

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT

National Framework to Measure the Progress and Contribution of Migration towards Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

2024



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Abbreviations

CBSL – Central Bank of Sri Lanka

DCS – Department of Census and Statistics

DIE – Department of Immigration and Emigration

GCM – Global Compact for Migration

GoSL – Government of Sri Lanka

HIES – Household Income and Expenditure Survey

IAC – Inter-Agency Committee

ILO – International Labour Organization

IOM – International Organization for Migration

IOMDF – IOM Development Fund

IPS – Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka

LFS – Labour Force Survey

MFA – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MoL&FE – Ministry of Labour and Foreign Employment

MOFA – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MSMP – Migration & SDGs Monitoring Platform

SDCSL – Sustainable Development Council of Sri Lanka

SDG – Sustainable Development Goal

SLBFE – Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment

UN – United Nations

1. Introduction

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were formally adopted by world leaders at the historic United Nations (UN) Summit in September 2015 and came into effect on 1 January 2016. One of the most significant innovations to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the recognition of migration. A number of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets either directly or indirectly relate to migration. The centre-piece for migration in the 2030 Agenda is target 10.7 under goal 10 'Reduce inequality in and among countries', calling to 'facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.'

Building on this momentum, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM) was adopted by UN Member States at the Intergovernmental Conference in Marrakesh in 2018 and subsequently endorsed by the UN General Assembly. The GCM serves as the first intergovernmental framework dedicated exclusively to migration governance, aligning closely with the 2030 Agenda by emphasizing data-driven policymaking, well-managed migration policies, and the protection of migrant rights.

With the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) adopting the 2030 Agenda in 2016, the need for reliable, comprehensive, and up-to-date migration data has become increasingly critical. In 2018, the GoSL also adopted the GCM at the Inter-governmental Conference in Marrakesh intending to enhance migration governance by ensuring horizontal and vertical policy coherence across all sectors and levels of government. Implementing the GCM in Sri Lanka is crucial for protecting the safety, dignity, human rights, and fundamental freedoms of all migrants—both inward and outward. It also aims to address their needs and capacities, ensure their inclusion in humanitarian and development assistance frameworks, combat xenophobia, racism, and discrimination, and strengthen migration governance.

To meet these commitments, the government is required to monitor progress toward achieving migration-related SDG targets and its obligations under the GCM. However, migration data in Sri Lanka remains fragmented, outdated, and dispersed across multiple institutions, posing significant challenges for policymakers and practitioners.

Recognizing these challenges, the Sustainable Development Council of Sri Lanka (SDCSL) together with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for Sri Lanka and the Maldives, has collaborated to implement a project titled '*Tracking the Progress on Sri Lanka's Migration- Related Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Assessing the Contribution of Migration towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*'. This project seeks to address data gaps by establishing a sustainable mechanism to monitor progress on migration-related SDG targets while assessing migration's contribution to the national development process. As part of this initiative, a centralized platform referred to as the *Migration and SDG Monitoring Platform (MSMP)* is being developed to consolidate migration-related data.

A key output of the project is the report, the *National Framework to Measure the Progress and Contribution of Migration towards Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. This report provides a structured approach to tracking progress, identifying data gaps, and ensuring evidence-based policymaking for migration governance in alignment with the country's commitments under the 2030 Agenda and the Global Compact for Migration (GCM).

This report aims to:

- Map national migration data to SDGs monitoring requirements
- Identify data gaps and propose proxy indicators.
- Develop a framework to measure migration's contribution to SDGs in Sri Lanka.

Funded by the IOM Development Fund (IOMDF), the project supports the GoSL's efforts toward data-driven, evidence-based policymaking for migration management, in line with the country's commitments to global frameworks such as the 2030 Agenda and the GCM. To facilitate this, the SDCSL, with support from IOM, established an Inter-Agency Committee (IAC) on 27 February 2024. Co-convened by the Director General of SDCSL and the Chief of Mission of IOM, the IAC provides industry-specific insights, strategic advice, and guidance on project implementation. The IAC comprises representatives from key government institutions, each bringing extensive experience and expertise.

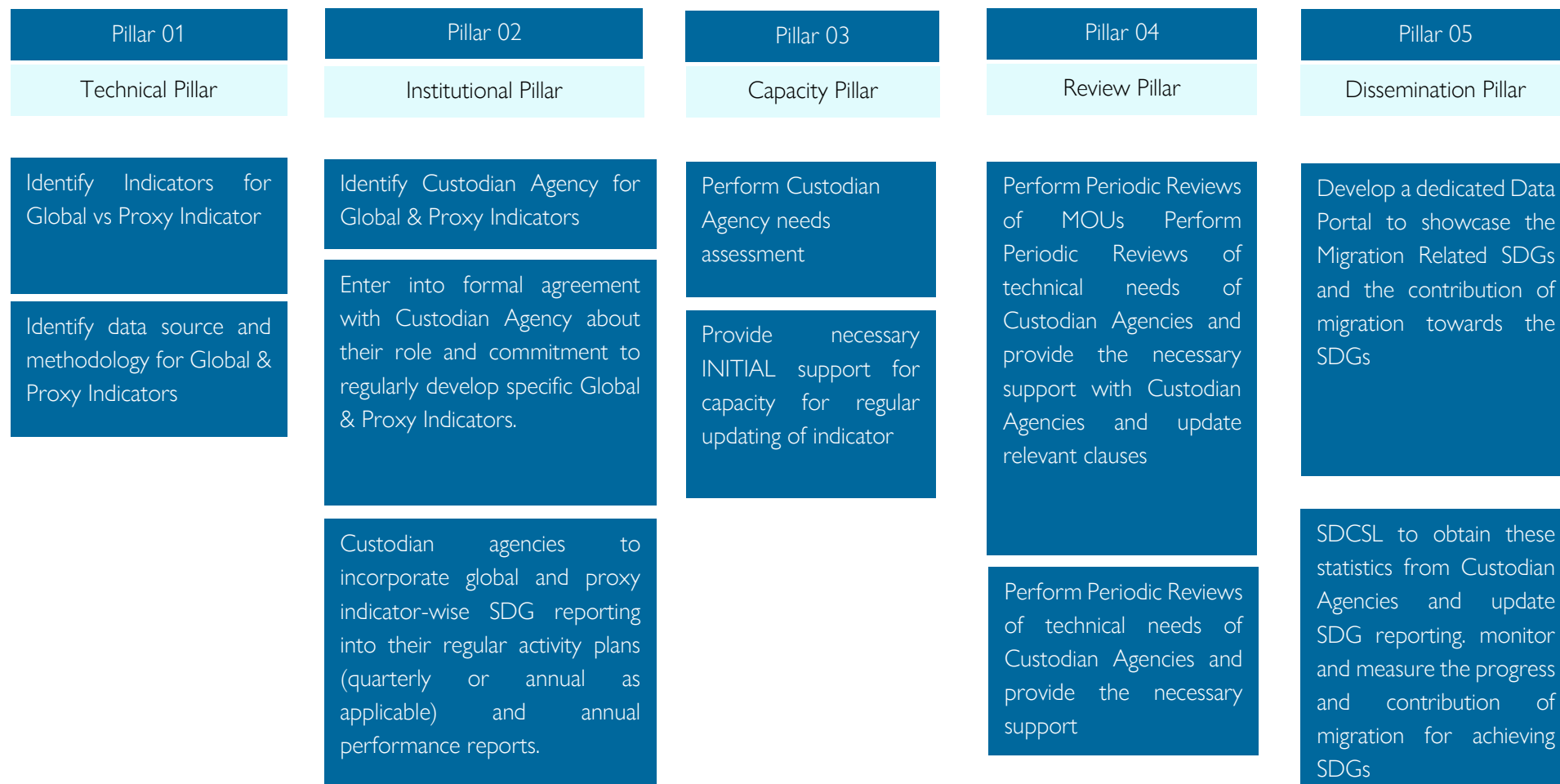
2. Design of the National Framework

To develop a structured approach for tracking migration's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the IPS supported a comprehensive mapping exercise. This exercise aimed to align national migration data with SDGs monitoring requirements, propose national targets, and identify relevant proxy indicators where global indicators were not applicable to Sri Lanka. As a foundation for this mapping, the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) National Implementation Committee, established in 2021, identified GCM Objectives 1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 18, 20, and 21 as priority areas for Sri Lanka. Based on these objectives, relevant SDGs were mapped, and national proxy indicators were introduced where necessary to ensure a context-specific approach to measuring progress. This report presents the resulting National Framework for Measuring Migration's Contribution to the SDGs in Sri Lanka, providing a structured methodology to assess migration's role in sustainable development and support evidence-based policymaking.

Figure 1: Linking GCM priority objectives to SDGs



The overall National Framework is designed based on five pillars:



3. Mapping of GCM Objectives to SDGs

GCM Objective	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Current Status
GCM Objective 1: Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies.	10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	Proxy Indicators Deaths of Sri Lankan Overseas in 2022 was 527 Repatriation of remains of Sri Lankan deceased overseas in 2022 was 250 Buried/cremated overseas with the consent of the Next of Kin (NoK) was 277 Transfer of Consular Death Certificates to NoKs was 324
		10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin	Total number of refugees and asylum seekers in 2023 was 563
	17.18 By 2020, capacity-building support was enhanced to developing countries, including least developed countries and small island developing states, significantly increasing the availability of high-quality, timely, and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location, and other relevant characteristics	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Not considered in the context of this framework as they are aggregate level indicators.
		17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Not considered in the context of this framework as they are aggregate level indicators.
GCM Objective 3:	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources,	1.4.1 Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services	Proxy Indicators Health Worker Density, per 1000 population in 2022 Physicians – 0.01 Dental surgeons – 0.07 Midwives/nurses – 2.69 Pharmacists – 0.17

GCM Objective	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Current Status
Provide adequate and timely information at all stages of migration.	appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance		Pass Rate of Students in Technical Education & Training was 53% in 2021 Proportion of individuals (aged 5-69) using smartphones to connect to the internet/ emails was 79.9% in 2023 Telephone Penetration per 100 persons Fixed Lines – 10.5 Including Cellular Phones- 142
		1.4.2 Proportion of the total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	Proxy Indicator Percentage distribution of households owned any land/lands by sector in 2019 Total -88.1 Urban-87.1 Rural -91.7 Estate -43.8
	5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Proxy Indicator Percentage distribution of device used to connect to internet/email household population (aged 5-69 years) in 2023 Desktop/ laptop – 18% Smart Phone- 79.7% Tablet Computer- 1.4% Mobile Phones – 0.9%
	10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the	10.7.2 Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people	Not considered in the context of this framework as they are aggregate level indicators.

GCM Objective	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Current Status
	implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	Proxy Indicators 1. Deaths of Sri Lankan Overseas in 2022 was 527 2. Repatriation of remains of Sri Lankan deceased overseas in 2022 was 250 3. Buried/cremated overseas with the consent of the Next of Kin (NoK) was 277 4. Transfer of Consular Death Certificates to NoKs was 324
		10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin	Total number of refugees and asylum seekers in 2023 was 563
	16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	No cases of murder, abduction, disappearance, detention, or torture of journalists were reported in 2020 and 2021
		16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Not considered in the context of this framework as they are aggregate level indicators.
	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely, and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Not considered in the context of this framework as they are aggregate level indicators.
		17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by the source of funding	Not considered in the context of this framework as they are aggregate level indicators.

GCM Objective	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Current Status
	status, disability, geographic location, and other characteristics relevant in national contexts		
GCM Objective 6: Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work	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	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered 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	Proportion of ever-partnered 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 16.6% in 2016 (DHS Survey) 14.5% in 2019 (Women's Well-being Survey)
	5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age, and location	1. In the Age group of 15 years and above, proportion of time spent in a day on unpaid domestic and care work, for women and men (as % of 24-hour day) in Sri Lanka were reported 25.4% and 6.8% respectively in 2017 2. Economically inactive population by gender in 2023 (Proxy Indicator) Total- 8,898,161 Male- 2,521,164 (28.3%) Female - 6,376,997 (71.7%)
	8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises,	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by Sector and sex	Proportion of informal employment in total employment was 67.7 in 2023

GCM Objective	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Current Status
	including through access to financial services		
	8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities	Unemployment rate was 4.7% in 2023
	8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking, and prohibit and eliminate the worst forms of child labor, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labor, by sex and age	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor was 1% in 2016
	8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labor rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Level of national compliance with labor rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) – observation value was 3.13 in 2022 (In this indicator 0 represents the best possible score and 10 the worst) Collective Bargaining Coverage Rate was 3.2 in 2019
	10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	To be computed
		10.7.2 Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people	Not considered in the context of this framework as they are aggregate level indicators.
	16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age, and form of exploitation	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population was 0.07 in 2021

GCM Objective	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Current Status
	17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring	Not Available
GCM Objective 10: Prevent, combat, and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration	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	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered 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 the form of violence, and by age	Proportion of ever-partnered 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 i. 16.6% in 2016 (DHS Survey) ii. 14.5% in 2019 (Women's Well-being Survey)
		5.2.2 Proportion of 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 place of occurrence	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months was 0.4% in 2019
	8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking, and secure the prohibition	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labor, by sex and age	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor was 1% in 2016

GCM Objective	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Current Status
	and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms		
	10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	To be computed
		10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	Proxy Indicators 1. Deaths of Sri Lankan Overseas in 2022 was 527 2. Repatriation of remains of Sri Lankan deceased overseas in 2022 was 250 3. Buried/cremated overseas with the consent of the Next of Kin (NoK) was 277 4. Transfer of Consular Death Certificates to NoKs was 324
	16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age, and form of exploitation	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population was 0.07 in 2021
	16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Data not available
	17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and	17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring	Data not available

GCM Objective	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Current Status
	reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts		
GCM Objective 11: Manage borders in an integrated, secure, and coordinated manner	9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Proxy Indicators Sea Transport: Container Throughput- 6,862,184 TEUs in 2022 Air Transport: Total inbound and outbound cargo movements -166,969 tonnes in 2022 Percentage Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Air Ports - 98.34% Percentage Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Sea Ports - 1.66%
	9.A: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Proxy Indicator Granting of Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA) at the ports for foreigners who arrive online without obtaining ETA - 6,494 in 2022
	10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.2 Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people	Not considered in the context of this framework as they are aggregate level indicators.
	16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent	Data not available

GCM Objective	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Current Status
		authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	
	16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Data not available
	17.16: Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Not considered in the context of this framework as they are aggregate level indicators.
	17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring	Data not available
GCM Objective 18: Invest in skills development and	3.C: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed	3. c.1 Health worker density and distribution	Health Worker Density, per 1000 population in 2022 i. Physicians – 0.01 ii. Dental surgeons – 0.07 iii. Midwives/nurses – 2.69

GCM Objective	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Current Status
facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications, and competencies	countries and small island developing States		iv. Pharmacists – 0.17
	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	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Proportion of Youth and Adults with Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Skills in 2022 Total - 36% Youth - 72.5% Adults -32.18%
	4.B: By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	Proxy Indicator Number of Undergraduate Scholarship Opportunities granted through the Ministry of Higher Education – 32 in 2021 Number of Postgraduate Scholarship Opportunities granted through the Ministry of Higher Education – 74 in 2021
	8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation, and persons with disabilities	Mean monthly gross salary of monthly earners – Rs. 51,327 Mean monthly gross salary of daily earners- Rs. 28,436
	8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	Proportion of the youth not in employment, education, or training was 18.1 in 2022

GCM Objective	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Current Status
	10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	To be computed
	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships; data, monitoring and accountability	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	Data not available
	17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Not considered in the context of this framework as they are aggregate level indicators.
GCM Objective 20:	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources,	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	Proxy Indicator Percentage distribution of households owned any land/lands by sector in 2019 i. Total -88.1 ii. Urban-87.1 Rural -91.7 Estate -43.8

GCM Objective	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Current Status
Promote faster, safer, and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants	appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance		
	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider	Proxy Indicator Value of Transactions using Common Electronic Fund Transfer Switch- LKR 827,105.1 Bn in 2022
	10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	To be computed
		10.7.2 Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people	Not considered in the context of this framework as they are aggregate level indicators.
	10.C: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10. c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Proxy Indicator Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted based on selected corridors Qatar - 2.14% UAE – 2.52% Oman – 3.28% Saudi Arabia – 2.95% Singapore – 3.53%
	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Proxy Indicators Receipt of foreign remittances was USD 3.8 billion in 2023
	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, publicprivate and civil society partnerships, building on the experience	17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure	Data not available

GCM Objective	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Current Status
	and resourcing strategies of partnerships; data, monitoring and accountability		
	17.18. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring	Data not available
GCM Objective 21: Cooperate in facilitating dignified safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims, and the poor and the vulnerable	Proportion of Population Covered by Social Protection Floors/Systems was 42.9% in 2019
	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services	Proxy Indicators 1.Health Worker Desity, per 1000 population in 2022 i. Physicians – 0.01 ii. Dental surgeons – 0.07 iii. Midwives/nurses – 2.69 iv. Pharmacists – 0.17 2.Pass Rate of Students in Technical Education & Training was 53% in 2021

GCM Objective	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Current Status
			3.Proportion of individuals (aged 5-69) using smartphones to connect to the internet/ emails was 79.9% in 2023 4.Telephone Penetration per 100 persons i. Fixed Lines – 10.5 ii. Including Cellular Phones- 142
		1.4.2 Proportion of the total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	Proxy Indicators Percentage distribution of households owned any land/lands by sector in 2019 i. Total -88.1 ii. Urban-87.1 iii. Rural -91.7 iv. Estate -43.8
	10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	
		10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination.	Proxy Indicators 1. Deaths of Sri Lankan Overseas in 2022 was 527 2. Repatriation of remains of Sri Lankan deceased overseas in 2022 was 250 3. Buried/cremated overseas with the consent of the Next of Kin (NoK) was 277 4. Transfer of Consular Death Certificates to NoKs was 324
	16.B: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a	Proxy Indicators The number of complaints made by migrant workers in 2020 was 5,130 (Proxy Indicator)

GCM Objective	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Current Status
		ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	
	16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority was 98.9% in 2019
	17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Not considered in the context of this framework as they are aggregate level indicators.

Source: Authors' compilation

4. National Proxy Indicators

In cases where sufficient national data was unavailable to report on the global indicators, national proxy indicators were identified to provide a more accurate and context-specific measurement of progress:

Global SDG Indicator	Proxy Indicator	Data Source	Custodian Agency
1.4.1: Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services.	P1.4.1_1 Density of Medical Officers, per 1000 population	Medical Statistics Unit, Ministry of Health as cited in CBSL, 2023	Ministry of Health
	P1.4.1_2 Pass Rate of Students in Technical Education & Training	Department of Technical Education and Training (DTET, 2022).	Department of Technical Education and Training
	P1.4.1_3 Technical Education and Training	LFS, DCS (2023)	DCS
	P1.4.1_4 Telephone Penetration	Annual Report, CBSL (2023)	CBSL
1.4.2: Proportion of the total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with documentation and rights recognized.	P1.4.2_1 Percentage distribution of households owned any land/lands and sector	HIES (DCS)	DCS
4.b.1: Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	P4.b.1_1: Number of Undergraduate Scholarship Opportunities granted through the Ministry of Higher Education	Ministry of Higher Education	Ministry of Higher Education
	P4.b.1_2: Number of Postgraduate Scholarship Opportunities granted through the Ministry of Higher Education		
5.2.1. The proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual, or	P. 5.2.1_1: Returnee Women Accessing Shelter and Protection Services as a share of total women departures	SLBFE	SLBFE

Global SDG Indicator	Proxy Indicator	Data Source	Custodian Agency
psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by the form of violence, and by age.	P.5.2.1_2:Women Experiencing Violence During Recruitment Processes as a proportion of total women departures	SLBFE	SLBFE
5.2.2.. The proportion of 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 place of occurrence.	P. 5.2.2._1 Proportion of Female Migrant Workers Reporting Abuse by Employers or Recruitment Agents as a share of total complaints	SLBFE	SLBFE
	P. 5.2.2._2: Proportion of Female Migrant Workers Repatriated Due to Exploitation or Abuse	SLBFE	SLBFE
5.4.1. The proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age, and location.	P. 5.4.1._1Economically inactive population due to household activities as a share of Total economically inactive population	Annual Report, CBSL (2023)	CBSL
5.b.1. Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex.	P5.b.1_1: Percentage distribution of devices used to connect to internet/email household population (aged 5-69 years) by sex and sector-2023	LFS	DCS
8.5.1. Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation, and persons with disabilities	P8.5.1_1:Average monthly salary of monthly earners.	LFS	DCS
	P8.5.1_2:Average monthly salary of daily earners.		
8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider	P8.10.2_1 Value of Transactions using Common Electronic Fund Transfer Switch	Annual Report, CBSL	CBSL

Global SDG Indicator	Proxy Indicator	Data Source	Custodian Agency
9.a.1. Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	P9.a.1_1 No. of ETA granted at the ports for foreigners who arrive without online ETA .	DIE, Performance Report (2023)	DIE
10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination.	P10.7.3_1 No. of Sri Lankans died abroad (as reported to the Consular Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)).	Administrative data of MOFA as reported in the Annual Progress Report of MOFA	MOFA
10.7.4: Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin.	P_10.7.4_1: Total number of refugees and asylum seekers by country of origin	Administrative data from the Department of Immigration and Emigration (DIE)	DIE
10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	P10.c.1_1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted based on selected corridors	The World Bank, Remittance Prices Worldwide	CBSL/ IPS
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	P16.3.1_1 Total number of complaints reported by migrant workers in countries of destination	SLBFE Administrative Data	SLBFE
	P16.3.1_2 Total number of complaints reported by Sri Lankans in countries of destination	MOFA Administrative Data	MOFA
16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	P16.9.1_1 Number of children born abroad whose birth was registered in Sri Lanka	MOFA Administrative Data	MOFA

Global SDG Indicator	Proxy Indicator	Data Source	Custodian Agency
16.10.1: Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists, and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months.	P16.10.1_1 Report on the Murder, Abduction, Disappearance, Detention and Torture of Journalists	Crime Intelligence Analysis and Prevention Division, Sri Lanka Police	Sri Lanka Police
	P16.10.1_2 Number of the Murder, Abduction, Disappearance, Detention, and Torture of Human Rights Advocates reported		
16.b.1: Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	P16.b.1_1 Number of migrant workers reporting harassment in countries of destination	SLBFE Administrative Data	SLBFE
17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources	P17.3.1_1 Receipt of foreign remittances in USD billion	CBSL, Annual Report	CBSL

Source: Authors' compilation.

5. Way Forward

Migration is intricately linked to several key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), influencing both challenges and opportunities for development. By effectively addressing these dynamics, countries can enhance their ability to meet SDGs targets while promoting social and economic inclusion. Integrating migration into SDGs strategies is essential for fostering equitable and sustainable progress. Given that migrants are often vulnerable to discrimination and exclusion, migration considerations must be embedded in all aspects of SDG implementation, in line with the global commitment to "leave no one behind." For instance, SDGs targets related to education and health cannot be fully achieved without acknowledging migrant populations, such as migrant children, who represent a significant segment of the global population (IOM, 2018).

Against this backdrop, this report identifies 30 key SDG indicators within nine selected SDGs, aligned with Sri Lanka's migration priorities and the eight GCM objectives. For each of these 30 migration-specific indicators, the report provides:

- Updated data
- A methodology for reporting, and
- A designated custodian agency responsible for regular updates.

Where direct data is unavailable, proxy indicators have been proposed, along with methodologies and custodian agencies to ensure continuous monitoring.

Bringing together global indicators and proxy indicators under one structured approach, this report presents a National Framework for tracking and monitoring migration's contribution to SDGs implementation in Sri Lanka. The framework also outlines capacity-building measures for relevant institutions, ensuring the regular updating of migration-related SDGs targets, indicators, and proxy indicators. Additionally, it emphasizes the institutionalization of documentation processes, ensuring knowledge retention even as personnel change over time.

The ultimate objective is to establish a sustainable system for tracking Sri Lanka's progress on migration-related SDG targets and maximizing migration's contribution to national development.

This report provides a concise overview of the National Framework, extracted from the full report titled:

'National Framework to Measure the Progress and Contribution of Migration Towards Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)'.



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