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 4
EDUCATION
Expanding the numbers of scholarships means more opportunities for youth in developing countries to study abroad.

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 6
REDUCE INEQUALITIES
"Awareness brings changes. Every migrant worker is a migrant hero."
#IAMMIGRANT

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 10
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 11
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 13
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 16
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.

Photo by ©IOM
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
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
11.8 Cities Implementing Integrated Policies

Migration in the SDGs
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

1. **Adherence** to international standards and the fulfillment of migrants’ rights.

2. **Evidence** and whole-of-government approaches to migration governance.

3. **Strong partnerships** to support migration governance.

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1. **Socioeconomic well-being** of migrants and society.

2. **Effective responses** to the mobility dimensions of crises.

3. **Safe, orderly and dignified pathways** of migration.
Measuring well-managed migration policies

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
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The MGI model framework

1. Institutional capacity
   1.1 Institutional framework
   1.2 Migration strategy
   1.3 Legal framework
   1.4 Institutional transparency and coherence
   1.5 Data gathering and information availability

2. Migrant rights
   2.1 Access to basic social services and social security
   2.2 Family rights
   2.3 Right to work
   2.4 Long term residency and path to citizenship

3. Safe and orderly migration
   3.1 Border control and enforcement
   3.2 Admission and eligibility criteria
   3.3 Re-integration policies
   3.4 Measures to combat human trafficking and smuggling

4. Labour migration management
   4.1 Labour migration management
   4.2 Skills and qualification recognition schemes
   4.3 Student migration regulation
   4.4 Bilateral Labour Agreements
   4.5 Migrant Remittances

5. Regional and international cooperation and other partnerships
   5.1 Signature and ratification of international conventions
   5.2 Regional cooperation
   5.3 Bilateral agreements
   5.4 Global cooperation
   5.5 Other partnerships

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
Example of results

Ghana
Click domain to show/hide the underlying indicators

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Ghana</th>
<th>All countries</th>
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<td>4) LABOUR MIGRATION MANAGEMENT</td>
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<td>5) REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND OTHER PARTNERSHIPS</td>
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We banded policy assessments to identify best practices

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Institutional Capacity</th>
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<th>Safe &amp; Orderly Migration</th>
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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’

- Revision and refinement of MGI framework
  - Creation of an advisory group

- Expansion of country sample (100)
  - Working with Member States on how to best use MiGOF and MGI as gap-analysis tools

- Global level: Possible monitoring tool towards 10.7

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”)
Migrant Lives: Monitoring the Well-Being of Migrants

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

Tools to support country level, regional frameworks

Capacity building support

Global Migration Data Portal

Fora/Conferences – e.g. measuring safe migration
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
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.
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## DTM – Displacement Tracking Matrix

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