

Global indicators, especially those in Tier II and III, are constantly under review by specific working groups and using specific workplans. It can be expected that, by 2019, there would be both national and international agreement on all indicators, definitions and methodologies related to the monitoring of and reporting on migration.

Although the 7FYP is generally aligned with the SDGs, the focus, in terms of migration, is to increase the number of migrants and amount of remittances received from districts that traditionally did not have migrants. This includes districts in the north of the country and those with indigenous or ethnic minorities. There is a possibility that the new interministerial committee on statistical coordination will be able to generate more disaggregated data from “districts lagging behind.” However, this may create bias, as disaggregated data from more traditional districts is not readily available. (Individual, migrant-specific skills training data, in particular, is not available.) Migrants acquire skills from various institutes under the different government ministries and line agencies, and such data is neither shared nor comparable with data from other countries. As the National Skills Development Authority takes a stronger coordination and policy stance, data management on migrants' skills and training might improve.

11 The definitions of the three tiers are as follows:

Tier I – Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

Tier II – Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but 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.

(UNSD, “Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators”, webpage. Available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification>.)

CHAPTER 2

2.1. The SDGs and migration

The 2030 Agenda is an ambitious, extensive agenda that incorporates the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is the very first global agenda in which migration is considered a significant global issue. The immense contributions of people's mobility and its huge influence on sustainable development had already been acknowledged in various previous agreements on sustainable development. The indicators for each target are the backbone for monitoring progress towards the SDGs at the local, national, regional and global levels.

As of 4 April 2019, there were 101 Tier I indicators (data available; methodology agreed), 91 Tier II indicators (data partially available; methodology under review) and 34 Tier III indicators (data not available; methodology not decided). Among the 17 SDGs, Goal 10 ("Reduce inequality within and among countries") has the most relevant migration-related target – namely, Target 10.7.1 ("Facilitate the orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies"). The 17 SDGs are integrated, indivisible and equally important, balancing the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental – with migration relevant under SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 13, 16 and 17. Table 1 presents an overview of the SDGs and the targets and indicators that are most related to migration.¹² In addition, Section 2.5 of the report reviews the indicators under Goals 8, 10, 16 and 17 in detail.

Table 1: Migration-related SDG indicators

Sustainable Development Goal	Migration-related SDG target(s)	Migration-related SDG indicator(s)	Relevance of the indicator(s)
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	Target 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.	Indicator 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	Deported or aggrieved migrants, survivors of human trafficking and smuggling, and their families could benefit from inclusion in existing national social protection and insurance schemes.

¹² UNGA, "Annex: Global Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in: UNGA Resolution 71/313 of 10 July 2017 (Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development). Available at <https://undocs.org/A/RES/71/313>.

Sustainable Development Goal	Migration-related SDG target(s)	Migration-related SDG indicator(s)	Relevance of the indicator(s)
	Target 1.5: Build resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.	<p>Indicator 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons directly affected persons by disasters, per 100,000 population</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.2: Direct economic loss in GDP due to disasters</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.3: Number of countries that have adopted a national strategy on disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.4: Proportion of local governments that have adopted and implemented local-level disaster risk reduction strategies</p>	<p>People affected by climate-related extreme events may include rural–urban migrants and international migrants in countries prone to such events.</p> <p>Disaggregated data collection will provide data on educated and skilled men and women who have gone abroad.</p>
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.	Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	<p>Indicator 3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions, including in reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, and infectious and non-communicable diseases, in terms of service capacity and access among the general and the most disadvantaged population)</p> <p>Indicator 3.8.2: Proportion of the population with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income</p>	Universal health coverage should include health insurance and health care for migrant workers in need.
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	<p>Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.</p> <p>Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.</p>	<p>Indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex</p> <p>Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill</p>	<p>Disaggregated data collection will provide data on educated and skilled men and women who have gone abroad.</p> <p>Similar to Indicator 4.3.1. Types of skills may include those that are specifically suited for overseas employment.</p>

Sustainable Development Goal	Migration-related SDG target(s)	Migration-related SDG indicator(s)	Relevance of the indicator(s)
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.	<p>Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.</p> <p>Target 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.</p>	<p>Indicator 5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</p> <p>Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence in the previous 12 months by persons other than an intimate partner, by age and place of occurrence</p>	<p>Monitor and end all discrimination against women and girls “everywhere.”</p> <p>Data on sexual violence by persons “other than an intimate partner” may include data on sexual abuse of women and girls who have been trafficked abroad.</p>
Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.	<p>Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% GDP growth per annum in the least developed countries (LDCs).</p> <p>Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, with a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors.</p> <p>Target 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 the recruitment and use of child soldiers, and, by 2025, end child labour in all its forms.</p> <p>Target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment.</p>	<p>Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita</p> <p>Indicator 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person</p> <p>Indicator 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age</p> <p>Indicator 8.8.1: Frequency of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migratory status</p> <p>Indicator 8.8.2: Level of national compliance with labour rights based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migratory status</p>	<p>A percentage of GDP comes from remittances from migrant workers, so data on remittances would be useful for reporting on this indicator.</p> <p>Same as for Indicator 8.1.1.</p> <p>The target aims to ensure that no children are engaged as migrant labourers.</p> <p>Worker safety and labour rights include those of migrant workers.</p>

Sustainable Development Goal	Migration-related SDG target(s)	Migration-related SDG indicator(s)	Relevance of the indicator(s)
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.	<p>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.</p> <p>Target 10.c: By 2030, reduce the transaction cost of migrant remittances to 3% of the remittance amount and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%. ("This should be intended in the sense that it should be possible for remittance senders to send money to the beneficiary for an average cost of 5% or less of the amount sent.")</p>	<p>Indicator 10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by the employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in the country of destination</p> <p>Indicator 10.7.2: Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies</p> <p>Indicator 10.c.1: Remittance cost as a proportion of the amount remitted</p>	<p>These are the most direct target and set of migration-related indicators among all of the SDG targets.</p> <p>Same as for Indicator 10.7.1. It would be a challenge if not enough data is available on informal channels for remittance transfers.</p>
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.	Target 11b: 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, 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.	<p>Indicator 11.b.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</p> <p>Indicator 11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>	Plans and strategies for human settlements should include provisions for the migrant population as well.

Sustainable Development Goal	Migration-related SDG target(s)	Migration-related SDG indicator(s)	Relevance of the indicator(s)
Goal 13: Urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.	<p>Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters, in all countries.</p> <p>Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.</p> <p>Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.</p>	<p>Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population</p> <p>Indicator 13.2.1: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy, strategy or plan that would increase their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emission development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including through a national adaptation plan)</p> <p>Indicator 13.3.1: Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary school curricula</p> <p>Indicator 13.3.2: Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions</p>	Climate-induced migrant populations should also be covered.
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development; provide access to justice for all; and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, torture and all forms of violence against of children.	Indicator 16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	The indicator is of relevance to irregular migration. However, accuracy of data might be a challenge, as many trafficked victims and survivors are undocumented.

Sustainable Development Goal	Migration-related SDG target(s)	Migration-related SDG indicator(s)	Relevance of the indicator(s)
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation of and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.	<p>Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.</p> <p>Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public–private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.</p> <p>Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and small island developing States, to significantly increase 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 to national contexts.</p>	<p>Indicator 17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in USD) as a proportion of total GDP</p> <p>Indicator 17.17.1: Amount (in USD) committed to (a) public–private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships</p> <p>Indicator 17.8.1: 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 developed by the Conference of European Statisticians</p>	Similar to Indicator 10.c.1. Capacity-building is expected to increase the availability of data according to migratory status.

The GED has led a process to develop a monitoring framework to help achieve each migration-related SDG, as well as its associated targets; depending on its relevance, a relevant ministry or institution plays a lead or associate role in implementing and monitoring the SDG targets. The process to develop the SDG monitoring and implementation framework started in 2016 and is continuous. The latest development in this process is the launch of the SDG implementation workplan at the end of April 2018. SDG focal persons have been appointed at the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and the relevant ministries. Besides playing an oversight role on SDG workplan development and implementation, the focal persons also ensure that planning and execution is reflected in 7FYP implementation and its monitoring framework. In most cases, the focal persons and co-focal persons are designated officials in the planning and monitoring sections of government ministries.

2.2. Seventh Five-Year Plan (7FYP) (2016–2020), migration and links to the SDGs

The Bangladesh Planning Commission was established in 1972 and is currently under the Planning Division of the Ministry of Planning. It acts as the secretariat for the Government's major economic policy reviews and initiates appraisal of development projects and programmes by the National Economic Council (NEC). (The NEC is one of the two committees under the Planning Commission and is the highest economic policy- and decision-making body of the Government.) The General

Economics Division (GED) is one of the six divisions under the Planning Commission¹³ and is the Government's key macroeconomic planning institution.

The main function of the GED¹⁴ is to carry out periodic planning and prepare strategic documents on economic development, undertake related research for policy guidance, and liaise with partners for development collaboration. The GED transformed Vision 2021 of the current Government by preparing two Five-Year Plans – the Sixth Five-Year Plan (2011–2015) and the Seventh Five-Year Plan (7FYP) (2016–2020) – as well as the broader Perspective Plan (2010–2021). It has also prepared the second Perspective Plan of Bangladesh (2021–2041) and Bangladesh Delta Plan 2021. The GED is also the focal point for SDGs and poverty, responsible for planning and monitoring documents related to SDG implementation in Bangladesh. The GED also conducted a review of the Sixth Five-Year Plan and a mid-term review of the Seventh Five-Year Plan in 2018 – these reviews will provide room for finetuning the 7FYP and prepare the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

The 7FYP recognizes migration as one of the driving forces of economic development. In the Development Assistance Framework for monitoring the 7FYP, overseas migration is put under the national priority for growth in the employment sector. The emphasis is on an increase in skilled, semi-skilled and female overseas migration. The performance indicators are the increase in these three types of migration, with the Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET), under the Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment (MoEWOE), designated as the data source. With an expected increase in remittances from USD 10.9 billion in 2010 to USD 25.4 billion in 2020, the remittance growth rate during this period is estimated at 6.8 to 10.9 per cent, while remittances as a percentage of GDP is expected to remain consistent (remittances represented 7.8% of GDP in 2010; the figure is estimated at 7.6% for 2020). The source of remittance data will be Bangladesh Bank, which shall collaborate with MoEWOE.

To implement and monitor the 7FYP targets, the GED coordinated the production of a handbook with an abridged version of the targets prepared by the ministries, including MoEWOE.¹⁵ It also points out relevant SDG targets aligned with 7FYP targets. The Member Secretary of the GED points out that SDGs 16 and 17 are partially aligned with the 7FYP, as seen relevant, with the rest of the 15 goals fully aligned. However, while there are targets specific to the SDGs and the 7FYP, the performance indicators for these targets (including migration-related ones) are not clearly specified.¹⁶ The MoEWOE and its line agency, BMET, produces annual action plans and performance indicators to reflect SDG and 7FYP targets. The GED provides guidance in the continuous process of aligning these action plans with the SDGs and the 7FYP at the ministerial level.

The SDGs are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. In response to this call, the Government of Bangladesh had aligned its periodic “master plan”¹⁷ – the 7FYP – with the SDGs, which were launched in 2015, the final year of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) era. In fact, the Government of Bangladesh had provided much input into the preparation of the SDGs based on its own experience of moving

13 Government of Bangladesh, Planning Division homepage. Available at <https://plandiv.gov.bd>.

14 Adapted from: Bangladesh Ministry of Planning (MoP), *Bangladesh Towards Graduation (from LDC to developing country)* (Dhaka, MoP, 2018).

15 GED, *A Training Handbook on Implementation of the Seventh Five-Year Plan* (Dhaka, GED, 2017); GED, *A Handbook: Mapping of Ministries by Targets in the Implementation of SDGs Aligning with 7th Five-Year Plan (2016–2020)* (Dhaka, GED, 2017); and GED, “Briefing on Migration and Development Issues Addressed in 7FYP 2016–2020”, presentation by the Deputy Chief for Planning and Development, 26 January 2018.

16 GED, *A Handbook: Mapping of Ministries by Targets*; and GED, *A Training Handbook on Implementation of the Seventh Five-Year Plan*.

17 “A total of 15 out of 17 SDGs (88%) are found to be fully aligned, thematically, with the 7FYP (national planning tool for socio-economic development), while only Goals 16 and 17 (12%) are partially aligned. A total of 58 SDG targets (34%) are fully aligned with the 7FYP targets, while 11 SDG targets (7%) have no relevance to Bangladesh.” (S. Alam, “Where do we stand today?”, *The Daily Star*, 23 March 2017. Available at www.thedailystar.net/perspective/where-do-we-stand-today-1379839.)

forward with the MDGs and national development plans, which were finally adopted under the SDGs.¹⁸ The development approach underlying the 7FYP is consistent with the global agenda for higher growth in developing countries, which is also concerned with promoting labour migration, including from lagging districts – that is, keeping focus on the objective to “leave no one behind” and improving the skill base of Bangladeshi potential migrants to take advantage of new overseas labour market opportunities. However, because of the emphasis on lagging districts, there is not enough focus in the national plan on enhancing and monitoring skilled migration – particularly of women and migrants from more traditionally migration-prone districts. The 7FYP also highlights ensuring the protection of migrant workers’ human and labour rights as part of economic growth, recognizing that the development of Bangladesh is intrinsically dependent on the progress made with regard to the well-being of migrant workers.

2.3. 7FYP migration-related indicators

The 7FYP development results framework specifically states that the Government will enhance the monitoring and enforcement of the recruitment process for overseas employment, as well as the laws and regulations governing it.¹⁹ The Vigilant Task Force on Migration, coordinated by the MoEWOE, would be in a position to monitor the activities of recruiting agencies and subagents, and, in some cases, enforce the law to protect the rights of vulnerable migrant workers. The missions abroad can also play an important role in monitoring the recruitment process in countries of destination, in line with memorandums of understanding between these countries and Bangladesh.

The results framework also has a performance indicator for remittances, namely, remittances as a percentage of GDP.²⁰ In its section on migration and development, the 7FYP acknowledges that the officially recorded remittances form the larger part of the GDP and that there is a need to sensitize, encourage and regulate the use of formal channels and reduce remittance transaction costs. It also highlights the importance of diaspora investment through remittances, as well as through trade and knowledge transfer.²¹ On the other hand, academics stress the need for more disaggregated data on remittances, for instance, by source – temporary labour migrants, diaspora, men and women migrants, and so on.²²

2.4. SDG indicators and data on migration

There are 232 indicators to monitor and report back on the 17 SDGs. This review identifies 11 indicators under 6 SDGs that are most relevant to migration. This section focuses on the availability in Bangladesh of data relevant to these migration-related indicators.

The SDGs and their targets serve as guidance for countries for developing implementation strategies and allocating resources accordingly. The indicators for each target are the backbone of 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. The

18 As mentioned during meetings with Mr Shamsul Alam, Member and Senior Secretary, and other officials of the GED, under the Planning Commission of the Ministry of Planning.

19 GED, *A Handbook: Mapping of Ministries by Targets*.

20 GED, “Development results framework for monitoring the Seventh Five-Year Plan (2016–2020)”, policy document (Dhaka, GED, 2015c).

21 GED, Section 3.5.2: “Economic growth and equity,” in: “Seventh Five Year Plan FY2016–FY2020: Accelerating growth, empowering citizens”, final draft (Dhaka, GED, 2015b).

22 Suggested during a consultation with the focal person for migration from the think tank, Centre for Policy Dialogue.

Government of Bangladesh has given high priority to SDG implementation and monitoring and is regularly reviewing existing processes in order to report back to the global coordination periodically.

National surveys on remittances and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of the BBS will be important sources of data to report back on some of the indicators related to migration – both for the SDGs and the 7FYP. BMET, under MOEWOE, holds data on migration-ready labour migrants, disaggregated by gender, district of origin, age, occupation, country of destination, employer and term of contract. BMET also has a database of certified trainees from their technical training institutes and keeps data from the immigration departure point at the international airport. The Department of Immigration and Passports holds disaggregated data pertaining to gender, age and occupation at both points of entry to and exit from Bangladesh. BMET and immigration authorities exchange data on departing migrants, but not on returnees.

The immigration authorities have a database of Bangladeshis travelling from or entering Bangladesh, while BMET has a database of registered migrant workers going abroad for short-term contractual employment. For the latter, the Government also keeps data on migrant workers' visa and employment categories. However, disaggregated data on Bangladeshi international migrants is not always readily available, as most migration overseas is a largely individual undertaking and there is no obligation on the individual to inform missions abroad if, for example, there is any change in the status of their visa, in their eligibility or permission to stay, or in the validity of their travel documents. On the other hand, existing fragmented data is not entirely utilized or shared among the respective government agencies. It is hard to find reliable disaggregated data on gender, age, economic background, remittance transfers and economic contribution in the home country that are nationally relevant and internationally comparable, and that can support evidence-based policymaking and implementation.

The GED, which is in charge of coordinating SDG monitoring, together with relevant ministries, has identified data that is “readily available,” but, in reality, is only either partially available or not very authentic. Such “readily available” data include data on recruitment costs and remittances, as cited in its report, “Data gap analysis for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): the Bangladesh perspective” in 2017. However, with mostly undocumented and hidden migration costs and with the widespread use of unauthorized private channels for remittances, actual costs and volumes of remittances are not known.²³ Only recruitment through the government recruitment agency, Bangladesh Overseas Employment Services Limited (BOESL), and data on remittances sent through formal channels can be considered reliable data. The Bangladesh Association of Recruiting Agencies (BAIRA) also has data on migrants, as they assist in their recruitment and in the completion of formalities for their migration. However, migration through BOESL (or even BAIRA) is small, and overseas migration occurs largely through informal channels – both in terms of the actors involved and the modes of payment for their services. Potential migrants often do not register directly with BMET, BOESL or agencies under BAIRA, but process their requirements and formalities through unauthorized and unregistered brokers or middlemen.

In this regard, the report, “Data gap analysis for SDGs: Bangladesh perspective” recommends that where data is not available or partially available, the BBS, acting as the national statistical office (NSO), should undertake small-scale surveys and generate more data frequently. It might be important to regularly tap available data with BAIRA, the registered private money transfer agencies and periodic surveys among returned migrants in migration-prone upazilas (subdistricts).

23 The same point has been raised by another ongoing study, supported by ILO and SDC, on the Migrant Worker Information System and the Labour Market Information System in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh Bank, the country's central bank, is the custodian of data on remittances. All foreign remittances coming into Bangladesh through commercial banking channels are reported to Bangladesh Bank. However, analysis by the BBS and in one IOM study of surveys on remittance earnings and use show that all financial transactions made by migrants and their families were through formal financial channels. Earnings and savings are often sent through informal channels and there is no effective regulatory system to monitor and/or prevent such transfers.

Remittances from Bangladesh are monitored through formal banking channels. Bangladeshi migrants themselves, however, use informal channels to send money to other migrants, recruitment or migration subagents, and human smugglers or traffickers. However, as of 2016 there were only 16,500 foreigners working in Bangladesh officially registered with the Board of Investment, the Bangladesh Export Processing Zone Authority or the NGO Affairs Bureau, while it was assumed that over 1 million expatriates were working in Bangladesh. The official record states that remittance outflow is only around 2 per cent of GDP; however, the real value is likely to be much higher according to media reports, as unofficial channels are often used to send remittances from Bangladesh.²⁴

Developed countries have more up-to-date and integrated data on migrants and other migration-related data. Developing countries like Bangladesh, however, suffer from a paucity of significant, reliable data. One of the reasons for this is that while migrants using official channels are registered with BMET, data on aspiring migrants travelling on tourist visas or using irregular channels like the sea (e.g. as reported in 2015, through the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea) are not available from administrative sources. Data on migrants who return home after completion of their employment contracts is not always captured at arrival (or even later) because there is no mandatory reporting to the Government upon completion of the work contract and return. Even return information preserved by immigration authorities and BMET are not shared and coordinated. There is not even data on migrants returning home who may have been deported due to their irregular status. Data on the diaspora is also not available, as there is often a disconnect between permanent migrants and the missions abroad.

The Government of Bangladesh has been trying to coordinate with the relevant ministries and line agencies to gather data and reduce the data gap. There are some action plans by the lead ministry to reduce the gaps as well. Results of the SDG mapping conducted by government ministries and divisions; the report, "Data gap analysis for SDGs: Bangladesh perspective" and the "National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of SDGs: Bangladesh Perspective" were published in late 2017 and early 2018, respectively, while SDG action plans for the different ministries are in the process of being prepared. A study, the "SDGs Needs Assessment and Financing Strategy", is ongoing and the online SDGs Data Repository System is also upcoming. The Access to Information Programme of the Prime Minister's Office of the Government of Bangladesh, with technical support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and USAID and in collaboration with the GED and other government and private stakeholders, designed and developed the Bangladesh SDG Tracker. The tracker aims to create an up-to-date data repository for monitoring the implementation of the SDGs. This data repository should eventually feed into the global mechanism to monitor progress towards the SDGs under the supervision of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and into the follow-up by IAEG-SDGs.²⁵

24 S. Huda, "Remittance outflows an issue of serious concern", *Between the Lines* blog, 25 April 2016. Available at www.observerbd.com/2016/04/25/148264.php.

25 The data repository is available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database>.

Reducing the gap in migration data is necessary for improving migration management towards well-regulated and safe migration. Migration from Bangladesh does not always undergo official registration. If migration is properly regulated, with strict monitoring and implementation of relevant laws, more systematic data on migration will be possible. BMET would also need to update its database to be in line with SDG and 7FYP indicators and reporting requirements. Last, but not least, greater collaboration is needed between BMET, Bangladesh Bank and the BBS to incorporate migration- and remittance-related questions into national surveys and censuses.

2.5. Reporting on SDG indicators

At the request of the United Nations Statistical Commission through a formal resolution, IAEG–SDGs produced guidelines for sharing SDG data.²⁶ IAEG–SDGs²⁷ was formed and has been in operation since 2015. At its 46th session, the United Nations Statistical Commission formed the group in March 2015; the group is composed of United Nations Member States, with observers from regional and international agencies. India represents South Asia in the expert group. It has also formed three working groups with distinct terms of reference – Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange, Geo-spatial Information, and Inter-linkages.

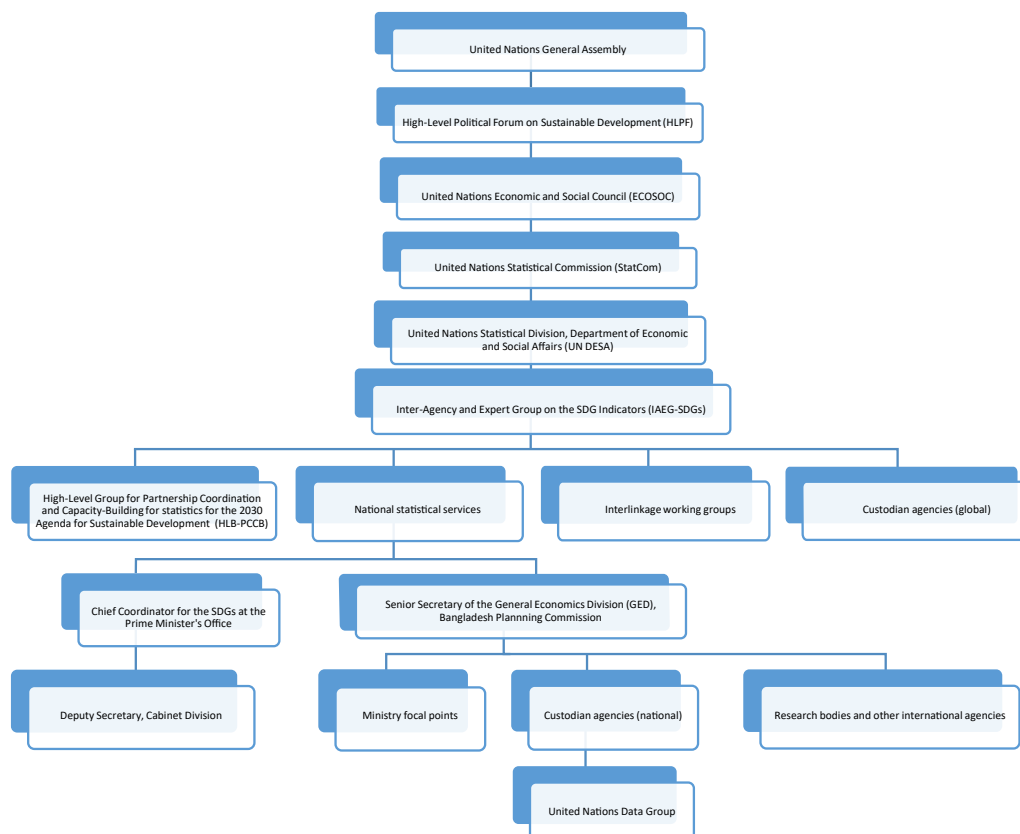
The main task of IAEG–SDGs is to develop an indicator framework for all the SDGs and provide guidance in their implementation and further refinement and development by 2020. Accordingly, the framework had been developed by March 2017 and adopted in the July 2017 session of the United Nations Statistical Commission. As such, the framework will remain a voluntary and country-led instrument, as agreed at the mid-2017 meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, which reviews the work of the United Nations Statistical Commission. IAEG–SDGs has met twice every year since 2015 and had its seventh meeting in Vienna in April 2018 to review progress. An updated list of indicators, with tier classification, was produced in May 2018.

The core idea of the 16-page guidelines on data-sharing is that the main responsibility for data coordination and sharing is with a country's national statistical system (NSS, i.e. the NSO and other relevant agencies). The custodian agencies will assist, where needed, to ensure the quality of data-gathering and management by the NSS. International agencies will need to consult the NSS and validate their own initiatives to generate large data, if national data (i.e. data from the government) is not available for a specific target or indicator. When using both, national data (i.e. data produced by the government) and data from other sources must be harmonized. The guidelines specify that national and international statistical data that are not adequately explained and/or aligned potentially cause confusion and damage the credibility of the statistics for SDG target monitoring. The guidelines specify the roles of the different stakeholders in SDG data management and sharing. Figure 1 is based on the Guidelines on Data Flows and Global Data Reporting for Sustainable Development Goals.

26 IAEG–SDGs, "Guidelines on data flows and global data reporting for Sustainable Development Goals", background document for the 49th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission, 6–9 March 2018 (New York, UNSD, 2018a). Available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/data-flows>.

27 For more information about IAEG–SDGs, visit <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs>.

Figure 1: Reporting on the SDGs – national (Bangladesh) to global



The global mechanism is coordinated through IAEG–SDGs, which operates under the United Nations Statistics Division, as supervised by the United Nations Statistical Commission. The top three levels of the table are all formal meetings of the United Nations.

IOM globally is working on developing the Migration Governance Index (MGI)²⁸ to measure well-governed migration. The organization is also channelling efforts towards accessing reliable data on cross-border migrants, including missing migrants – the migrants who tragically lose their lives during the migration journey or have become completely untraceable (because, for example, changes in their travel documents or visa status had not been reported to the authorities or, if they had, the authorities took no action). In addition, the International Labour Organization (ILO), acting as the data custodian agency or data partner agency, has published several reports globally on migrant workers, along with an overview of SDG indicators. In certain areas, they have helped to reclassify the tiers for SDG indicators and analyzed them from the point of view of fair recruitment and decent work for migrant workers.²⁹ The ILO, in collaboration with Member States, has also developed fair recruitment guidelines and is promoting the standardization of employment contracts. In addition, the ILO is working with the World Bank to develop methodologies for the collection and standardization of data on recruitment costs, which was still an ongoing process in 2018.³⁰

28 The 2016 Migration Governance Index and further developments were commissioned by IOM and designed by the Economist Intelligence Unit. Its purpose is to provide a consolidated framework for evaluating country-specific migration governance structures, to potentially inform the implementation of migration-related SDGs.

29 Classification and reclassification are discussed in further detail later in the report.

30 Such data are published on the Migration Data Portal website: <https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/migrant-recruitment-costs>.

In Bangladesh, the honourable Prime Minister formed the high-level, interministerial SDG Implementation and Monitoring Committee to coordinate and facilitate the overall implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. The Principal Coordinator has the rank of Cabinet Secretary, regularly monitoring and reporting back on progress towards the SDGs to the Prime Minister's Cabinet. The secretaries of 16 key ministries are members of the committee and work closely with the Principal Coordinator. The GED serves as the committee's secretariat for coordinating the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. NSS coordination is also through the GED – to be specific, through the Office of the Member of the Planning Commission, who has the rank of Senior Secretary. The SDG focal persons for the various involved ministries meet under the chairmanship of the Member (Senior Secretary) of the GED to review, report and monitor progress. They also sometimes report back at the meetings of the interministerial SDG Implementation and Monitoring Committee.

A United Nations data group was initiated in 2016 as a commitment from the United Nations to support the SDG process and as part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.³¹ The designated focal points for the various United Nations agencies are working to coordinate support for the government mechanism to improve the sources and quality of data to take the SDG process forward.

2.6. Review of SDG migration-related indicators according to relevant targets

All 132 indicators of the SDGs are said to be equally important and interlinked. They are classified into three categories, termed “tiers”, to assist the development of global implementation strategies. These tiers were developed by IAEG–SDGs and indicators are reviewed for reclassification upon joint agreement by custodian agencies and Member States. The categories are based on the level of methodological development and the degree of global availability of large-scale data for the indicators.³²

For Tier I and Tier II indicators, available national data may not necessarily align with the global tier classification, as countries can create and implement their own tiered classification system. For Tier III indicators, there is no metadata, but IAEG–SDGs has a workplan to review the progress on the development of methodologies and setting of global standards and definitions.

A current update of the tier classification was issued on 4 April 2019 to reflect decisions made during the ninth meeting of IAEG–SDGs in March 2019. The update included methodologies recommended for and even suggestions for the reclassification of Tier III indicators – indicators for which there are no clear, internationally established methodologies yet, but are in the process of being tested. In particular, the indicators related to the target most relevant to migration, Target 10.7, were moved from Tier III to Tier II by the end of 2018. As mentioned in Section 2.1 of this report, the 17 SDGs are interrelated, with migration relevant under SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 13, 16 and 17. The rationale for selecting the global indicators are provided in Table 1 in the same section, while the national indicators for the relevant SDGs and the 7FYP national priority targets are detailed in Table 2 (which also appears in the policy brief). This section of the report reviews, in detail, the indicators under Goals 8, 10, 16 and 17 that make explicit reference to migration.

31 From meetings with coordinators at the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

32 As stated on the IAEG–SDGs webpage (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification>), “level of methodological development” refers to whether the indicator is conceptually clear and if a method for measurement has been established. “Degree of global availability” refers to the percentage of countries where data for the indicator is available. “Large-scale data” means that data is available for at least 50 per cent of the national population.

Target 10.7: Facilitate safe migration and implementation of well-managed policies.

The most explicit (and therefore most relevant) reference to migration is made in Target 10.7. The two main migration-related indicators under Goal 10 (to be specific, 10.7.1 and 10.7.2) are still classified as Tier III, and no review date for reclassification has yet been set. At any rate, tools for data-gathering and possible methodologies are being reviewed by the global-level expert group led by World Bank experts.³³ Since 2016, small-sample surveys have been conducted in different parts of the world, including in South Asia – specifically, India, Pakistan and Nepal.

To monitor Indicator 10.7.1 (recruitment cost borne by the employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in the country of destination), it has been suggested in the workplan that data-gathering provisions be included in existing national surveys. This could be done by developing a migration module to be part of the routine labour force survey, or by including relevant questions on recruitment costs if there is already such a migration module. Another option is to have a specific survey on recruitment costs to collect disaggregated data, using tools by the World Bank expert group, which would also provide the NSOs with the relevant training. Once the methodology has been approved, roll-out can be planned in consultation with these NSOs (the BBS in the case of Bangladesh), as the workplan suggests. The workplan for the indicator also stipulates that World Bank will provide the necessary definition and computational methods to measure it. Metadata for Indicator 10.7.1³⁴ was scheduled to be developed through joint surveys in selected countries beginning in the first quarter of 2019, in collaboration with NSOs and international bodies.

For the SDG monitoring framework in Bangladesh,³⁵ the data source for Indicator 10.7.1 is identified as MoEWOE and its line agency, BMET. As the metadata has not been globally set and approved, the Government of Bangladesh has yet to establish its country-specific metadata.

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and IOM are spearheading the process to consolidate the methodology to monitor Indicator 10.7.2 (number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies). The workplan highlights the work of IOM and The Economist Intelligence Unit to pilot over 90 indicators under 6 dimensions in 15 countries, including Bangladesh – this pilot led to the report, “Measuring well-governed migration: The 2016 Migration Governance Index”. A second round of piloting was undertaken in 14 countries throughout 2017, with over 90 questions in six domains and metadata collected in 2018.³⁶

In the concluding remarks of the 2016 Migration Governance Index report (“Index” was later replaced by the concerned agencies to “Indicator”), it is mentioned that the MGI is the first initiative to measure migration governance structures in a diverse world of origin, host and transit countries, using what it terms as an “input-based benchmarking framework.” Eventually, more tests (similar to the pilot conducted in 2017) will enable this framework to be used globally, while acknowledging that policy reform in any sector and any country is an evolving and continuous process. The report also highlights that the success of this framework will be as an enabling tool for policy and decision makers to design more effective and comprehensive migration policies. Once the results from the

33 UNSD, “Work plans for Tier III indicators”, webpage (New York, UNSD, 2019b). Available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/tierIII-indicators>.

34 UNSD, “Institutional information (Indicator 10.7.1)”, metadata information sheet (New York, UNSD, 2018a). Available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata> (accessed 9 August 2019).

35 GED, “Monitoring and evaluation framework of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh perspective”, report (Dhaka, GED, 2018a). Available at https://mowca.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/mowca.portal.gov.bd/download/efad6d3c_1828_4d9e_a42f_b0f08b4c61c7/Monitoring_and_Evaluation_Framework_of_SDGS_Book_Proof.pdf.

36 IOM, Migration Governance Indicators section. Available at <https://gmdac.iom.int/migration-governance-indicators>.

second round of surveys are consolidated, the set of questions will be sent out to a wider range of United Nations Member States for data collection.³⁷

As the workplan for Indicator 10.7.2 explains, the main goal is to have a simple, replicable methodology based on existing sources of data to measure progress and gaps in managing migration policy in a country. The five policy domains identified by IOM for MGI define what is meant by a “well-managed migration policy.” Additional questions are being devised and tested in order to gather not only data from NSOs, but also from other sources that can serve as proxies – to cover all the five domains. In 2018, there was a plan to increase the number of countries that would participate in initial data-gathering using the questionnaire mentioned above as part of a global United Nations data inquiry, as well as for regular and periodic data collection according to the nature of the sub-indicators and the status of each country during this initial round. The indicator would also be essential to track all migration-related SDG targets, including indicators under Goals 4, 5 and 8 that have migration-specific targets.

For Indicator 10.7.2, Bangladesh has set the baseline as having the Expatriates’ Welfare and Overseas Employment Policy 2016 in place. The 7FYP includes actions to better implement and monitor migration and counter-trafficking-related laws and policies. The 7FYP also highlights the need to operationalize migration and development and anti-human trafficking laws, policies, strategies and action plans, including by sensitizing and training relevant stakeholders. However, there is no specific indicator mentioned in the 7FYP for monitoring interventions on laws and policies on migration.³⁸

It will be important for the monitoring and evaluation frameworks of the SDGs and the 7FYP to reflect a monitoring mechanism for laws and policies. Existing sources of data might include the review and annual plans of the MoEWOE and Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) (the latter for the human trafficking law), as well as country-specific reports such as Migration Profiles, annual government and civil society reports, for example, the United States Department of State’s Trafficking in Persons Report, and country reports on human rights practices.

Indicator 10.c.1 (under Target 10.c on reducing remittance transaction costs to 3% of the remittance amount and eliminating corridors³⁹ of remittance with costs higher 5% of the remittance amount) remains in Tier II after a review of indicators at the sixth meeting of IAEG–SDGs⁴⁰ in 2017. A Tier II classification means that the indicator and the methodology for measuring it have been defined, but data is incomplete, irregular and not yet available for at least 50 per cent of countries where applicable. Metadata has also not yet been made available.⁴¹ The report of the United Nations Secretary-General at the ECOSOC meeting in mid-2017 highlighted that even though remittances are considered highly beneficial for individual and national development, the transaction cost is still too high to consider progress.⁴² While the target is set to keep the cost below 3 per cent and eliminate any costs above 5 per cent of the amount remitted, the global average at the moment is

37 UNSD, “Work plans for Tier III indicators”.

38 GED, *A Handbook: Mapping of Ministries by Targets*; GED, “Monitoring and evaluation framework of Sustainable Development Goals”; and GED, Section 3.5.5: “Enabling frameworks for migration and development” in: “Seventh Five Year Plan FY2016 – FY2020: Accelerating growth, empowering citizens”, final draft (Dhaka, GED, 2015b), available at [www.undp.org/content/dam/bangladesh/docs/Projects/IBFCR/national/7th%20Five%20Year%20Plan\(Final%20Draft\).pdf](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/bangladesh/docs/Projects/IBFCR/national/7th%20Five%20Year%20Plan(Final%20Draft).pdf).

39 “This should be intended in the sense that it should be possible for remittance senders to send money to the beneficiary for an average cost of 5% or less of the amount sent.” (UNSD, “Institutional information (Indicator 10.c.1)”, metadata information sheet (New York, UNSD, 2018b). Available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-10-0C-01.pdf> (accessed 9 August 2019).)

40 UNSD, “Tier classification for Global SDG Indicators”.

41 UNSD, “Institutional information (Indicator 10.c.1)”, metadata information sheet.

42 United Nations, “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals”, report of the Secretary-General to the high-level political forum on sustainable development of 11 May 2017. Available at www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/2017/66&Lang=E.

higher. The same report mentioned that, on average globally, postal and money transfer services charge over 6 per cent of the amount remitted while commercial banks charge 11 per cent. Although new ICT channels charge lower rates (2 to 4%), these channels are not widely available or operate across all remittance corridors. Furthermore, in many developing and least developed countries, including Bangladesh, informal channels remain popular among international migrants. Informal remittances do not go in official financial reporting in these countries, making it still difficult to measure the actual cost of remittances. Periodic household income and expenditure surveys, as well as nationwide remittance expenditure surveys, can provide relevant data on the use of remittance channels.⁴³

The BBS, while conducting the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) in 2016 (the most recent edition of the survey), collected and analyzed data on migration and patterns of channelling remittances (i.e. remittance-sending behaviour).⁴⁴ The survey was large, covering 46,080 households, with field activity carried out over a period of one year (from April 2016 to March 2017). (The first survey of this kind was conducted in 2013.) The report compiled data on the volume of migration between 2010 and 2016 and patterns of remittance-sending over a period of 12 months. It also looked into the nature of households' use of remittances. It is likely that if similar data is collected during the 2019 HIES and analysed, it can be compared with 2016 data for a trend analysis. The survey can also include questions on migration costs as household expenditure, in order to have critical mass of national data on migration costs.⁴⁵ The BBS conducted another survey in 2016 to look into investments and uses of remittances.⁴⁶ This was the second such survey among remittance-receiving households ($n=10,448$ for this second edition) on the use of remittances at the household level, and also included information on savings from remittances in 2015. The study findings included remittance amounts, channels used, savings patterns and expenditure, and demographic profiles of households receiving remittances. Even though such surveys are periodic and not part of the regular plan for national surveys, the accompanying reports can serve as major sources of data for monitoring and reporting on Target 10.c and the implementation of the 7FYP.

Target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe work environments, including for migrant workers.

The next most direct reference to migration is made in Goal 8. Target 8.8 under this SDG pertains to the rights and protection of workers, including women workers and migrant workers. The target has two indicators – 8.8.1, on the frequency and level of safety of the workers, and 8.8.2, on the level of national compliance to ILO standards and national legislation on labour rights. Both these indicators were initially classified as Tier I, but after respective reviews of data availability and international acceptability of the methodology, Indicator 8.8.1. was placed under Tier II in 2017 and 8.8.2 in Tier III category in 2018.⁴⁷ The ILO, as the lead custodian agency, has developed the definition and the methodology for Indicator 8.8.1,⁴⁸ which is a measure of the risk of having a fatal or a non-fatal occupational injury per working hour during the employment period. This understanding of

43 This was also suggested by officials from the BBS during discussions for this study.

44 BBS, "Preliminary report on Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016", (Dhaka, BBS, 2017). Available at www.academia.edu/37874731/Preliminary_Report_on_Household_Income_and_Expenditure_Survey_2016_BANGLADESH_BUREAU_OF_STATISTICS_BBS_STATISTICS_AND_INFORMATICS_DIVISION_SID.

45 From consultation with BBS officials who have a key role in the HIES.

46 BBS, "Report of the survey on investment from Remittance 2016" (Dhaka, BBS, 2016). Available at <https://islamicmarkets.com/publications/report-of-the-survey-on-investment-from-remittance-2016>.

47 UNSD, "Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators".

48 UNSD, "Institutional information (Indicator 8.8.1)", metadata information sheet (New York, UNSD, 2019c). Available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-08-01.pdf> (accessed 9 August 2019).

the indicator is derived from existing and relevant internationally accepted definitions and concepts generated by or from within the ILO. The metadata and methodology paper highlight the possibility of underreporting and misreporting in both developing and developed countries. There is a suggestion to regularly monitor the underlying trends rather than just the actual levels of injury, so that it would be easier to understand the progress of occupational health and safety standards for workers. The recommended data sources are different types of administrative records, supplemented by household surveys (which will be especially useful to gather data from workers in the informal sector and from the self-employed), as well as employer or establishment surveys. The ILO Department of Statistics' online database, ILOSTAT,⁴⁹ has periodically updated data on occupational injuries from 117 countries, including from Bangladesh, as well as data from destination countries – for instance, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Malaysia. The Government of Bangladesh has already identified baseline data and key milestones to achieve for Target 8.8 on safe and secure working environments. While the Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments continues to update and upgrade its database to have more accurate data on safety measures and fatal injuries, there is a plan to include data collection on migrant workers in the periodic Labour Force Survey (LFS) of the BBS.⁵⁰ Immigration authorities and BMET keep data on overseas migrants who are severely injured, disabled or have succumbed to such injuries, disaggregated by gender, country of destination, and cause of injury or death. If the Special Branch of Bangladesh Police and BMET have regular exchange and coordination of data on injured, disabled and expired Bangladeshi migrants, such could be useful for reporting on SDG Indicator 8.8.1.

For the Tier III Indicator 8.8.2 on national compliance to ILO standards and national legislation, a workplan has been prepared by IAEG–SDGs for its review. The indicator is anchored on ILO Convention No. 87 and ILO Convention No. 98, with a coding system based on 108 criteria and the proposed methodology for data collection and analysis under consideration. This methodology was reviewed and approved at the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in the last quarter of 2018. NSOs and labour ministries were invited to this conference. NSAO (the BBS in the case of Bangladesh) were requested to accomplish a previously agreed questionnaire through ILO mechanisms.

Data collection and monitoring is problematic for both indicators, as not all countries have ratified ILO Conventions No. 87 and/or No. 98 and are compliant to the relevant ILO standards. For some countries (for instance, those in the Gulf region), the civil liberties of migrant workers, including their right to association, are very limited or even restricted in domestic law. A review of the country profiles in the ILOSTAT Database does not yet show data for migrant worker populations as regards these indicators, but it will perhaps be available once the methodology is approved and there is a good set of internationally comparable data for these two indicators.

It might be possible for Bangladesh to promote standard employment contract provisions, including standard safety measures and insurance for fatal injuries at the workplace. In current memorandums of understanding and bilateral agreements on migrant labour with countries of destination, monitoring of the implementation of ILO Convention No. 87 and ILO Convention No. 98 standards, as well as relevant work safety standards, could be included as a joint responsibility. Strengthening the capacity of consular networks, increasing the oversight of working conditions in countries of destination and periodic reviews of adherence to bilateral and multilateral employment agreements are already

49 The ILOSTAT Database can be accessed at www.ilo.org/ilostat.

50 Statement from an official of the Ministry of Labour and Employment; and GED, "Monitoring and evaluation framework of Sustainable Development Goals".

in the action plans of the MoEWOE under the 7FYP.⁵¹ These plans of the 7FYP to monitor the memorandums and other agreements can surely help to refine the national indicator for Indicators 8.8.1 and 8.8.2, even though they are both still in Tier II.

Target 4.3: Increase access to technical training, including for migrants.

Target 4.4: Increase the number of skilled persons, including skilled migrants.

SDG Targets 4.3 and 4.4 seek to ensure equal access to and completion of affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including at the university level, for both men and women. The indicators for these targets focus on the participation and completion rates of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education, as well as training, in a one-year cycle. These indicators are in Tier II, which means only partial global data is available. The custodian agency for data related to this indicator is UNESCO, while partner agencies include UNICEF and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Participation (or access) should also include potential migrants if training in skills related to overseas employment is considered. In Bangladesh, vocational and technical institutes are not under the same ministry, and the various line agencies that keep participation data do not collate them. With the ensuing activation of the National Skill Development Authority (NSDA), data disaggregated according to migratory status may also be available from various vocational and technical training facilities.⁵²

Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking, sexual abuse and exploitation.

SDG Target 5.2 states that all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation, have to be eliminated by 2030. Indicator 5.2.2 specifies that this could be monitored by referring to the proportion of women and under-15-year-old girls who are subjected to sexual violence, by persons other than an intimate partner, in a one-year cycle. These “other” persons could very well be human traffickers or even perpetrators in countries of destination. This indicator is in Tier II, which means that only partial data is available. Custodian agencies for the data are UNICEF, UN-Women, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the lead partner agencies are UNSD and UNDP. Target 5.2 is not clear if it means to include other genders as well. Because of the undocumented nature of irregular migration, human trafficking data is only partially available. Partial data on reported cases of trafficking, as well as data on the return and reintegration of survivors of trafficking, could provide more disaggregated data. Such data are collected by different government agencies in Bangladesh, so better coordination and data-sharing would be useful for reporting on Indicator 5.2.2.

Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against children.

Under Goal 16 to promote peace, justice, inclusive societies and inclusive institutions, Target 16.2 seeks to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all other forms of violence against children. However, of the three indicators for this target, only Indicator 16.2.2 has direct relevance to reducing human trafficking (i.e. of adult men and women).⁵³ This was also in Tier I initially in 2016, but was put in Tier II in 2017, as there was insufficient data coverage globally. Indeed, due to the nature of the irregular movements of people, the number of trafficked victims and survivors are underreported. While the

51 GED, *A Handbook: Mapping of Ministries by Targets*; and GED, Section 3.5.3: “Challenges for monetary management under the Plan”, in: “Seventh Five Year Plan FY2016 – FY2020: Accelerating growth, empowering citizens”, final draft (Dhaka, GED, 2015b).

52 Discussions with officials from Technical Education Board and GED.

53 UNSD, “Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators”.

metadata document provides a clear definition of and rationale for this indicator, with an agreed-upon definition of human trafficking, it also acknowledges that not all victims of trafficking are detected and recorded due to the underground nature of the crime.⁵⁴ Different draft methodologies are proposed for detected versus undetected victims of trafficking. The metadata document also clarifies that data on detected victims can be collected from national law enforcement authorities and records of criminal cases. The methodology for collecting and analysing data on the number of undetected victims of trafficking in persons is under development by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The metadata document mentions that the estimated number of victims must be disaggregated by gender and age and form of exploitation. The final number is calculated as the ratio between the sum of detected and undetected victims of trafficking and the overall resident population of a country, multiplied by 100,000. Disaggregated data on the actual number of trafficking victims and survivors may be difficult to gather, as trafficking quite often takes place as irregular migration. Data on irregular migration is, as can be expected, inaccurate, as such persons are not registered with any formal government authority.

At the country level, the Government of Bangladesh has identified MoHA to be the lead ministry, with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs as co-lead ministry and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), along with others, as associated ministries for data collection and monitoring.⁵⁵ The 7FYP mentions the need to improve the detection of human trafficking by checking for malpractice in the recruitment of overseas workers. Malpractice often takes place through unregistered intermediaries, in both Bangladesh and countries of destination, as well as through mechanisms for higher studies abroad. The results framework of the 7FYP also provides the indicator to monitor the number of individuals accessing and using formal legal aid services specifically targeted at the poor and disadvantaged, as well as the alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanism. Data collection on and monitoring of the situation of legal remedies under the 7YFP could also feed into Indicator 16.2.2 for detected and prosecuted or ADR cases of victims of trafficking. It would be good to reconsider including MoEWOE and the Ministry of Education as associated ministries for data collection and monitoring.

Indicator 17.3.2, on the contribution of remittances to the national GDP, is one of the most consistently developed indicators relevant to migration. It has been in Tier I since the detailed classification system was developed in 2016. The lead custodian agency for the indicator is the World Bank.⁵⁶ The metadata document for the indicator stipulates that data will be collected in line with the guidelines pertaining to personal transfers in the IMF's *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual*; personal remittances are computed based on earnings while working abroad and transfers to the family back home, either in cash or in kind.⁵⁷ According to the metadata document, data on remittances is collected annually from a country's central bank (Bangladesh Bank in the case of Bangladesh) and feeds into the IMF's Balance of Payments Database and World Bank Open Data.

The Government of Bangladesh also has a well-established mechanism to generate national data on remittances through regular and periodic surveys undertaken by the Bangladesh Bureau of

54 UNSD, "Institutional information (Indicator 16.2.2)," metadata information sheet (UNSD, New York, 2018c). Available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata> (accessed 9 August 2019).

55 UNSD, "Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators".

56 UNSD, "Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators".

57 UNDS, "Institutional information (Indicator 17.3.2)," metadata information sheet (New York, UNDS, 2016a). Available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata> (accessed 9 August 2019).

Statistics (BBS), which serves as the country's NSO.⁵⁸ Data collection could be further refined and disaggregated, as suggested in discussions on Targets 10.7.1 and 10.7.2.⁵⁹ Reducing remittance transfer costs and boosting investment from the diaspora – in terms of both knowledge and financial resources – are highlighted in the 7FYP.⁶⁰ As an associated ministry, the MoEWOE have already included plans to sensitize migrant workers on using formal channels for remittances and providing them with accurate and transparent information on remittance prices and different financial services.

Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources, including through remittances.

Target 17.3, under SDG 17, seeks to mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources. The indicator is classified as Tier I, which means that the methodology for data collection is clear and data is readily available. Indicator 17.3.2 specifically seeks to measure the volume of remittances (in USD) as a proportion (in percentage terms) of total GDP. For Bangladesh, this value varies between 7 to 8 per cent. This indicator has a clear alignment with the corresponding 7FYP indicator, although how to measure “productive use of remittances” needs to be determined.

Targets related to climate change

Targets related to climate change – Targets 1.5, 11.b and those under Goal 13 – are worth considering in terms of both internal and overseas (international) migration. The decision to migrate from rural to urban areas, or abroad, is often triggered by loss of land, residence and livelihood due to natural disasters or river erosion. Strategies in disaster response resilience should also address migrants and their families. Current migration policies are more focused on overseas migration – the link to climate change migration can be elaborated and made explicit in 7FYP and SDG implementation in Bangladesh.

58 BBS, “Preliminary report on Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016” (Dhaka, BBS, 2017), available at www.academia.edu/37874731/Preliminary_Report_on_Household_Income_and_Expenditure_Survey_2016_BANGLADESH_BUREAU_OF_STATISTICS_BBS_STATISTICS_AND_INFORMATICS_DIVISION_SID; BBS, “Report on the Survey on Investment from Remittance 2016” (Dhaka, BBS, 2016), available at http://203.112.218.65:8008/WebTestApplication/userfiles/Image/LatestReports/SIR_Report_%202016.pdf.

59 Specially on more disaggregated data from formal and private channels, from both temporary migrants and permanent immigrants, that is, the diaspora.

60 GED, Section 3.5.2: “Economic growth and equity”, in: “Seventh Five Year Plan FY2016–FY2020: Accelerating growth, empowering citizens”, final draft (Dhaka, GED, 2015b).

Table 2. Indicators to monitor the SDG and 7FYP targets

Goal 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere.								
7FYP national priority	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.								
SDG target	SDG indicator(s)	Global tier (data status)	SDG national indicator(s)	Related 7FYP activities	FYP indicator(s), disaggregated by migratory status	National-level means of verification of data source and methodology	Lead ministry and division	International partner(s)	Summary
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.	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)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spending on social protection as a share of GDP to be increased from 2.02 per cent of GDP in fiscal year 2015 to 2.3 per cent of GDP by fiscal year 2020 • Stipends for schoolchildren from vulnerable households • Job fairs for the unemployed poor • Grants and loans for poor and vulnerable women, the disabled and the elderly • Setting up of the National Social Insurance Scheme (NSIS) 	Government spending on social protection (as a percentage of GDP)	Finance Division, Ministry of Finance (MoF)	MoF – Finance Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO • World Bank 	The National Social Security Strategy recognizes the need to be able to respond to rural–urban (internal) migration. A proposal may be made to include resources for international migration. SDG indicators could include disaggregated data on social protection support for families of migrants as among vulnerable groups considered for social security measures.



<p>1.5. Build resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.</p>	<p>1.5.1. Number of deaths and number of persons missing and directly affected due to disasters, per 100,000 population</p> <p>1.5.2. Direct economic loss in GDP in relation to disasters</p> <p>1.5.3. Number of countries that have adopted national strategies on disaster risk reduction (DRR)</p> <p>1.5.4. Proportion of local governments that have adopted and are implementing local-level DRR strategies</p>	Tier II (Data partially available)	Number of migrants who receive shelter; relief and other aid during and after a humanitarian crisis	The 12 most vulnerable districts (in terms of disaster) mentioned in the 7FYP include migration-prone districts – namely, Cox's Bazar, Noakhali and Satkhira.	Number of rural communities with disaster-resilient habitats and community assets, including in high-migration geographic areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (DGHS) • Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoDMR • MoEF • MoHFW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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Goal 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.								
7FYP national priority	Health: Sustainable improvements in health for all, especially the vulnerable, including on reproductive health and family planning.								
SDG target	SDG indicator(s)	Global tier (data status)	SDG national indicator(s)	Related 7FYP activities	FYP indicator(s), disaggregated by migratory status	National-level means of verification of data source and methodology	Lead ministry and division	International partner(s)	Summary
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.	3.8.1. Coverage for essential health services 3.8.2. Proportion of the population with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Tier I (Data available)	Number of migrants covered by health insurance and public health system, per 1,000 migrant population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The target corresponds to the largest service area of the government. The National Food Policy, National Nutrition Policy and National HIV Strategy have already been put in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of infant mortality and maternal mortality (including families of migrants) Proportion (%) of underweight among under-5 children Proportion (%) of stunting among under-5 children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Institute of Population Research and Training BBS: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 	MoHFW – DGHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Health Organization (WHO) UNICEF United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) UN DESA Population Division 	All migrant returnees and their families should have equitable access to quality and affordable health services, including in contexts of crises and disasters. Available global data was reviewed in November 2018. The methodology was reviewed in January 2019, and the indicator was moved from Tier III to Tier I, with an agreement to continue using the existing methodology globally.

Goal 4	Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning.								
7FYP national priority	Education: Ensure quality education for all to reduce poverty and increase economic growth.								
SDG target	SDG indicator(s)	Global tier (data status)	SDG national indicator(s)	Related 7FYP activities	FYP indicator(s), disaggregated by migratory status	National-level means of verification of data source and methodology	Lead ministry and division	International partner(s)	Summary
4.3. Equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education.	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	Tier II (Data partially available)	4.3.1.i. Percentage of migrant workers completing TVET, disaggregated by sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give equal emphasis on farming and non-farming sectors, and on internal and external labour mobility, to expand employment opportunities for the youth. • Provide necessary training and support to youth, including through vocational ICT training facilities and other programmes, to take advantage of the rich demographic dividend. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy rate disaggregated by migratory status • Percentage of TVET students, disaggregated by sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBS: Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) • Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics (BANBEIS), Secondary and Higher Education Division, Ministry of Education (MoE): Bangladesh Education Survey 	Lead: MoE Associate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoF – Finance Division • Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment (MOEWOE) • Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) • Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) • Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) • Ministry of Industries (MoInd) • Bangladesh Industrial and Technical Assistance Centre (BITAC) • Ministry of Textiles and Jute • BBS – SID 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • OECD • Eurostat • ILO 	The National Skills Development Authority (NSDA) is expected to have consolidated data on enrollment in and completion of TVET (as accessed) in youth training centres or BMET-run technical training centres. Registration and certification may include the following data in the future: intended use of training and intended country of employment.

<p>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.</p>	<p>4.4.1. Proportion of youth and adults with ICT skills, by type of skill</p>	<p>Tier II (Data partially available)</p>	<p>4.4.1.i. Number of migrants with relevant skills having employment abroad, disaggregated by gender</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Number of TVET students, by gender and migratory status</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBS: LFS and ICT Use Survey Management Information System • Department of Youth Development, MoYS • BMET 	<p>Lead:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Education • MoF – Bank and Financial Institutions Division (BFID) <p>Associate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh Bank • MoF – Finance Division • Department of Information and Communications Technology • MoEWOE • MoInd • Ministry of Information (MoInf) • MoLE • Ministry of Shipping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OECD 	<p>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.</p>
<p>4.b. Expand globally, especially in developing countries, the number of scholarships for higher education, including vocational and ICT training.</p>	<p>4.b.1. Volume of official development assistance for scholarships, by sector</p>	<p>Tier I (Data available)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Bangladeshis who have received scholarships for higher education abroad • Number of non-nationals who have received scholarships for higher education in the country 	<p>Guided by the National Education Policy, the Government is giving high priority to education and training in ICT (possibility of skilled migration).</p>	<p>Enrolment and completion rates (percentage) in ICT education, by gender</p>	<p>BANBEIS Database</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME) • MoE 	<p>OECD</p>	<p>The sector would also include migration to streamline student mobility and exchange programme-related migration.</p>

Goal 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.								
7FYP national priority	Gender and inequality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Governance: Promote inclusive, transparent, accountable and effective democratic governance system and justice for all.								
SDG target	SDG indicator(s)	Global tier (data status)	SDG national indicator(s)	Related 7FYP activities	FYP indicator(s), disaggregated by migratory status	National-level means of verification of data source and methodology	Lead ministry and division	International partner(s)	Summary
5.2. Eliminate violence against women and girls, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	<p>5.2.1. Proportion of ever partnered women and girls 15 years old and older subjected to sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and age</p> <p>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</p>	Tier II (Data partially available)	<p>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</p> <p>5.2.1.ii. Number of cases of human trafficking identified and recorded, by gender</p> <p>5.2.1.iii. Percentage of human trafficking cases reported according to gender</p> <p>5.2.2.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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminating gender health and education disparities • Prioritizing women in social programmes, loans and microcredit • Promoting women's status through the media, in a programme to eliminate violence against women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of raids conducted by the Vigilance Task Force and other task forces • Number of migrants with access to legal aid, shelter and counselling, by gender and other disadvantaged groups • Percentage of cases of migrants and trafficking survivors resolved in court or through alternative dispute resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBS – SID (for violence against women) • MoWCA • Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) • MoEWOE • Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJPA) 	<p>Lead:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoWCA <p>Associate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoHA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoLJPA – Law and Justice Division • MoLJPA – Law and Parliamentary Affairs Division (LPAD) • BBS – SID • MoEWOE • MoFA • MoLE • Ministry of Religious Affairs • Ministry of Textiles and Jute (MoTJ) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN-Women • UNODC • UNSD • UNDP 	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.

			<p>5.2.2.ii. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age, citizenship, migratory status and form of exploitation</p> <p>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</p>						
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Goal 8	Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.								
7FYP national priority	Employment growth: Increase productive and decent employment opportunities for sustainable and inclusive growth.								
SDG target	SDG indicator(s)	Global tier (data status)	SDG national indicator(s)	Related 7FYP activities	FYP indicator(s), disaggregated by migratory status	National-level means of verification of data source and methodology	Lead ministry and division	International partner(s)	Summary
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.	8.7.1. Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and by age	Tier II (Data partially available)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of the National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010, National Children Policy 2011 and The Children's Act 2013 Child-focused budget in place (the budget includes services for children at risk and child-sensitive social protection) 		BBS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ILO UNICEF 	



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 					
8.8. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers including migrant workers; particularly women migrants.	8.8.1. Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migratory status	Tier II (Data partially available)	8.8.1.i. Number of injured/disabled and fatalities due to work conditions abroad 8.8.1.ii. Number of female returnees per year returning due to abuse 8.8.1.iii. Number of severely injured/disabled and dead returned 8.8.1.iv. Number of migrants with health insurance (proxy indicator) 8.8.1.v. Percentage of migrant workers in parity with national workers with regard to working conditions and occupational health coverage 8.8.1.vi. Number of migrant workers who have access to effective judicial and non-judicial remedy mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	Number of workplace-related issues solved by the labour wing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, BAIRA, 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	Tier II (Data partially available)	8.8.2.i. Number and percentage of cases of labour rights violations in countries of destination 8.8.2.ii. Percentage of MoUs on migration being implemented (proxy indicator)	Same as the activities under 8.8.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoLE • MoEWOE 	Lead: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoLE Associate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoC • MoFA • MoHA • MoHFW • MoInd • MoTJ 	ILO	Internationally agreed methodology and standards need to be approved.
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Goal 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries.								
7FYP national priority	Employment growth: Increase productive and decent employment opportunities for sustainable and inclusive growth.								
SDG target	SDG indicator(s)	Global tier (data status)	SDG national indicator(s)	Related 7FYP activities	FYP indicator(s), disaggregated by migratory status	National-level means of verification of data source and methodology	Lead ministry and division	International partner(s)	Summary
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)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoF – Finance Division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO • IMF 	



10.7. Orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration, including well-planned and well-managed migration policies.	10.7.1. Recruitment cost borne by the migrant employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in the CoDs	Tier II (Data partially available)	10.7.1.i. Recruitment cost as a percentage of wages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong monitoring of the recruitment process • Strict enforcement of laws and regulations • Protection from and prevention of exploitation 	Number of raids, fines, penalties and licence revocations for recruiting agencies by the Vigilance Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMET • BOESL • BAIRA • Missions in CoDs • MoLJPA • MoHA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMET • MoEWOE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO • World Bank 	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.
	10.7.2. Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	Tier II (Data partially available)	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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of safe migration by type • Migration and development institutionalized into Five-Year Plans and national development strategies • Social protection that includes provisions for migrants who faced hardships due to irregular migration and trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National reporting for international instruments and bodies • Migration Governance Index (MGI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoEWOE • MoFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN DESA Population Division • World Bank • IOM • Global Migration Group 	The Government ensures that the data collected on remittances is accurate, comparable and transparently demonstrates transfer costs.

10.c. Reduce the transaction costs of migrant remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.	10.c.1. Remittance cost as a proportion of the amount remitted	Tier II (Data partially available)	10.c.1.i. Transaction cost reduced from 7.5 per cent to 5 per cent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory frameworks to be improved Diaspora investment to be encouraged Further reduction in migration and remittance transfer costs Facilitating remittance use towards productive investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remittance inflows as a percentage of GDP Percentage of remittance inflows invested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIES BBS: Remittance Surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BFID Bangladesh Bank BBS 	World Bank	Remittance data on commercial or private channels – perhaps through public–private partnerships.
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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.								
SDG target	SDG indicator(s)	Global tier (data status)	SDG national indicator(s)	Related 7FYP activities	FYP indicator(s), disaggregated by migratory status	National-level means of verification of data source and methodology	Lead ministry and division	International partner(s)	Summary
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.	11.b.1. Number of countries that adopt and implement national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies, in line with national DRR strategies	Tier I (Data Available) Tier II (Data partially available)	11.b.1.i. Migrants considered in urban planning 11.b.1.ii. Number of measures that ensure protection of migrants living in urban areas from any disaster	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the proportion of the urban population with access to sanitary latrines (should include migrant workers, returned migrants and their families) Protection of agricultural land, towns and human settlements from river erosion and water logging Mean urban air pollution of particulate matter Percentage of the urban population living in slums 		MoDMR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNISD UN-Habitat UNEP 	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.								
SDG target	SDG indicator(s)	Global tier (data status)	SDG national indicator(s)	Related 7FYP activities	FYP indicator(s), disaggregated by migratory status	National-level means of verification of data source and methodology	Lead ministry and division	International partner(s)	Summary
13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.	13.1.1. Number of missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population	Tier II (Data partially available)	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		Share (%) of renewable energy in the electricity generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBS: Impact of Climate Change on Human Life (ICCHL) Programme • BBS – SID • MIS – DGHS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoDMR – DDM • MoHFW • MoEF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNISDR • World Meteorological Organization (WMO) • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) • UNEP 	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.
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)	<p>13.2.1.i. Development of efficient and fair remedy mechanisms for loss of land, property and livelihoods due to climate change-induced displacement</p> <p>13.2.1.ii. Number of displaced persons rehabilitated</p>	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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBS: ICCHL • BBS – SID • MIS – DGHS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoEF • MoDMR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFCCC • UNEP • WMO • WHO 	<p>Human mobility, DRR and land management for climate change should be part of BCCSAP 2009 and all other climate change-related strategies and policies.</p> <p>National migration policies take climate change and environmental concerns into account.</p> <p>Consider migratory schemes and planned relocation as a measure of adaptation when climate change impacts are irreversible.</p>

<p>13.3. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.</p>	<p>13.3.1. Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary education curricula</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Tier III (Data not available)</p>	<p>13.3.1.i. Number of policymakers and practitioners active in promoting climate change mitigation, adaptation and impact reduction</p> <p>13.3.2.i. Annual number of policymakers and government officials trained on climate change mitigation, adaptation and impact reduction</p> <p>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</p> <p>13.3.2.iii. Communities are informed about and resilient to climate change</p> <p>13.3.2.iv. Number of awareness-raising initiatives with government and NGO collaboration</p>	<p>IEC strategies are in place and operational.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoDMR • MoEF • MoInf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFCCC • UNESCO • UNEP • WHO • WMO • FAO 	
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Goal 16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.								
7FYP national priority	Governance: Promote inclusive, transparent, accountable and effective democratic governance system and ensure justice for all.								
SDG target	SDG indicator(s)	Global tier (data status)	SDG national indicator(s)	Related 7FYP activities	FYP indicator(s), disaggregated by migratory status	National-level means of verification of data source and methodology	Lead ministry and division	International partner(s)	Summary
16.2. End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.	<p>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</p> <p>16.2.2. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</p>	<p>Tier II (Data partially available)</p> <p>Tier II (Data partially available)</p>	<p>16.2.1.i. National strategy in place to combat abuse, trafficking and all forms of exploitation of all children, including migrant children</p> <p>16.2.1.ii. Care arrangements for unaccompanied migrant children monitored regularly and guided by the best-interests-of-the-child principle.</p> <p>16.2.2.i. Percentage of human trafficking cases reported and resolved, with data disaggregated by gender</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of National Children Policy 2011 and The Children's Act 2013 Child-focused budget in place that includes services for children at risk and child-sensitive social protection Establishment of a child helpline Strong monitoring of the recruitment process Strict enforcement of laws and regulations Protection from and prevention of exploitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of the poor and disadvantaged that have access to information and legal aid Number of cases settled per annum through alternative dispute resolution, disaggregated by gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Report of the Information Commission Report of MoLJPA Police records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoHA MoLJPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNODC MoHA 	Disaggregated data on the actual number of trafficking victims and survivors may be difficult to gather.
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	Tier II (Data partially available)	16.10.2.i. 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 CoDs)	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.	Laws, rules, policies and agreements on migration are available upon request from BMET and Union Digital Centres.	Information request logbook and customer feedback	Molnf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Human Rights Commission MoFA Information Commission MoHA MoEWOE MoLJPA–LPAD 	Develop migration databases and migrant worker management information services with technical support from development partners.

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.								
SDG target	SDG indicator(s)	Global tier (data status)	SDG national indicator(s)	Related 7FYP activities	FYP indicator(s), disaggregated by migratory status	National-level means of verification of data source and methodology	Lead ministry and division	International partner(s)	Summary
17.3. Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.	17.3.2. Volume of remittances (in USD) as a proportion of total GDP	Tier I (Data readily available)	17.3.2.i. Remittances as a percentage of GDP	Reduction of remittance transfer costs and productive use of remittances	Remittances as a percentage of GDP (percentage of remittances utilized for investment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BFID • Bangladesh Bank: Annual Performance Review • Department of Cooperatives, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRD) • Ministry of Land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh Bank • BBS • MoEWOE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank • IOM • WHO • UNDP • UNFPA 	Productive use of remittances (e.g. investment in local development and on land)
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 17.16.1.ii. Number of development initiatives in partnership with the diaspora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoFA • PMO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>17.17. Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.</p>	<p>17.17.1. Amount committed (in USD) to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships</p>	<p>Tier III (Data not available)</p>	<p>17.17.1.i. Number of formal partnerships established with IOM, NGOs and civil society partners for assisted voluntary return</p>	<p>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.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMO • MoF – Economic Relations Division • NGO Affairs Bureau • MLGRD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank 	
<p>17.18. Provide capacity-building support to developing countries for data disaggregation (including by migratory status).</p>	<p>17.18.1. 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</p>	<p>Tier III (Data not available)</p>	<p>17.18.1.i. 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</p> <p>17.18.1.ii. Disaggregated data collected and published annually related to migrants' income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location</p>	<p>Develop a data repository system and monitoring and evaluation database with all output and outcome indicators for the 7FYP and SDGs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMET • BFID • Mineral Resources, Energy and Mineral Resources Division, Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources • Economic Relations Division, MoF • Finance Department, MoF • GED • ICT Division, Ministry of Science and Technology • Internal Resources Division, MoF • Local Government Division, MLGRD 	<p>Lead:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBS – SID 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOM • WHO • UNEP • UNDP • World Bank • UNFPA 	<p>The role of the BBS in authorizing administrative data and surveys, supported by other agencies involved in migration issues and remittances, would need to be institutionalizing.</p> <p>Migrant health indicators and monitoring of migrants' health should be part of national policies and work plans.</p>

						<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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			
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2.7. Additional recommendations for incorporating the national indicators into SDG and 7FYP implementation

The indicators in the previous section have been proposed for national-level implementation of the measuring and monitoring of progress towards SDG targets, as well as Government-set 7FYP targets, specifically on migration and development. The explicitly highlighted indicators will help the Government achieve its goals and at the same time report back better nationally and globally regarding 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 countries of destination for Bangladeshi workers and the United States Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report and country reports on human rights practices. It would be relevant to also monitor the statuses of and achievements under the indicators for 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.

- (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 7YFP 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 7YFP 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) Require greater collaboration with the Bangladesh Association of Recruiting Agencies on understanding of and reporting on the SDGs and the 7YFP.
- (m) 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.

2.7.1. Conclusion

The objective of the study was to review, compare, compile and propose migration-related indicators of SDG and 7FYP targets, so that progress against set targets can be monitored and reported. Based on the review of key policy documents of the Government, 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 towards migration-related SDG and 7FYP targets.

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda is an important milestone for global development. The role of overseas migration in development has been recognized in the 2030 Agenda through the 17 SDGs. Migration is an important area in the Government's national development strategies and plans, including the Five-Year Plans. The Government of Bangladesh continues to prioritize and mainstream migration as a development strategy in its national plans and initiatives. Migration is incorporated in the 7FYP, and 14 out of the 17 SDGs, including those with relevance to migration, are fully aligned with the 7FYP development results framework. 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 for better monitoring and reporting on targets, achievements and challenges on development related to migration.

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