

**Civil Society Stockholm Agenda on Including Migrants and migration
in post-2015 global and national development agendas
= Goals, Targets and *draft* Indicators =**

Stockholm Agenda Goals and Targets	Open-ended Working Group Goals and Targets (19 July)	Suggested Indicators for monitoring progress (draft, as per 24 September 2014)
Goal 1. Create jobs, sustainable livelihoods, and equitable growth		
Create and preserve decent work opportunities with social protection in countries of origin to make migration and re-migration an option instead of a necessity and mitigate brain drain		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of state labour and development ministries engaged in providing vocational training and job creation, with regular reporting on number and types of jobs created • Reduction in number of people forced to leave their countries of origin for lack of decent work and livelihoods • Increase in number of countries with laws and programmes that facilitate migrant and diaspora initiatives to create jobs in countries of origin, heritage and destination • Increase in number of facilities that enable returned migrants to borrow money at low cost, obtain credit or secure funding matched to their savings
Ensure that migrants enjoy decent working conditions and social protection that conform to international human rights and labour standards	Target 8.8 (under Goal 8 on Economic Growth) refers to the rights of all workers, including migrant workers and particularly women migrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of migrants enjoying equal wages for equal work relative to nationals • Increase in number of laws that allow migrant workers, including seasonal and temporary workers and domestic workers, to change employers on equal terms with nationals • Increase in number of bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements with measures that license and monitor labour brokers, recruiters and intermediaries with due process for complaints and enforceable penalties in cases of exploitation • Increase in number of countries that specifically ban the charging of migrant workers for recruitment fees • Increase in number of countries where migrants regardless of immigration status can exercise the right to form and participate in trade unions and other worker associations • Increase in number of human rights-based frameworks for circular migration and temporary migrant protection
Ensure portability of skills and benefits		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of agreements and implementing systems which recognize migrants' professional and vocational qualifications in countries of origin, heritage and destination • Increase in number of migrants covered by agreements on the portability of

		pensions, entitlements and accrued benefits
Goal 2. End poverty		
Reduce costs of labour migration, with priority to abolishing debt bondage and recruitment charges to migrant workers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements with measures that license and monitor labour brokers, recruiters and intermediaries with due process for complaints and enforceable penalties in cases of exploitation
Reduce the cost of sending remittances	Target 10c (under Goal 17, MOI) refers to the reduction in transaction costs of remittances and specifically addressing corridors with very high costs. It specifies the reduction to less than 3% of transaction costs, and elimination of remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average cost of sending remittances declines to less than 5% of the value of global remittance transactions by 2020, extending to all corridors by 2030 • Decrease in social costs of remittance floor by elimination of “labour export”, “kafala” (tied sponsorship), and other migration employment programs
Protect and promote private use of remittances for family and community development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of countries and local governments supporting development-oriented frameworks for private investment of remittances • Increase in number of migrants and their families with access to financial services beyond money transfers, such as financial literacy, credit and affordable insurance • Decrease in poverty index in countries and communities with high levels of emigration
Goal 3. Empower girls and women		
Provide access to social and legal protection and decent work to migrant women and girls, including domestic workers	Target 5.2 (under Goal 5 on Gender Equality) refers to women and girls’ trafficking and other forms of exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of countries that provide social protection of migrant women and girls regardless of immigration status, including access to adequate health care, social security, housing, justice and remedies, and protection from violence —without fear of reporting of immigration status to enforcement authorities • Increase in number of countries that have ratified and implemented ILO Convention 189 • Increase in number of countries that have enacted and applied gender-responsive policies without distinction between migrant and native-born women and girls
Goal 4. Provide quality education and lifelong learning		
Ensure migrants’ access to education, particularly for children who are migrants themselves or the children of migrants		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrolment, rights and privileges for migrants in primary and secondary schools are the same as for nationals without fear of reporting of immigration status to enforcement authorities • Increase in number of migrants enrolled in vocational and education programs

Goal 5. Ensure healthy lives		
Ensure migrants have access to adequate and quality health services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to public health care is the same for migrants as it is for nationals, with appropriate sensitivity to health issues associated with migration, including cultural and language differences • Increase in national laws and practices that respect migrants' right to health based on international standards, without fear of reporting of immigration status to enforcement authorities
Goal 6. Ensure good governance and effective institutions		
Ensure that all migrants have access to justice and due process equal to nationals		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of countries establishing and implementing laws which provide due process and remedies to migrants equal to nationals, regardless of immigration status • Increase in access by migrants to timely and affordable legal aid, regardless of their immigration status
End policies and programs that criminalize and detain migrants based on their migration status		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No immigration detention for children, pregnant migrant women or asylum-seekers • No deportation drives or repression in migrant communities • Increase in number of countries providing access to regularization programs or opportunities for voluntary repatriation • Increase in number of alternatives to detention of migrants
Increase participation and contribution of migrants in public policy planning and implementation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of migrant decision-makers in local and national governments • Increase in number of migrants and diaspora engaged in consultative councils in their countries of origin and heritage • Increase in the number of migrants voting from abroad
Ratify and implement core UN and ILO instruments		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of countries ratifying and implementing core UN and ILO instruments pertaining to migrants and refugees • Increase in number of national and sub-national laws and practices that are aligned to core UN and ILO instruments pertaining to migrants and refugees
Goal 7. Ensure stable and peaceful societies		
Increase public awareness of cultural, social and economic contributions of migrants and diaspora		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of government training programs and education institutions that have intercultural and non-discrimination presentations and materials in their curricula
Institutionalize mechanisms that embrace and integrate or reintegrate migrants and their families into their countries of origin, heritage and destination		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of "Know your rights" programs for migrants • Increase in number of countries with laws that prohibit discrimination in order to achieve social cohesion and promote human development • Increase in number of countries enacting laws and implementing processes that protect migrants and their families against abuse, xenophobia, violence

		<p>and related intolerance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase resources for social cohesion policies and programmes in countries of origin (pre-departure, post-return) and in countries of destination • Increase access for migrants to quality public services at levels equal to nationals • Increase in number and resources for reintegration policies and programmes in countries of origin
Goal 8. Create a global enabling environment for development with new partnerships		
Ensure that migrants and diaspora are engaged as partners in development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of countries with an office of diaspora whose governing board includes employers, diaspora organizations, migrant workers, civil society and financial partners • Increase in number of countries, both developed and developing, with legal frameworks and agreements that promote diaspora investment and their direct engagement in economic and social development • Increase number of projects in which diaspora, returnees or their families receive low-cost credit, matching funding and technical assistance for development activity with community, national or transnational scope • Increase in number of countries with policies that ensure meaningful participation of migrants and diaspora in processes concerning trade and loan policies that affect the ability of potential or returned migrants to make a living in their country of origin
Promote collaboration on and access to migration development data		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number and quality of information systems on migration, development and human security, disaggregated by gender and age • Increase in availability of suitable, reliable and disaggregated indicators and other sources and data to policy-makers, media and the public • Increase in number of credible actors, sources and information systems involved in data collection and analysis on migration and development
STAND-ALONE GOAL: Enlarge human security and human development benefits of migration		
Prevent and address international human trafficking and violence against migrants	Target 16.2 (under goal 16 on Peaceful Societies) calls for ending abuse exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of bilateral and regional agreements that engage countries of origin in measures to prevent human trafficking • Increase in number of governments and companies screening supply chains for forced labour and child labour and reporting on it • Increase in number of prosecutions of organized trafficking syndicates and traffickers, with stiffer sentences • Increase in number of countries with laws, programmes and budgets that specifically support identification, differentiation and referral for assistance and protection to refugees, asylum-seekers and others in need of international protection; women; children; victims of torture, trauma, human trafficking and violence—including migrants in crisis situations and

		<p>transit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of countries implementing protection-sensitive training for law enforcement personnel on the complexities of human trafficking, mixed migration flows and the human and labour rights of migrants regardless of immigration status • Increase in number of civil society organizations (including shelters) that have access to public funding and protection for their migrant protection and assistance activities
<p>Improve systemic responses to forced migration, including migrants uprooted by crisis and climate change</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of situations of migrants in crisis or transit in which government actors, international agencies and civil society collaborating to implement existing protection and assistance frameworks—such as UNHCR’s 10-Point Plan of Action for Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration and IOM’s Migration Crisis Operation Framework • Elaboration of a framework for response to migrants forced to move by climate change • Increase in number of international and regional initiatives to address forced migration that include burden sharing, confront conditions driving migration, and seek to create sustainable solutions for migrants that make migration and re-migration an option instead of a necessity • Increase in number of refugees benefitting from durable solutions (voluntary repatriation, resettlement or citizenship granted by host country) • Increase in number of refugees able to access labour migration channels for local integration, relocation and resettlement
<p>Facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, through enhanced international cooperation</p>	<p>Target 10.7 (under Goal 10 – Inequality) calls for the facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of national and bilateral policies that organize migration opportunities with respect for rights, labour market needs and drivers of migration, including family unity • Increase in number of mechanisms of practical cooperation among relevant government actors at all levels, international organizations and civil society that protect people on the move, especially refugees, children, victims of torture, trauma and human trafficking, and other vulnerable individuals • Increase in number of recommendations implemented and assessed as norms-based good practice in regional and global processes on governance of human mobility • Decrease in the number of international migrants reported to have died or disappeared on crossings of land and sea borders • Decrease in the number of migrants reported to have been trafficked or smuggled across international borders

<p>Reduce inefficiencies that generate large numbers of migrants lacking proper documentation</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase in number of countries providing regular migration channels for migrants and asylum-seekers along with regular status for their close family members and those of citizens, refugees and permanent residents• Increase in number of bilateral, regional and multilateral mobility agreements that address labour market gaps with mechanisms that are transparent, consistent with international standards—including worker protections, portability of pensions and accrued benefits—and enforceable• Increase in number and matching of work visas for foreign workers of all skill levels, with labour and social protections equal to those afforded to native workers doing the same work• Increase in number of countries with policies and measures to prevent those migrants already present in the territory from falling into irregular status• Increase in the number of countries providing pathways for undocumented migrants to regularize their status, contributing to a two-thirds reduction, between 2015 and 2030, in number of the undocumented migrants
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