



Measuring well-governed migration The 2016 Migration Governance Index (MGI)

IOM Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)

**Regional workshop on Strengthening the collection and use of international migration
data in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

31 January-3 February 2017

Bangkok

→ Global context - SDGs /Global Compact on Migration (GCM)



Workshop's key questions :

- What are the migration-relevant policy issues in your country?
 - What data are needed to address the policy issues? Are data available?
 - What are the data gaps? What are the challenges in collecting those data?
-

main SDG goals directly related to MIGRATION

Goal 3
HEALTH

Migrant in transit can be especially vulnerable to health risks. Migrant having reached their destination may not have access to health care. It is important for the well-being of migrants to improve access to safe, effective and affordable healthcare services.

Goal 11
SUSTAINABLE CITIES

Migrants help cities to thrive and become more vibrant, successful centers of economy and life. City and local governments are encouraged to include migration and migrants in their urban development planning and implementation.

Goal 4
EDUCATION

Expanding the numbers of scholarships means more opportunities for youth in developing countries to study abroad.

Goal 10
REDUCE INEQUALITIES

"Awareness brings changes.
Every migrant worker is a migrant hero"

#IAMMIGRANT

Goal 13
CLIMATE ACTION

Migrant communities are often among the most harshly affected by climate-related disasters. To better protect them, we are strengthening responses to disaster and climate change events.

Goal 5
GENDER EQUALITY

Migrant women and girls are especially vulnerable to human trafficking and gender-based violence. Supporting youth to study helps reduce the risk of gender-based violence inequalities.

Goal 16

PEACEFUL SOCIETIES

Preventing trafficking in persons and offering survivors of trafficking safe and sustainable reintegration support efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.

Goal 8
DECENT WORK

The importance of migrants in the global economy continues to grow. The ethical recruitment of migrants helps enhance the impact of migrants on development.

Goal 17
PARTNERSHIPS

Having specific and current data pertaining to a group's specific needs, especially in developing countries, helps increase the capacity to deliver on migrant services.

Migration in the SDGs

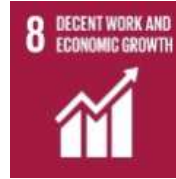
Specific references



4.b SCHOLARSHIPS (STUDENT MOBILITY)



5.2 TRAFFICKING (FOCUS ON WOMEN AND GIRLS)



8.7 TRAFFICKING
8.8 MIGRANT WORKER RIGHTS (ESP. WOMEN MIGRANTS)



10.7 WELL-MANAGED MIGRATION POLICIES
10.c REMITTANCES



16.2 TRAFFICKING



17.16 GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
17.17 PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND CS PARTNERSHIPS
17.18 DATA DISAGGREGATION (INCLUDING BY MIGRATORY STATUS)

Other entry points



1.5 RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE EVENTS AND SOCIO ECONOMIC SHOCKS



3.8 ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE



13.1-3 RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE HAZARDS AND NATURAL DISASTERS



11.5 REDUCE DEATHS AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED AND ECONOMIC LOSSES CAUSED BY DISASTERS
11.B CITIES IMPLEMENTING INTEGRATED POLICIES

Measuring *well-managed* migration policies

Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

Indicator 10.7.2: Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies

(IOM and UNDESA as *possible custodian agencies*)

- Based on working definition from the Migration Governance Framework (MIGOF):

- 1. Institutional capacity and policy**
- 2. Migrant rights and integration**
- 3. Safe and orderly migration**
- 4. Labour migration and recruitment costs**
- 5. International cooperation and partnerships**
- 6. Humanitarian crises and migration policy**

- & existing instrument: UN Inquiry among governments on Population and Development



What are *well-managed* migration policies?

Migration Governance Framework



The Migration Governance Index (MGI)



- Commissioned by IOM, implemented by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)
- Aim: To provide a consolidated framework for evaluating country-specific migration governance structures, and to act as a potential source for informing implementation of migration-related SDGs
- 1st phase: 15 pilot countries
- Note:
 - Bench-marking tool, *not* ranking system
 - Largely based on MiGOF domains (no crisis-related migration)
 - Focus: governance inputs & processes, not outputs
- Available at gmdac.iom.int/migration-governance-index-mgi



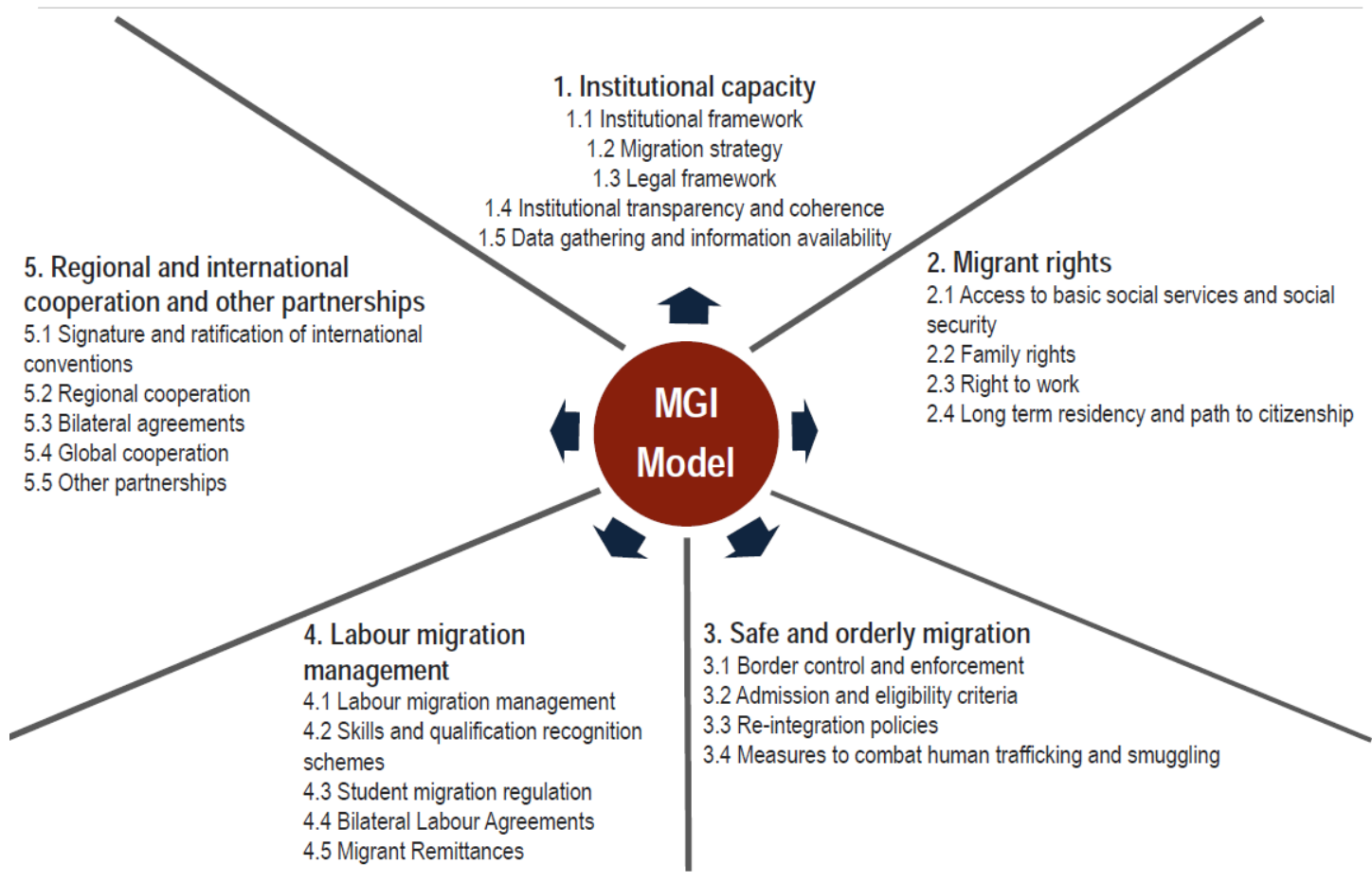
MGI – pilot phase

Bahrain
Bangladesh
Canada
Costa Rica
Germany
Ghana
Italy
Mexico

Moldova
Morocco
The Philippines
South Africa
South Korea
Sweden
Turkey

The MGI model framework

5 domains
23 indicators
73 sub-indicators



MGI – pilot phase

Methodology

❖ Aggregation:

5 domains, each weighted 20%

Indicators and sub-indicators equally weighted within each domain

❖ Sub-indicators include:

- **A government migration strategy**
- **Data gathering and information availability**
- **Rights to basic social services and social security**
- **Rights to long term residency and pathway to citizenship**
- **Border control and enforcement**
- **Measures to combat human trafficking and smuggling**
- **Student migration regulation**
- **Signature and ratification of international/regional/bilateral conventions**

POLICY PERFORMANCE RESULTS

We banded policy assessments to identify best practices

	Institutional Capacity	Migrant Rights	Safe & Orderly Migration	Labour Migration Management	Regional & International Cooperation
Bahrain	Emerging	Emerging	Developed	Emerging	Developed
Bangladesh	Emerging	Emerging	Emerging	Developed	Mature
Canada	Mature	Developed	Developed	Developed	Mature
Costa Rica	Developed	Developed	Developed	Emerging	Mature
Germany	Mature	Developed	Mature	Developed	Mature
Ghana	Developed	Emerging	Mature	Nascent	Mature
Italy	Developed	Developed	Emerging	Developed	Mature
Mexico	Developed	Emerging	Emerging	Developed	Developed
Moldova	Developed	Developed	Mature	Developed	Mature
Morocco	Developed	Emerging	Emerging	Emerging	Developed
Philippines	Mature	Mature	Mature	Developed	Mature
South Africa	Mature	Developed	Developed	Developed	Mature
South Korea	Mature	Developed	Mature	Developed	Mature
Sweden	Developed	Mature	Developed	Developed	Mature
Turkey	Mature	Developed	Emerging	Developed	Developed

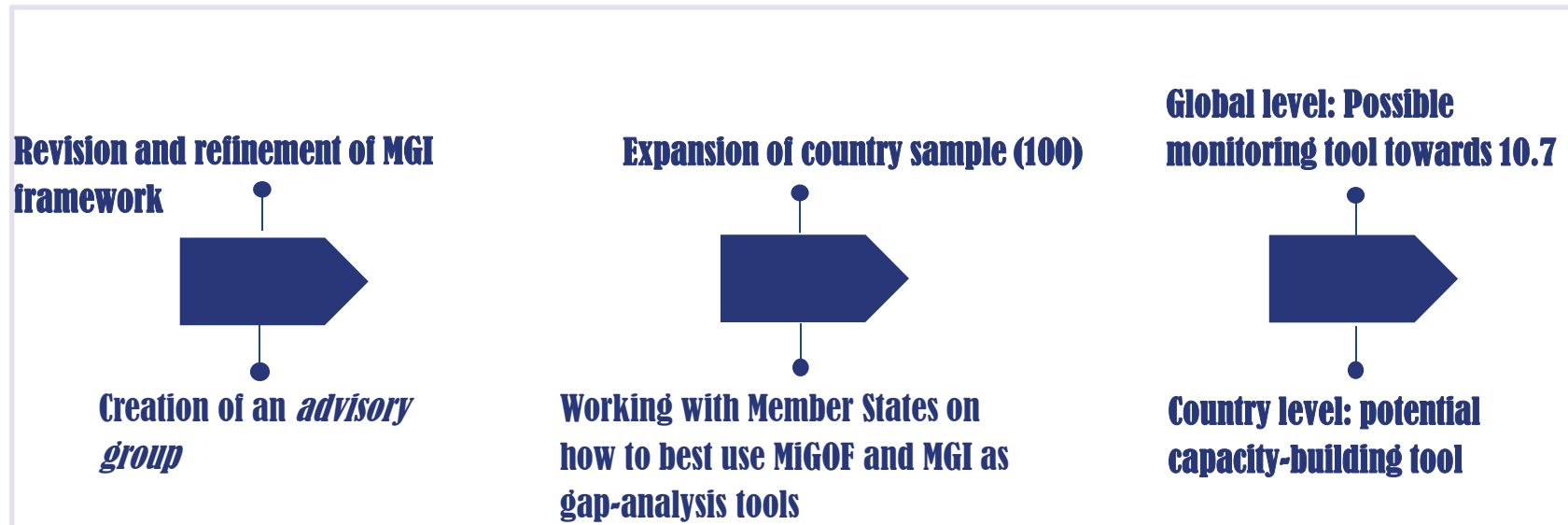
Key Findings

Factors which contribute to comprehensive migration policy:

- **A lead government agency, which streamlines migration into all relevant policy areas (Canada, Costa Rica)**
- **Transparency across all domains of migration governance, such as having clear information about laws and publicly-available data (South Korea, Sweden)**
- **Bilateral/Regional/International collaboration on issues such as work visas and repatriation (The Philippines, Italy)**

Ways forward

1. MGI 'Phase 2'



2. Finalizing methodology based on MiGOF and UN Inquiry

3. Monitoring migrant well-being, e.g. via the Gallup World Poll (from policy “input” to “outcomes”)

- Tools to support country level, regional frameworks
- Capacity building support
- Global Migration Data Portal
- Fora/Conferences – e.g. measuring safe migration

Migrant Lives: Monitoring the Well-Being of Migrants

- Analysis of the Gallup World Poll
- Pilot project focusing on 15 countries in southern Africa



DTM

Global Journeys

Volume 2

Identification and Tracing of
Dead and Missing Migrants



Counter
Trafficking
Database and
Survey

The Economist Intelligence Unit

Measuring well-governed migration The 2016 Migration Governance Index

A study by The Economist Intelligence Unit



Commissioned by 

Summary of IOM Statistics
2011–2015



Prepared by IOM's
Global Migration Data Analysis Centre



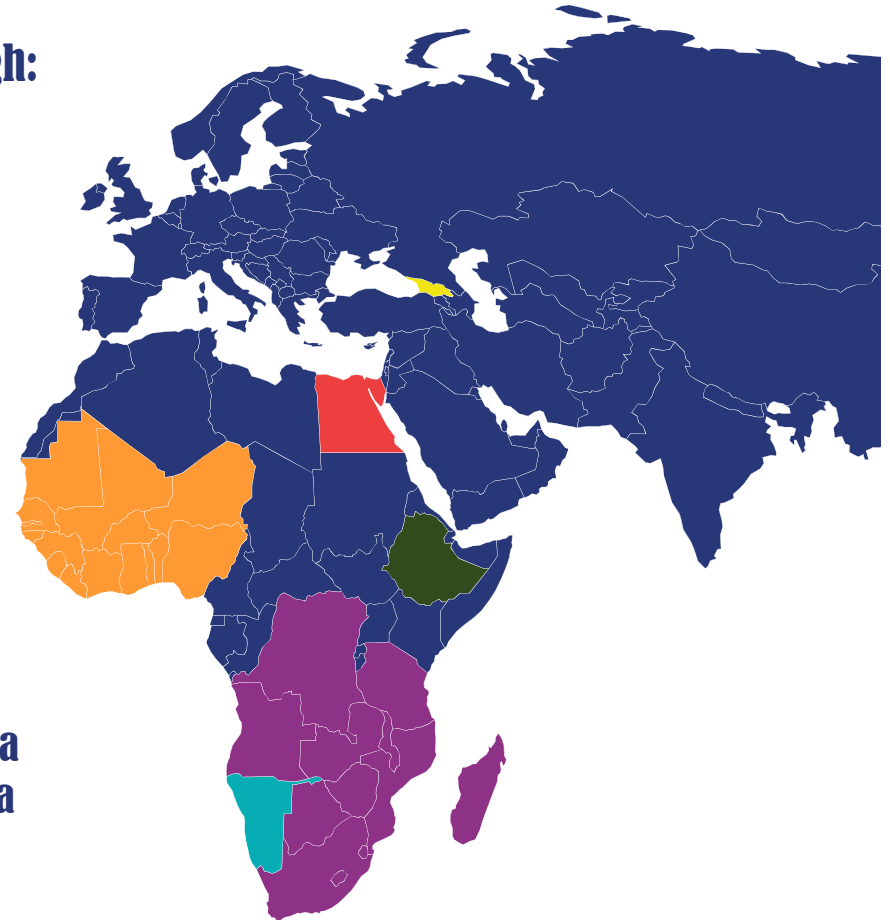
Capacity Building

Supporting governments in their efforts to improve migration statistics for policymaking, including through:

- **Regional guidelines and migration data strategies**
- **Data collection manuals**
- **Training materials**
- **Migration profiles**
- **Workshop facilitation**
- **Project design**

Currently implemented in:

- **ECOWAS & Mauritania**
- **Ghana**
- **Namibia**
- **S. African Development Community**
- **Egypt**
- **Ethiopia**
- **Georgia**



Pilot Phase: Global Migration Data Portal

Aim: to enhance migration data sharing and analysis globally

4 steps:

- 1. Landscape analysis on how migration data is shared and used**
- 2. Working meeting with data providers and users**
- 3. Design of basic architecture for the Portal**
- 4. Organization of global conference on migration data and Agenda 2030**



International Forum on Migration Statistics, January 2018



Expected outcomes:

- 1. To bring together all producers, analysts and users of migration statistics in a community of interest centered around migration measurement issues**
- 2. Mobilise expertise from a wide range of disciplines that can contribute to improve global understanding of the migration phenomenon.**
- 3. A unique opportunity for policy-makers to get in direct contact with migration experts and to use their research and findings to feed policy evaluations and identify best policy options in a wide range of priority policy areas**



INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATION
FOR MIGRATION

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IOM's Global Migration
Data Analysis Centre
GMDAC

DTM – Displacement Tracking Matrix

	MOBILITY TRACKING	FLOW MONITORING	REGISTRATION	SURVEY
LEVEL	AREA / LOCATION	POINT	HOUSEHOLD (HH)/ INDIVIDUAL (IND)	IND
METHOD	KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW	KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW	INTERVIEW WITH HEAD OF HH / IND	INTERVIEW WITH IND
TYPE OF DATA	NUMBERS LOCATIONS REASONS FROM WHERE → TO WHERE TIME OF DISPLACEMENT SEX-AGE GROUPS PRIORITY NEEDS VULNERABLE GROUPS	NUMBERS LOCATIONS	PERSONAL IDENTIFIABLE DATA: - AGE / DOB - SEX - ORIGIN - CURRENT LOCATION - EDUCATION - VULNERABILITIES	AGE SEX MOTIVES AREA OF ORIGIN TRANSIT POINTS INTENTIONS COST OF JOURNEY DANGERS ON ROUTE