

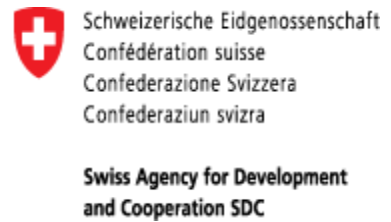
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Human Rights Indicators for Migrants in Mexico: National Consultation Report

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Human Rights Indicators for Migrants in Mexico: National Consultation Report*

Rodolfo Córdova Alcaraz[†]

Abstract

Migration-related policies have been traditionally dissociated from indicators that measure their impact on the wellbeing of migrant individuals, families and communities. This is mostly explained by the fact that their underlying framework prioritizes management over outcomes. Additionally, migratory information systems have been setup to collect data on the number of people who travel between countries or those who already live in their destination countries. This prevents an effective assessment of how the policies and the resources allocated to their implementation work to ensure migrants' human rights. The purpose of this report is to showcase some indicators with a human rights approach which the Mexican Government has agreed to mainstream in its migration information and statistics system, under the mandate of the Special Migration Program. These indicators focus on the right to education, health care and work; they are the result of an open discussion developed at the Advisory Board on Migration Policies within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, with the participation of civil society organizations and multilateral agencies. If mainstreamed as migration policy measurement tools, these indicators are expected to set a relevant global precedent to promote the positioning of migrants at the center stage of governmental actions.

Key words: Indicators, human rights, migration policy, data and information, multi-stakeholder actions, Mexico.

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Executive Summary

Migrants often face difficulties in exercising their rights in terms of the free access to public services, including education and health care. Taking this into account, the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) proposed indicators in three fields to measure the progress of this population group's wellbeing based on country-implemented policies. The indicators proposed by KNOMAD involve education, health care and work. As one of the main countries around the world experiencing the full spectrum of migration (origin, transit, destination, return and mixed flows), Mexico was selected to start identifying the feasibility of the 243 KNOMAD-developed indicators.

For the first time, Mexico has a Special Migration Program in place which facilitates the development of a national migration information and statistics system based on which migrant human rights indicators can be built. Currently, Mexico has several tools that collect useful information to measure the impact of government actions on people's wellbeing and not only government management, as is the case now. In other words, data contained in available recurrent surveys and administrative registers can be extracted with hard work to translate them into human rights indicators that could inform policy design.

In order to identify the feasibility of building indicators with the information available, a consultation was conducted in May of this year within the Advisory Council on Migration Policy dependent upon the Ministry of Internal Affairs. This document summarizes the most relevant issues in such discussion and is a supplement to the discussion guidance report used for the National Consultation, titled *Human Rights Indicators for Migrants in Mexico: What We Have and Where We Are Heading*.

The report provides an overview of the current context of migration in Mexico, focusing specifically on information gathering and recommendations made on the matter by United Nations Committees. Subsequently, it introduces key issues that emerged during the National Consultation, which were attended by government agencies, international bodies and civil society organizations. Some noteworthy issues include the relevance of identifying the group of migrants on which the indicators will be based, taking into account that the specific features of population groups need the same type of adjustments in surveys and registers. Other issues discussed include potential and existing information sources, data collection and system integration approaches, and the synchronization of standards and procedural rules.

A proposal of 11 KNOMAD indicators adapted to the national context can be found below. They have been developed hand in hand with the Migration Policy Unit –the agency in charge of designing and coordinating the country's migration policy– prior to the consultation and subject to initial discussions. The indicators deal with education (3), health care (4) and work (4). To finalize, the next steps after the National Consultation will be identified, along with recommendations to the Mexican Government to advance in the development of human rights indicators.

One of the findings of the National Consultation is that in spite of policy progress made by the Mexican Government, it is currently impossible to develop rights-based indicators. To do this, a fundamental step is required: developing an inventory on existing information sources about migrants, including disaggregated information about the type of data gathered and their features, a substantive universe and methodological soundness.

One of such efforts is led by the Migration Policy Unit, the Mexican agency in charge of designing and coordinating actions on this matter. The consultation prepared a questionnaire that has been shared among governmental agencies to identify what type of information is currently collected by surveys

and/or administrative records held by such agencies, as well as the disaggregation variables used. This is a long-term process and requires adequate coordination with systematic monitoring actively engaging public administration bodies, civil society organizations and the academia.

Key recommendations from the consultation are:

- Create a migration information and statistic system.
- Make space to identify, systematize, and address existing access barriers to certain services.
- Pay special attention to irregular migrants.
- Introduce data from human rights, academic, and civil society organizations to the migration information and statistic system.
- Protect migrant rights and confidentiality during data collection processes.
- Include indicators developed within the framework of Mexico's Post-2015 Development Agenda.

These recommendations benefited from the inputs not only of governmental agencies in the three levels but also from public human rights institutions, the academia and the civil society; considering individual privacy and respecting their confidentiality, especially considering information gathering of irregular migrants. Additionally, more space is required to identify, systematize and address access barriers to certain services that translate into rights, particularly at the state and municipal levels.

1. Introduction

In today's world, over 1 billion people live in communities different from those in which they were born. Of those, 232 million do so in a different country. In general, the lack of information regarding migrants causes the rise of xenophobic concepts and policies, which tend to result in discrimination, exclusion, and even criminalization. Migrants find themselves in vulnerable situations, as shown by recent events in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, and Latin America. This creates the need to work collaboratively so as to help improve the living conditions and existing perceptions concerning migrants.

Migrant people, families, and communities are often neglected in government data. This certainly does not mean the lack of statistics for this group, which are present. Rather, existing statistics usually emerge from tools or instruments primarily designed to collect data about this group in particular, and not the general population, which precludes capturing data on access to human rights by this population group. In turn, these instruments tend to focus on measuring people who reside in a certain country (stock), or who move between countries (flows), but not, precisely, on the living and working conditions of migrants.

During the past two decades, there has been progress in the production of statistics regarding migration. However, there is scarce quantitative and qualitative information regarding migrant living conditions which includes policy impact on their wellbeing and human rights compliance. For this reason, KNOMAD bases its work on the methodology to develop human rights indicators prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), in order to develop a set of indicators (243) for migrants, with an initial focus on three rights: education, health, and labor.

The names of the indicators and the way in which they are informed vary depending on the country's context and existing capacities. This is why KNOMAD has selected two cases to begin to identify the feasibility of creating indicators that will serve to measure the impact of government actions from a human rights perspective. Mexico is one of the countries selected based on three relevant factors. First, that there is political will to launch a process of this magnitude; second, the existence of a relevant policy framework that can facilitate information gathering to develop the indicators; and third, the existence of

statistical information from polls and administrative records that can aid in the process. A noteworthy example is the Special Migration Program 2014 – 2018 (*Programa Especial de Migración, PEM*), aimed at materializing in public policy actions what has been established in policy frameworks, including human rights-related issues. At the same time, the PEM coordinates public administration's efforts based on a multisectoral approach and on the human security principle. Another example is the National Human Rights Program 2014 – 2018, for which objective number 6 is to systematize human rights information expected to strengthen public policies. In this Program, Mexico's Ministry of Internal Affairs (*Secretaría de Gobernación, SEGOB*) recognizes that "the commitment of the Mexican State to periodically inform the fulfillment of human rights that are embodied in the international treaties it has signed implies the need to develop information and implementing a human rights indicator system."³

This document, the second under the pilot launched by KNOMAD, is a supplement to the one prepared for the National Consultation discussion carried out on May 7, 2015, organized jointly by KNOMAD and the Working Group about Information and Budget of the Migration Policy Advisory Board of the SEGOB (CCSEGOB). The document is structured in four parts and begins assessing the national context with regards to information and migration. It then briefly describes the process following the preparation of the base document leading to the consultation, particularly the work carried out with the UPM before the process. Subsequently, the document introduces some of the indicators discussed, taking as a basis potential information source(s); the collection method and frequency; and the technical consistency of the ratio (the basis of calculation and interpretation), among others. Finally, it introduces a series of general recommendations and suggestions regarding possible steps to follow in order to build useful indicators that can measure policy impacts on the lives of migrants in Mexico.

2. Mexico's Migration Context

Mexico has been one of the most active countries in the multilateral setting with regards to migration. The country has launched actions at global and regional scales, including activities related to migrants' human rights⁴. Additionally, it promoted the creation of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, which it has already signed and ratified. This drive has also meant an impact at the public policy level, where several steps have been taken to fulfill the nation's international obligations with regards to migrant human rights. Some of them are the Migration Act of 2011, establishing several boards on the matter, introducing the subject in the National Development Plan, and creating the PEM. More information on the subject matter can be found in the base document developed for the National Consultation.

But despite this progress, actions have not translated into direct impacts on the day-to-day life of migrants, their families, and communities, or in changing the perceptions concerning migrants. For example, data from 2010 reveal that 41% of Mexicans believe that the human rights of migrants are not

³ Ministry of Internal Affairs (2014) *National Human Rights Program 2014 – 2018*. Available at: http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5343071&fecha=30/04/2014 (Site accessed on May 30, 2015)

⁴ Some examples of this have been the government's efforts to create the Special Bureau regarding migrant human rights under the United Nations at the end of the 1990s; Consultative Opinion 18, regarding the Legal Condition and Rights of Undocumented Migrants, issued by the Inter-American Court on Mexico's petition in 2003; the promotion of a High Level Dialogue regarding International Migration and Development; and the World Forum on International Migration and Development, where Mexico was host in 2010; among others.

respected in Mexico; 67% feel that migrants cause social divisions.⁵ This data signals the existence of an extensive and deeply-rooted problem regarding the appraisal of migration.

The indicators embodied in public policy instruments –such as the programs stemming from the PND, the budgetary program indicators, and those part of the Performance Evaluation System (SED)– as well as existing statistics on the subject matter fail to grasp the complete scope of the actions beyond a management approach. On the one hand, most of the indicators represented in the SED and in the budget programs related to migration are limited to displaying management and process actions. This is added to the fact that rights-based indicators developed by the programs stemming from the PND have not reported substantive progress in terms of impact. For detailed information, see the base document prepared for the National Consultation.

Information development processes have been scattered. On the one hand, there are public policy information sources (mentioned in the previous paragraph), and on the other, different polls and administrative records that capture or can capture information regarding migrants. This issue was identified by the Committee for the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families in the final Observations of the Committee in 2011, which expressed concern for:

The lack of systematic collection of disaggregated data regarding migrants, in particular concerning undocumented migrant workers in the southern border, and the fact that information provided by the state for undocumented migrant workers refers to those guarded at migrant stations, who have later been repatriated or deported. Likewise, concern has been expressed about existing asymmetries regarding data collection: for example, there are migrant death records in the northern border, but such data is lacking for the southern border⁶.

This resulted in the recommendation by the Committee that Mexico should:

Adopt the measures required to establish a national migration information system in order to have an improved characterization of migration flows and better policy design. In addition, it recommends that said database take into account all of the Convention's aspects, and that it includes detailed data about the situation of all migrant workers. The Committee encourages member States to compile information and statistics disaggregated by sex, age, nationality and reasons for admission, transit and departure from the country.⁷

The above is recognized in the Special Migration Program, which mentions that “despite progress in mainstreaming migration studies (almost 70 academic study centers and governmental institutes) and the building of specialized statistical sources [...] there is no information system in place for the ongoing monitoring of migration, including the engagement of different stakeholders and, in particular, the inclusion of migration-related criteria and considerations in policy design, execution, and evaluation.”⁸ For this reason, it proposes the creation of a national migration information and statistic system

⁵ Ministry of Internal Affairs (2015) *National Human Rights Program 2014 – 2018*. Available at: http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5343071&fecha=30/04/2014 (Site accessed on May 30, 2015)

⁶ Committee for the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers (2011). *Examination of the reports presented by the States with regards to article 74 of the Convention. Final observations of the Committee for the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Mexico (CMW/C/MEX/CO/2)*. Available at: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cmw/docs/co/CMW.C.MEX.CO.2_sp.pdf (site accessed on May 30, 2015)

⁷ Loc. Cit.

⁸ Ministry of Internal Affairs (2015) *Special Migration Program 2014 – 2018*. Available at: http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5343074&fecha=30/04/2014 (Site accessed May 30, 2015)

disaggregated by sex, nationality, ethnic origin, and age, among others. Based on the Program, the areas responsible for this system are in charge of all the branches and units that are part of the PEM, which must be led by the Migration Policy Unit.

This system gained far more relevance as of August, 2014, when the Mexican Government began operating the Southern Border Program, the basic focus of which is, in practice, detaining and deporting irregular migrants in transit, and even some that already reside in the country's southern border states. This is shown by the number of people detained and deported since August, 2014, the highest in the past eight years,⁹ following an agreement between the United States Secretary of Homeland Security and Mexico's Ministry of Internal Affairs. This increase is the result not only of the operational deployment of the National Migration Institute, but also of other authorities, clearly violating the provisions of the Migration Law. According to information provided by migrants, civil organizations, and off-the-record reports by federal public administration officials, detentions are carried out by federal, state, and municipal officials, something which is forbidden by Law. The only authority with the right to detain is the INM. In a context of intensified security controls, having a statistical information system to assess policy impacts from a human rights perspective, and based on indicators created under this framework, is not only important, but urgent.

Developing such a system becomes even more relevant when reviewing indicator progress under the programs derived from the National Development Plan. While many report no progress, some even lack a baseline. In other words, the minimum standard to measure the programs' progress has not even been defined. Refer to the base document for National Consultation for detailed information about the 20 indicators about migrants under such programs.

3. Consultation on Human Rights Indicators

The creation and mainstreaming of the Migration Policy Advisory Board of the SEGOB (CCSEGOB) has been one of the major achievements in the past four years. The Board is led by the Secretary, whose Technical Unit is in charge of the Migration Policy Unit (UPM). Among its duties is to make recommendations on the formulation and implementation of the country's migration policy; to analyze migration policy programs, projects, and actions; to suggest changes to the legal and institutional migration framework; to suggest specific actions for the promotion, protection, and advocacy of migrant rights; and to recommend and promote policies and actions aimed at the social integration of migrants, among others.

The National Consultation on May 7, 2015 was conceived as a part of the work the Board has been leading since 2013, particularly within the Working Group about Migration Information and Statistics. The consultation's objective was twofold. First, to mainstream the Consultation to the Board's efforts aimed at creating a national migration information and statistic system, summoning federal public administration branches, in addition to other nongovernmental stakeholders. Second, to encourage dialogue through the UPM –the unit in charge of designing and coordinating Mexico's migration policy– so that after the consultation there is opportunity to follow through on the agreements reached during the session.

⁹ More information available at Animal Político and Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica (2015). Southern Border Program: a migrant hunt. Available at: <http://www.animalpolitico.com/caceriademigrantes/introduccion.html> (Site accessed May 30, 2015).

Already in possession of a draft of the base document prepared for the Consultation by KNOMAD, the UPM selected a second set of indicators, taking into account the 243 indicators developed during the initial phase of the project led by KNOMAD.¹⁰ see Ceriani et al, 2014). Of these, 86 indicators were selected and can be considered within the national context of the three aforementioned rights: education, health, and labor (Annex 1). This work was not aimed at determining potential information sources, collection methods, frequency, or consistency for each one of these 86 indicators. Rather, the objective was to expand the list of possibilities to be considered during a second or third phase in the indicators' construction process.

At the start of the Consultation, the UPM established that the indicators should be gradually incorporated to the national migration information system, so as to inform the design, monitoring, and evaluation of policies for the fulfillment of the three rights. In order to do so, an initial indicator's development exercise, based on the suggestions made by KNOMAD, was presented, including non-discrimination and equal treatment criteria. In addition, the following discussion topics are worth of mention.

Several government agencies took part in the Consultation, including the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Labor and Social Wellbeing, the Ministry of Education, the National Population Council, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography, the National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination, and the National Migration Institute; international agencies, such as the World Bank, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the International Labor Organization, and the International Organization for Migration; also included were civil society organizations, such as Fundar, the Centro de Análisis e Investigación, Salud Integral para la Familia, and the Instituto de Estudios y Divulgación de la Migración, among others.

a) *Defining Migrant Groups*¹¹

A concern expressed often by the event's participants was the need to define migrant groups, including specifying which one(s) the indicators would address. This was considered fundamental by the participants, as there can be significant differences between studies depending on the targeted group. For example, several migrant groups can be identified in Mexico: regular migrants, irregular migrants, nationals living abroad (emigrants), returnees, and migrants in transit. The importance of disaggregating information that could serve as cause for discrimination was also emphasized –for instance nationality– in order to identify gaps in service access, which can differ depending on whether the person comes from developing countries vs. developed nations.

b) *Available Information Sources*¹²

The information sources and databases available for the calculation of the indicators was a priority topic throughout the discussion. The need to understand what kinds of information sources are available in Mexico –and their nature– was expressed; in particular, identifying censuses, polls, administrative

¹⁰ Pablo Ceriani Cernadas, Michele LeVoy y Lilana Keith (2014). *Human Rights Indicators for Migrants and their Families*. Washington / Geneva, KNOMAD, pp. 83. (Accessed May 30, 2015).

¹¹ This excerpt was taken entirely from: Migration Policy Unit, *Working Meeting Report – Inquiry on migrant human rights indicators in the framework of the working group about the information and budget of the Migration Policy Advisory Board of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, MIMEO*. (Accessed May 30, 2015).

¹² This excerpt was taken entirely from: Migration Policy Unit, *Working Meeting Report – Inquiry on migrant human rights indicators in the framework of the working group about the information and budget of the Migration Policy Advisory Board of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, MIMEO*. (Accessed May 30, 2015).

records, and records of beneficiaries of certain social programs. In turn, the importance of gaining clarity regarding the main characteristics of these sources was highlighted. Specifically, the type of information they collect, which migrant population they reach, and their advantages and limitations, including their frequency. Participant institutions were also asked to build a list of available information sources, so that this exercise may result in the creation of a registry, including their main characteristics.

c) *Method: Available Information and Opportunities of Information Sources to Build Indicators*¹³

Another highly discussed topic during the meeting was the way in which indicators should be addressed. This topic was approached with two possibilities. First, adapting the indicators to currently available information (feasible indicator). This option allows working with readily available information sources to inform the indicators and then, gradually, evaluating how data gathering instruments can be adapted and perfected. However, it was cautioned that this option means leaving out some migrant groups in extremely vulnerable conditions; specifically, those that tend to be victims of human rights violations and on which there is the least available information. It is important to note that violations are not necessarily a result of a lack of statistical information, but there is a need to signal that poor information can reflect exclusion and lack of recognition of such violations, thereby perpetuating the exclusion cycle.

Second, the information available should help build the proposed indicators (ideal indicator). This approach implies working with ideal scenarios and not waiting for information sources to cover all the themes addressed by the indicators. Nevertheless, it was noted throughout the discussion that it is essential to weigh initial expectations, since migrant information sources are limited at present. Thus, building indicators that capture migrants' access to human rights –beyond basic data– could take up more time than anticipated. It was noted that information sources currently available will hardly provide data about the migratory status or disaggregated information. Another challenge identified throughout the discussion was sample size, specifically for polls. The fact that a sample identifies migrants does not necessarily mean that the information is statistically representative.

The conclusion was to begin with the feasible indicators and gradually move forward. That is, beginning with the information available to inform some indicators, but, at the same time, taking note of missing information; this information would eventually be generated by adapting the relevant data collection instruments. In other words, gradual progress can be made, recognizing current limitations, but making an effort to collect the greatest possible amount of data, according to migrants' nationality and status.

d) *Harmonizing Operating Regulations and Standards*¹⁴

Throughout the session, there was a call to revise policy and social programs' operating regulations and standards, as these are sometimes in conflict. For example, a regulation provides that migrants have a right to health care services. Notwithstanding, the program's operating rule stipulates that officials in charge must request some kind of official identification, a document often not available to migrants, particularly irregular migrants. This request can result in denying the health care service, with negative impacts for migrant rights. Another case mentioned –in a positive sense and opposed to the case of some

¹³ This excerpt was taken entirely from: Migration Policy Unit, *Working Meeting Report – Inquiry on migrant human rights indicators in the framework of the working group about the information and budget of the Migration Policy Advisory Board of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, MIMEO*. (Accessed May 30, 2015).

¹⁴ This excerpt was taken entirely from: Migration Policy Unit, *Working Meeting Report – Inquiry on migrant human rights indicators in the framework of the working group about the information and budget of the Migration Policy Advisory Board of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, MIMEO*. (Accessed May 30, 2015).

federal entities– is when migrants are effectively able to access health care services without any identification, as is the case in the Federal District; something that supports the compliance of the legal framework. In other words, conditions can vary among regions and, in practice, decisions are partly left up to the authorities, which can decide whether to provide or deny the service.

Regarding the right to education, although this right is fully realized in Mexico, in some cases it is denied to children and adolescents for not meeting certain requirements, for example, a duly stamped birth certificate. The need to revise migration laws, standards, legal provisions, and regulations was highlighted throughout the meeting, with the aim of effectively harmonizing them in future legislative reforms. One example is the requirement for a stamped certificate for the enrollment of foreign children in Mexico. Currently, the School Control Regulations for the Enrollment, Re-Enrollment, Accreditation, Regularization, and Certification of Elementary Schooling require a certified birth certificate copy, or its legal equivalent, in order to enroll in elementary schools. But few actually have this document and, as a result, access to Mexico’s educational system is made virtually impossible, which is, in turn, unconstitutional.¹⁵

Another example refers to the new General Law for the Rights of Children and Adolescents. Mexico’s Constitution and Migration Law guarantee access to education to any person in the country. However, the law seems to enter into conflict with both. The law guarantees the right to education, including for migrant children; yet, in Chapter 10, about Migrant Children and Adolescents, it provides that “in so much as the National Migration Institute determines the migratory status of the child or youth, the National DIF System, or the system of the appropriate agency, as applicable, must provide the protections set forth herein and additional applicable provisions”. In practice, this means that the child will have access to education only if the National Migration Institute (INM) determines that he or she cannot be deported back to his or her country.

e) *Key Elements to Assessing the Indicators*¹⁶

Throughout the work meeting, several key elements to be considered when evaluating the indicators were mentioned, highlighting the following:

- To revise the level of disaggregation that different sources would allow for
- To define, clarify, and delimit concepts in order to avoid changes in how to approach the indicators
- To review potential duplicates, as well as the relevance of the 86 indicators selected by the Migration Policy Unit (UPM)
- To evaluate potential source matching, where feasible, with the aim of collecting more and better information for indicator building and calculation
- To define the migrant population profile targeted by each indicator
- To build fact sheets for each indicator, including source(s), frequency, and calculation method, among other data

¹⁵ More information available at the Migrant Women Institute (s/f). *Eliminación del requisito de acta de nacimiento apostillada para la inscripción de niñez extranjera a educación básica en México. Propuesta Proposal*. Available at: <http://imumi.org/sep/recursos/dispensa-apostilla.pdf> (Accessed on May 30, 2015).

¹⁶ This excerpt was taken entirely from: Migration Policy Unit, *Working Meeting Report – Inquiry on migrant human rights indicators in the framework of the working group about the information and budget of the Migration Policy Advisory Board of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, MIMEO*. (Accessed May 30, 2015).

- To review the National Institute of Statistics and Geography System, which has several key indicators, and to identify those containing information regarding migrants.
- It is important to identify available sources, as well as to protect migrants' privacy and migration status

Towards the end of the session, a consensus was reached that, thanks to the initial National Consultation, potential information sources have been identified. The willingness and interest in adding new data to existing data capture instruments was also conveyed. In addition, the importance of moving forward with an initial information source evaluation, in order to then prepare a work plan for the systematic generation of human rights indicators, was highlighted. Finally, it was agreed that the challenges that arise from Mexico's migratory processes and dynamics must be dealt with, from this moment onwards, with solid information. In order to achieve this, the indicators will serve to inform policies directed at the holistic care of migrants.

The following are the key agreements reached during the session:

1. The UPM will coordinate efforts to continue moving forward with the indicator building process, within the framework of the national migration information system.
2. Participating institutions will send their comments to the preliminary matrix of 86 indicators that were selected by the UPM. Stakeholders will also be able suggest new indicators, based on their knowledge, experience, and policy actions.
3. Participating institutions will diagnose their information sources, in order to identify what is already available and missing information. In order to do so, the UPM has provided a questionnaire that will aid in compiling this information.
4. When the diagnosis is complete, a more focalized and detailed undertaking will be pursued, based on information sources, indicators, and their relevance, according to the selected scope. It will then be possible to evaluate if the information suffices, or whether additional data is required to build the indicators.
5. For future work meetings, participation will be expanded to other stakeholder groups. Among those mentioned were UN Women and the National Population Council (CONAPO), as well as other state and municipal agencies and civil society and academic organizations.

4. Indicators Resulting from the Consultation

Considering time restraints, the discussion focused on a limited selection of education (Table 1), labor (Table 2) and health care (Table 3) indicators. For each indicator potential information sources, data collection methods, the presence of certain database criteria, and technical consistency were identified. The indicators and the identified information, based on the National Consultation's discussion, are listed below.

a) *Proposal for Indicators on the Right of Migrants to Education*

Table 1

Right to Education Indicators

<p>KNOMAD’s proposed indicator, adapted to the national context</p>	<p>1. Share of migrants who complete compulsory schooling, disaggregated by country of birth/nationality, age, sex, and place of residence.</p>
<p>Potential information source(s)</p>	<p>SEP’s administrative records, particularly those from the Ministry of Education’s 911 form</p>
<p>Collection and frequency methods</p>	<p>Collection: at the beginning and end of every school period, a group of questionnaires, known as “Form 911”, or the Continuing Statistics System, gathers information about students, teachers, and groups, at every level of the school system.</p> <p>The Form collects aggregate data regarding the number of students enrolled by academic area, sex, school grade, date of entry, graduation, and degree conferral; number of schools, faculties, post-graduate programs, institutes, and research centers; academic, management, administrative, and service personnel; personnel’s level of schooling, features of the facilities, number and type of careers offered, and educational methods employed.</p> <p>Among other variables, it collects student country of birth information. It is only possible to identify the number of students born in the United States and Canada; the rest is grouped by region –such as Central America– or by continent.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p>
<p>Is the criterion in the database / administrative record? The criteria of interest are five (5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Country of birth b) Nationality c) Migrant status d) Sex e) Age group 	<p>It identifies three criteria: country of birth, sex, and age group</p>
<p>Technical consistency of the ratio (the basis of calculation and interpretation)</p>	<p>Total number of migrants that complete compulsory schooling / total number of migrants enrolled in compulsory schooling</p>

KNOMAD's proposed indicator, adapted to the national context	2. Share of migrants who complete compulsory schooling and have an officially valid educational certificate
Potential information source(s)	National Registry of Students, Teachers, and Schools
Collection and frequency methods	<p>Collection: the data set includes information about students, teachers, and schools, and is generated by federal entities, the Federal Government, and other education officials. It contains information for all those enrolled in any National Education System's services and it gathers information about every student's development and performance.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p>
<p>Is the criterion present in the database / administrative record? The criteria of interest are five (5):</p> <p>a) Country of birth</p> <p>b) Nationality</p> <p>c) Migrant status</p> <p>d) Sex</p> <p>e) Age group</p>	<p>It identifies four criteria: country of birth, nationality, sex, and age group.</p>
Technical consistency of the ratio (the basis of calculation and interpretation)	Total number of migrants who complete a certain level of compulsory schooling and have an officially valid educational certificate / Total number of migrants enrolled in compulsory schooling.

KNOMAD's proposed indicator, adapted to the national context	3. Share of migrants within school age group who do not attend school
Potential information source(s)	Inter-census Survey and/or Household Studies
Collection and frequency methods	<p>Collection: Socio-demographic data for members of selected households (sample) is collected. Information about school attendance as well as country of birth and other selected socio-demographic characteristics is gathered. In the case of household studies, information is either specialized or related to the main theme, on a case by case basis. For example, the National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE, in Spanish) contains a set of questions about occupation and employment for economically active population.</p> <p>Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inter-census survey takes place between every Population and Housing Census. Both instruments allow for data collection every five years. - Household studies: Annual or even quarterly.
<p>Is the criterion present in the database / administrative record? The criteria of interest are five (5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Country of birth b) Nationality c) Migrant status d) Sex e) Age group 	It identifies three criteria: country of birth, sex, and age group.
Technical consistency of the ratio (the basis of calculation and interpretation)	Total number of school age migrants who do not attend school / Total number of school age migrants

b) Proposal for Indicators on the Right of Migrants to the Enjoyment of the Highest Attainable Standard of Physical and Mental Health

Table 2

Indicators in the Right to Health Care

<p>KNOMAD's proposed indicator, adapted to the national context</p>	<p>4. Number/share of complaints on migrants' right to health care investigated and adjudicated by national human rights institutions, and share of those effectively addressed by the government</p>
<p>Potential information source(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health facilities' administrative complaint records (the format must identify nationality or country of birth) - The National Human Rights State Commission's administrative records (otherwise, annual reports) - The Council for Discrimination Prevention's (CONAPRED) administrative records <p>Minimum information to be gathered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of complaint Country of birth and/or nationality Sex Age and/or date of birth Type of medical care Complaint status Migrant residence status Migrant status (regular or irregular)
<p>Collection and frequency methods</p>	<p>Not defined, but should be annual</p>
<p>Is the criterion present in the database / administrative record? The criteria of interest are five (5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Country of birth b) Nationality c) Migrant status d) Sex e) Age group 	<p>To be defined</p>

Technical consistency of the ratio (the basis of calculation and interpretation)	Total number of resolved complaints / Total number of migrant complaints received
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KNOMAD's proposed indicator, adapted to the national context	5. Share of migrants with access to health care at migratory stations-temporary locations
Potential information source(s)	The National Migration Institute's administrative records Minimum information to be gathered: Nationality Sex Age and/or date of birth Type of service or health care (other than routine medical check)
Collection and frequency methods	Administrative record: daily Monthly, quarterly, biannual, or annual submission of results
Is the criterion present in the database / administrative record? The criteria of interest are five (5): a) Country of birth b) Nationality c) Migrant status d) Sex e) Age group	It currently identifies three criteria: Nationality, sex, and age group
Technical consistency of the ratio (the basis of calculation and interpretation)	Total number of migrants with access to health care / Total number of migrants at migratory stations or temporary locations

KNOMAD's proposed indicator, adapted to the national context	6. Share of children born to migrant parents whose birth was registered
Potential information source(s)	<p>2015 Inter-census Survey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Birth year - Question 8. Identify if the person has a Mexican birth certificate of if he or she is registered in Mexico - Question 11: Refers to the federal entity in Mexico or the country of birth - Question 12: Identifies if the person has Mexican citizenship or not. <p>Vital statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Year of event - Year of record - Federal entity - Sex - Age <p>Minimum information to be gathered:</p> <p>Nationality</p> <p>Sex</p> <p>Date of birth</p> <p>Date of event</p> <p>Country of birth of the mother, father, or both</p> <p>Nationality of mother, father, or both</p> <p>Migrant residence status</p> <p>Migrant status (regular or irregular)</p>
Collection and frequency methods	<p>Survey: five-year frequency</p> <p>Administrative record: daily</p> <p>Monthly, quarterly, biannual, or annual submission of results</p>

<p>Is the criterion present in the database / administrative record? The criteria of interest are five (5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Country of birth b) Nationality c) Migrant status d) Sex e) Age group 	<p>It identifies four criteria: Country of birth, nationality, sex, and age group.</p>
<p>Technical consistency of the ratio (the basis of calculation and interpretation)</p>	<p>Total number of registered migrant child births / total number of migrant child births</p>

<p>KNOMAD's proposed indicator, adapted to the national context</p>	<p>7. Rate of migrants' access to public health care services at different levels, compared to nationals at the national and state level</p>
<p>Potential information source(s)</p>	<p>Population censuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of health care services (extended questionnaire) - Right- existence of health care services (basic and extended questionnaire) - Federal entity in Mexico or country of birth <p>National Nutrition Survey (ENSANUT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of health care services at different levels of medical care - Type of health care service used (outpatient or inpatient) - Satisfaction rate with service used <p>Health care facilities' administrative records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing information is unknown and could not be obtained during National Consultation, will follow-up. <p>Minimum information to be gathered:</p> <p>Country of birth</p> <p>Nationality</p> <p>Type of health care</p> <p>Migrant's residence status</p> <p>Migration status (regular or irregular)</p> <p>Sex</p> <p>Age and/or date of birth</p>
<p>Collection and frequency methods</p>	<p>Census: every 10 years</p> <p>ENSANUT: Every six years</p>
<p>Is the criterion present in the database / administrative record? The criteria of interest are five (5):</p> <p>a) Country of birth</p>	<p>It identifies four criteria: Country of birth, nationality, sex, and age group.</p>

b) Nationality	
c) Migrant status	
d) Sex	
e) Age group	
Technical consistency of the ratio (the basis of calculation and interpretation)	Number of public health care services used by migrants / Total number of migrants x 100

c) Proposed Indicators on the Right of Migrants to Decent Work

Table 3

Indicators on the Right of Migrants to Decent Work

KNOMAD's proposed indicator, adapted to the national context	8. Ratio of social programs coverage of migrants, compared to nationals, disaggregated by sex
Potential information source(s)	Ministry of Social Development, Social Programs - Population with social program benefits, by sex - Migrant population with social program benefits, by sex
Collection and frequency methods	Ministry of Social Development's (SEDESOL) administrative records, monthly, or based on the frequency of every benefit by social program's (disaggregated information will be identified during consultation follow-up). ¹⁷
Is the criterion present in the database / administrative record? The criteria of interest are five (5): a) Country of birth b) Nationality c) Migrant status d) Sex e) Age group	Information broken down by country of birth, nationality, migrant status, sex, and age group is required.
Technical consistency of the ratio (the basis of calculation and interpretation)	Migrant population with social program benefits / nationals with social program benefits

¹⁷ The relevant social programs identified are, for example: Support to Women in Federal Entities, see: <http://indesol.gob.mx/programas/equidad-de-genero/paimef/>; Support for Farm Day Laborers, see: http://www.sedesol.gob.mx/en/SEDESOL/Atencion_a_Jornaleros_Agricolas; Social Joint Investments, see: <http://indesol.gob.mx/programas/coinversion-social/>; Soup Kitchens, see: http://www.sedesol.gob.mx/en/SEDESOL/Comedores_Comunitarios; Development of Priority Areas, see: http://www.sedesol.gob.mx/en/SEDESOL/Programa_para_el_Desarrollo_de_Zonas_Prioritarias_PDZP; Rural Supply / DICONSA; Temporary Employment, see: http://www.sedesol.gob.mx/en/SEDESOL/Empleo_Temporal_PET; Childcare Support for Working Mothers, see: http://www.sedesol.gob.mx/en/SEDESOL/Programa_estancias_infantiles; Milk Supply/LICONSA, see: <http://www.liconsa.gob.mx/programa-de-abasto-social/>; Productive Options, see: http://www.sedesol.gob.mx/en/SEDESOL/Opciones_Productivas; Senior Citizen Retirement Funds, see: http://www.sedesol.gob.mx/en/SEDESOL/Pension_para_adultos_mayores; PROSPERA, see: <http://www.sedesol.gob.mx/en/SEDESOL/Prospera>; Life Insurance for Female Household Heads, see: http://www.sedesol.gob.mx/en/SEDESOL/Seguro_de_Vida_para_Jefas_de_Familia; Productive Matchmaking for Senior Citizens, see: http://www.sedesol.gob.mx/en/SEDESOL/Vinculacion_Productiva_de_las_Personas_Adultas_Mayores; 3x1 for Migrants, see: http://www.sedesol.gob.mx/en/SEDESOL/Programa_3x1_para_Migrantes.

KNOMAD's proposed indicator, adapted to the national context	9. Number of migrants victims of forced labor who regularize their migration or residence status
Potential information source(s)	National Migration Institute - Migrants victims of forced labor - Migrant victims of forced labor who regularize their migration status
Collection and frequency methods	INM's administrative records, aggregated annually
Is the criterion present in the database / administrative record? The criteria of interest are five (5): a) Country of birth b) Nationality c) Migrant status d) Sex e) Age group	Information disaggregated by country of birth, nationality, migrant status, sex, and age group is required.
Technical consistency of the ratio (the basis of calculation and interpretation)	Migrant victims of forced labor who regularize their migration status

<p>KNOMAD's proposed indicator, adapted to the national context</p>	<p>10. Migrant employment and unemployment rates (compared to nationals), by selected socio-demographic characteristics</p>
<p>Potential information source(s)</p>	<p><i>National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE), INEGI</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socio-dem. Quest. 11. In which Mexican state or country were you born...? - Socio-dem. Quest. 21. To which Mexican state or country did you go to...? - Socio-dem. Quest. 22. From which Mexican state or country did you come from...? - Quest. Section I. Employment status (1 to 1e). Collect information on whether he or she worked for at least an hour during the week prior to the current survey. - Quest. Section II. No occupation (2 to 2h). Reasons why he or she did not work. <p><i>2015 Inter-census Survey 2105, INEGI</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11. In which Mexican state or country were you born? - 12. Are you a Mexican citizen? - 28. Did you work during the past week? - 20. Then, the week before last week...?
<p>Collection and frequency methods</p>	<p>ENOE, quarterly survey</p> <p>2015 Inter-census Survey, every five years</p>
<p>Is the criterion present in the database / administrative record? The criteria of interest are five (5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Country of birth b) Nationality c) Migrant status d) Sex e) Age group 	<p>ENOE includes three criteria: country of birth, sex, and age group.</p> <p>2015 Inter-census Survey identifies four criteria: Country of birth, nationality, sex, and age group.</p>
<p>Technical consistency of the ratio (the basis of calculation and interpretation)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employed population / Population within working age group

	- Unemployed population / Population within working age group
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KNOMAD's proposed indicator, adapted to the national context	11. Share of migrant workers whose income is above the minimum wage, compared to nationals
Potential information source(s)	<p><i>National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE), INEGI</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socio-dem. Quest. 11. In which Mexican state or country were you born...? - Socio-dem. Quest. 21. To which Mexican state or country did you go to...? - Socio-dem. Quest. 22. From which Mexican state or country did you come from...? - Quest. Section I. Employment status (1 to 1e). Collect information on whether he or she worked for at least an hour during the week prior to the current interview. - Quest. Section VI. Income and medical care (6b to 6c). Work income (wage).
Collection and frequency methods	ENOE, quarterly survey
Is the criterion present in the database / administrative record? The criteria of interest are five (5):	ENOE includes three criteria: Country of birth, sex, and age group.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Country of birth b) Nationality c) Migrant status d) Sex e) Age group 	
Technical consistency of the ratio (the basis of calculation and interpretation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migrant population employed above the minimum wage / population employed - National population employed above the minimum wage / population employed

5. Steps Following the Consultation

The limited group of aforementioned indicators (11) –discussed during the National Consultation– provide a solid foundation to continue building additional indicators that measure the impact of human rights policies over migrants in Mexico, at least in the three areas targeted by KNOMAD: education, health, and labor. The discussion clarified two points. First, the crucial need to move forward in building a standardized migration information and statistic system, with clearly defined criteria. Any efforts to move forward would be complicated without such a system, which has already been recommended by the Committee of Migrant Workers and Their Families and included in the Special Migration Program. Second, the specific population groups targeted by the different indicators need to be defined, including whether they address foreigners residing in Mexico, irregular migrants in transit, or Mexican returnees.

Throughout the discussion, it was made clear that many existing instruments already gather information about Mexican residents abroad and foreigners residing in the country –although more so for the former. Yet, it is important to determine how much of that information is methodologically solid enough to build the indicators.

It was also noted during the discussion that there are very few instruments that gather information about irregular migrants and migrants in transit, precisely the population that currently seems to need the most in terms of state protection. This does not mean, certainly, that other population groups are not important, but rather that there is a current urgency in creating data compiling tools that encompass migrants trying to reach the United States. Given the unprecedented rise in Mexican state's security controls for migrants in transit during the last decade, this is a crucial issue. This added to the fact that, for this population group, human rights violations have become the norm.

This discussion relates to the need to either adjust existing data collection instruments or generate new ones, in order to gather information to inform the human rights indicators. Part of this process entails defining the variables to be addressed, since this will lead to identifying relevant information sources: censuses, periodic surveys, or administrative records. The same applies to the sample size, which should be solid enough to gather information considered relevant.

Finally, the Migration Policy Unit developed a questionnaire (Annex 2). The questionnaire will help identify existing public administration information sources, as well as those of academic and civil society organizations. This can serve to integrate Mexico's migration information and statistic system, since the questionnaire can grasp both a description of the data as well as its characteristics.

This step, agreed upon during the National Consultation, is the first for an initial assessment of available information sources and the type of data collected. With this initial overview of what is available, KNOMAD's suggested indicators can then be mainstreamed, yet bearing in mind other more urgent indicators. The changes data collection instruments will need in order to effectively grasp the nation's migrant population must also be identified.

6. Recommendations

The KNOMAD-led process to evaluate and perfect human rights indicators for migrants in Mexico, which included the SEGOB Advisory Board's National Consultation, helped identify policy developments that could be useful when drafting additional human rights indicators. The process also helped identify available information sources, including surveys and administrative records, as well as the first steps needed to diagnose public administration information. Key recommendations, without which generating the human rights indicators would be problematic, have been identified below.

1) Create a migration information and statistic system. Other than being crucial to the generation of indicators, this system would help comply with one of the Migrant Workers Committee's recommendations¹⁸, as well as promote crosscutting government approaches to migration. The questionnaire has been sent to different federal agencies and it is a positive first step in identifying what data is being collected. The questionnaire should be sent to the 45 federal agencies dealing with policies related to migrant populations, according to the Special Migration Program. Additional state and

¹⁸ Even this system has potential as a main information source in the different examinations to which Mexico is subject under the Universal System of Human Rights, as well as the Inter-American System, on the grounds of being a signatory to several international and regional treaties and conventions.

municipal units should be added to this list in the near future, through the National Governors' Conference, which includes a Bureau of Migration Issues.

The political will and technical resources are already in place within the agency in charge of leading this system (the UPM). The same is true for the development of human rights indicators, based on KNOMAD's proposal, including other proposals that have already been drafted by academic and civil society organizations. All of these are mentioned in the base document developed for the National Consultation. Furthermore, these indicators are expected to be mainstreamed into the national migration information and statistic system.

2) Making space to identify, systematize, and address existing access barriers to certain services. Even though the Mexican Constitution and Migration Law guarantees migrant rights to education and health care, anecdotal evidence demonstrates that irregular migrants do face barriers of access to these services. This is in part due to inadequate regulations and other secondary administrative provisions—for instance in health care—or because officials interacting with migrants are not aware of such provisions within the regulatory framework. However, this subject was not elaborated further and, based on what was stated during the Consultation's discussion, there seems to be no systematized information on the subject matter. Hence, it is recommended that this discussion be taken to dialogue spaces in the nation's southern region, where most irregular migrants reside.

3) Paying special attention to irregular migrants. The information system and the efforts to address existing barriers must pay special attention to the population group lacking documents accrediting their regular stay in Mexico. While periodic surveys offer some information, it will be important to identify whether administrative records gather enough information about this population group, once they are available. Otherwise, appropriate measures need to be implemented.

4) Introduce data from human rights, academic, and civil society organizations to the migration information and statistic system. Civil society and academic organizations have made several efforts to gather information about migrants in Mexico. One of these efforts, the Survey on Mexico, the Americas, and the World (which measures Mexico's positive perception of foreigners living in the country) has already been introduced as an information source to measure one of the Special Migration Program's indicators. This would help balance the information gathered by the government by complementing it with data collected by different entities.

5) Protect migrant rights and confidentiality during data collection processes. The agencies that gather migrant information, as well as those that offer legal, health care, or education services, must adhere to the privacy terms set forth by the Federal Law for Public Governmental Information, Transparency and Access. Specifically, these agencies and services must follow the provisions under the Federal Law for the Protection of Personal Data Possessed by Private Individuals.

6) Include indicators developed within the framework of Mexico's Post-2015 Development Agenda. Another topic that was brought up was Mexico's Development Agenda, to be defined by the fall of 2015. During debates and negotiating sessions, Mexico has been one of the main promoters for the inclusion of all people in the agenda, including migrants, regardless of their status. Some of the progress achieved is visible in the text adopted by the General Assembly: "for all" people. To the Mexican Government, this text represents the basis of yet another principle: universality, meaning that attention should be paid to the development of the individual, not the state. The development agenda currently being negotiated has already agreed upon 17 goals and 169 targets, resulting from the negotiation of the Sustainable

Development Goals (SDGs).¹⁹ More importantly, there is a call for disaggregating data according to migrant status, so as to measure progress in terms of migrant health care, education, labor, housing, water access, and inequality. The migration information and statistic system and its human rights indicators will serve to gauge Mexico's progress in terms of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

One of the discussions held under the Post-2015 Agenda is "data revolution", which includes measures such as the development and use of metadata and open data. Mexico, through the participation of the President of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography, has also been one of the advocates of this topic at the High-Level Panel for Data Revolution. It will be important to conduct a debate on this topic and to understand how information that has already been generated by different entities can help build indicators from a human rights perspective.

¹⁹ The rights and contributions of migrants to development are listed in three out of the 169 targets. The targets are: 8.6 *Protect the rights and ensure safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers and those in precarious employment in accordance with ILO norms and standards*; 10.6 *Facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and managed migration policies.*; and, 10.c *By 2030, reduce to less than 5% the transaction costs of migrant remittances.*

Annex 1. Selection of Indicators Prior to the Consultation Prepared by the UPM and Rodolfo Córdova Alcaraz

I. Illustrative Indicators of Migrants' Right to Education

Structural

1. State education regulations including the right to education regardless of migratory status, consistent with Federal laws
2. Mainstreaming migration and intercultural issues in mandatory education programs (elementary and upper high school)
3. Public policies aimed at promoting effective access to education without discrimination
4. Mechanism for gathering and publishing periodic data on access to education and education conditions, disaggregated migration or residence status, age, gender, sex, ethnic origin, nationality, nationality of parents, length of residence, and socio-economic status
5. Measures meant to remove practical obstacles that hinder or prevent the enjoyment of the right to education, such as requiring a document that has a regular migratory status as a pre-requisite
6. Legislation that prohibits any act of discrimination and xenophobia at school, including violence

Illustrative Indicators on the Right of Migrants to Education				
	Access to Education (Compulsory and Non- compulsory)	Equitable Education Conditions	Cultural Acceptability	Curricula and Education Resources
Process	7. Share of complaints about restrictions of migrants' right to education, and number of judicial decisions on migrants' right to education			
	8. Share of migrants enrolled in education centers, disaggregated by education level, sex, country of birth, nationality, place of residence,	10. Number of affirmative action measures to ensure access to education of specific migrant groups	11. Share of schools with awareness programs to reduce xenophobia and discrimination in schools	12. Share of schools that implement intercultural programs

Illustrative Indicators on the Right of Migrants to Education				
	Access to Education (Compulsory and Non-compulsory)	Equitable Education Conditions	Cultural Acceptability	Curricula and Education Resources
	<p>socioeconomic status, and migratory status.</p> <p>9. Dropout rate of migrants in compulsory schools by education level, country of birth/nationality, sex, and place of residence.</p>		<p>13. Share of teachers trained in intercultural education and migrants' rights</p>	
Outcomes	<p>14. Share of school attendance, enrollment, dropout and completion efficient of migrants, based on education level, nationality and migration status, and selected socio-demographic features.</p> <p>15. Number of migrants abroad who benefit from educational programs promoted from Mexico</p>	<p>16. Ratio between migrant dropouts and nationals in the same situation</p> <p>17. Illiteracy rate among migrants (older than 18) and by selected socio-demographic features compared with nationals</p>	<p>18. Number of xenophobia cases in educational facilities reported, among students and among students and teachers/administrative staff/officials</p>	<p>19. Share of school programs in compulsory and non-compulsory education that include issues such as migrant rights and intercultural integration, by educational level at the state and national levels</p>

II. Illustrative Indicators on the Right of Migrants to Access the Highest Affordable Standards of Physical and Mental Health

Structural

20. State health care regulations including the right to health care, including sexual and reproductive health, regardless of migrant status, in line with federal regulations and official Mexican health care regulations. Additionally, operation rules must be followed
21. Public policies aimed at promoting effective use to non-discriminatory health care (PEM)
22. Periodic data collection and dissemination system on health care access and status, disaggregated by migration status or residence, age, gender, sex, ethnic origin, nationality, parents' nationality, place of residence, length of residence and socioeconomic condition
23. Measures aimed at removing practical barriers that hinder or prevent the right to health care, such as requesting a national identity card and regular stay in the country

24. Laws prohibiting any act of discrimination or xenophobia in health care centers

Illustrative Indicators on the Right of Migrants to Access the Highest Affordable Standards of Physical and Mental Health					
	Accessibility of Health Care Facilities, Goods and Services	Cultural Acceptability of Health Care Services	Natural Occupational Environment and	Sexual and Reproductive Health	Child Health Care
Process	25. Number/share of complaints on the right to health care of migrants investigated and adjudicated by national human rights institutions, ombudsperson or other mechanisms, and share of those effectively addressed by the government				
	26. Share of migrants with health insurance, disaggregated by sex, national and ethnic origin, migration or residence status, place of residence	29. Share of health facilities that include an intercultural approach to health services, including nutrition, and sexual and reproductive rights 30. Share of health care workers trained in cultural diversity, migration and human rights 31. Training programs for health care workers on the impact of migration on the mental health of migrants	32. Share of the population with access to drinking water, sanitation and housing by country of origin-nationality and social-population features 33. Share of migrants working in hazardous occupations, disaggregated by migration status or residence, age, gender, sex, country of birth, nationality, parents' nationality, place of residence and length of residence	34. Number of programs aimed at ensuring women and adolescent migrants' access to sexual and reproductive health services 35. Share of of women and adolescent migrants with access to sexual and reproductive health services 36. Programs aimed at preventing early pregnancies among adolescent migrants	37. Share of migrant and born-to migrant parents children covered under nutrition and health programs, including medical check-ups 38. Share of of children born to migrant parents whose birth has been registered

	civil servants in health facilities				
Results	<p>39. Rate of: a) mortality; b) morbidity; c) life expectancy; and d) prevalence of diseases; disaggregated by migration or residence status, age, gender, sex, ethnic origin, nationality, nationality of parents, place of residence, length of residence</p> <p>40. Migrants' access rate to different levels of public health care facilities, compared with nationals', at the state and national levels</p> <p>41. Share of migrants who had access to health care services in migratory stations-provisional sites</p> <p>42. Share of Mexican repatriates who access</p>	<p>44. Number of migrants with health care access in their mother tongue</p> <p>45. Xenophobia-related cases reported in health care facilities</p> <p>46. Share of migrants who perceived discriminatory treatment in health care facilities</p>	<p>47. Prevalence of occupational deaths, injuries, diseases and disabilities, disaggregated by migration or residence status, age, sex, country of birth, nationality, nationality of parents, place of residence, and length of residence</p> <p>48. Mortality and injury rates of migrant women and girls due to domestic and sexual violence</p>	<p>49. Rate of migrants who had access to sexual and productive health care, by sex and age group</p> <p>50. Rate of migrant women with equal access to prenatal health care services</p>	<p>51. Child mortality rate, disaggregated by migration or residence status, age, sex, country of origin, nationality, nationality of the mother, place of residence, length of residence and cause of death</p> <p>52. Number of migrant children who benefit from the national vaccination program</p>

	health care services in repatriation sites				
	43. Number of migrants who had access to mental health services				

III. Illustrative Indicators on Migrants' Rights to Decent Work

Structural

- 53. Work laws promoting decent and non-discriminatory working conditions
- 54. Ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICPRMWMF)
- 55. There is a decent work national agenda in place specifically including the difficulties faced by migrant workers
- 56. Measures aimed at collecting and publishing regular data on the work and labor conditions of migrants, broken down by migration or residence status, age, gender, ethnic origin, nationality, nationality of the parents, place of residence, length of residence and type of activity
- 57. Regional or bilateral agreements among migrant workers that address the protection of their rights

58. Regularization tools for migrant workers

Illustrative Indicators on Migrants' Rights to Decent Work				
	Access to Decent and Productive Work	Fair and Safe Working Conditions	Equal Treatment and Prohibition of Discrimination	Access to Social Security and Social Protection
Process	59. Share of complaints concerning migrants' right to decent work, including related to fair and safe working conditions, investigated and adjudicated by national labor courts/tribunals, the national human rights institution, human rights ombudsperson or other mechanisms (e.g., ILO procedures, trade unions) and share effectively addressed to by the authorities			
	60. Implementation actions under the ICPRMWMF			
	61. Share of migrants with access to public vocational training programs	63. Share of migrant workers in formal jobs (decent work?)	65. Share of migrant workers who report discrimination and abuse at work	66. Share of complaints related to migrant workers' social security obligations with effective actions by the Government or the relevant social security agency
	62. Number of migrants that regularize their status based on a work relationship	64. Share and frequency of business inspections to verify the compliance of labor regulations and share of inspections resulting in administrative actions or prosecutions related to the violation of migrant workers' rights		67. Agreements that provide acknowledgement and portability of migrants' social security benefits
Outcome	68. Employment and unemployment rates of migrant workers, compared to nationals based on selected socio-demographic features	71. Share of migrant workers whose income is above the minimum wage, compared to nationals	73. Wage gap between migrant and national workers, disaggregated by migration or residence status, age, sex, country of birth, nationality,	75. Number of migrant workers with work-related social benefits 76. Number of migrant workers under social security

Illustrative Indicators on Migrants' Rights to Decent Work				
	Access to Decent and Productive Work	Fair and Safe Working Conditions	Equal Treatment and Prohibition of Discrimination	Access to Social Security and Social Protection
	<p>69. Annual increase of border migrant worker cards issued</p> <p>70. Number of workers with access to a formal job under a bilateral labor agreement</p>	<p>72. Rate of informal workers, disaggregated by migration or residence status, age, sex, country of birth, nationality, nationality of parents, place of residence, length of residence, and type of activity</p>	<p>nationality of parents, place of residence, and job</p> <p>74. Unemployment gap between migrant and national workers</p>	<p>agreements that provide for the portability of social security benefits (long-term benefits)</p> <p>77. Ratio of migrants' coverage under each social security program, compared to nationals, disaggregated by sex</p>

Indicators on Migrants' Rights to Decent Work (cont.)				
	Protection Against Forced Labor	Protection Against Migrant Child Labor	Healthy Workplace Environment	Trade Union Rights, Collective Bargaining, and Social Dialogue
Process	78. Share and frequency of labor inspections resulting in administrative action or prosecution related to forced labor, including by migrant workers	79. Share and frequency of labor inspections resulting in administrative action or prosecution related to child labor, including by child migrants	80. Number of outreach activities on work-related rights and safety	81. Inclusion of migrant workers' rights in the collective agreements 82. Number of programs on migrant workers' protection as a social dialogue outcome
Outcome	83. Number of migrant workers in total cases of forced labor, disaggregated by migration or residence status, age, sex, country of birth, nationality, nationality of parents, place of residence, length of residence, and type of activity 84. Number of migrants victims of forced labor who regularize their migration or residence status	85. Share of child migrant workers, compared to nationals, disaggregated by migration or residence status, age, sex, country of birth, nationality, nationality of parents, place of residence, length of residence, and type of activity	86. Share of migrant workers with working-related injuries or fatal accidents, compared to nationals, disaggregated by migration or residence status, age, sex, nationality, place of residence, and type of activity	

Annex 2. Questionnaire for the Identification of Migrant Information Sources

Information inventory (page 1)									
State agency to which it belongs:									
Public official contact person:									
Name									
Position									
E-mail address									
Phone number									
Information Description				Information Characteristics					Remarks
Source number	Information source name	Source of Data Gathering	Location (data storage)	Information production frequency	Coverage (geographic / administrative level of information availability)	Year from which information is available	Administrative agency in charge of producing the information		
1			-						
2			-						
3			-						
4			-						
5			-						
6			-						
7			-						

Information Inventory (Page 2)

Source name:

Information content					Remarks
Information fields present	Is data collected		Available in storage formats		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Sex		-			
Age		-			
Country of birth		-			
Nationality		-			
Residence district		-			
Residence municipality		-			
Has Mexican citizenship		-			
Date/year of arrival to Mexico		-			
Has valid migration document to stay in Mexico		-			
Has identification document		-			
Which identification document does he or she have?		-			
Health care information fields					
		-			
		-			
Education information fields					
		-			
		-			
Labor information fields					
		-			
		-			

