Measurement of SDG indicator 10.7.2: Number of countries with well-managed migration policies

Regional workshop on strengthening the collection and use of international migration data in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Bangkok, 5–8 February 2019
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 10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination (ILO and World Bank)

Indicator 10.7.2: Number of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people (UN DESA and IOM, partnering with OECD)
How to define and measure “well managed migration policies”?

Collaboration between UN DESA Population Division and IOM to develop the methodology and measurements for SDG indicator 10.7.2

Concept and measure of “number of countries with well-managed migration policies” based on:

- **Conceptual framework**: the ‘Migration Governance Framework’ (MiGOF), welcomed by IOM’s Council at its 106th session in November 2015
- **Data source**: the UN Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development (UN DESA)
The conceptual framework: 
Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF)

**MiGOF Principles and Objectives**

1. **Adherence** to international standards and fulfillment of migrants’ rights.
2. **Formulates** policy using evidence and “whole-of-government” approach.
3. **Engages** with partners to address migration and related issues.
4. **Advance** the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society.
5. **Effectively** address the mobility dimensions of crises.
6. **Ensure** that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.

**SDG indicator 10.7.2**

**DOMAINS**

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.
Mandate:
- General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII) of 18 December 1962
- Conducted on behalf of the Secretary-General

Periodicity:
Biennial (every two years) starting with the Twelfth Inquiry (2018)

Content of the Twelfth Inquiry:
- Module I on population ageing and urbanization
- Module II on fertility, family planning and reproductive health
- Module III on international migration.

Process for the collection and dissemination of data (Twelfth Inquiry):
- Implemented in the second half of 2018
- Sent to 193 Member States, 2 Observer and 2 non-member States through their Permanent Missions to the UN in New York
- Permanent Missions redirect the modules to the relevant government departments
- IOM and OECD assist in garnering government responses to Module III through their substantive counterparts or country offices
- Country responses transmitted to UN DESA for basic consistency checking
- Data compiled/integrated into the World Population Policies database
Process of developing indicator 10.7.2

1. Mapping of existing indicators
2. Conceptual framework: Migration Governance Framework, welcomed by IOM Council
3. Data source: UN Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development
4. Simple methodology (see SDG indicators 5.1.1 and 5.6.2)
5. Extensive consultations, involving a range of stakeholders
6. Regionally-representative pilot
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Proxy measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Migrant rights</td>
<td>Degree to which migrants have equity in access to services, including health care, education, decent work, social security and welfare benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Whole of government / evidence-based policies</td>
<td>Dedicated institutions, legal frameworks and policies or strategies to govern migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cooperation and partnerships</td>
<td>Government measures to foster cooperation and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation in migration policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Socioeconomic well-being</td>
<td>Government measures to maximize the development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mobility dimensions of crises</td>
<td>Government measures to deliver comprehensive responses to refugees and other forcibly displaced persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Safe, orderly and regular migration</td>
<td>Government measures to address regular or irregular immigration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For each domain/proxy measure, one question with five subcategories

2. Domain:
Whole-of-government/ Evidence-based policies

Proxy measure:
Dedicated institutions, legal frameworks and policies or strategies to govern migration

Question:
Does the Government have any of the following institutions, policies or strategies to govern immigration or emigration?

Subcategories:
- a. A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy
- b. A national policy or strategy for regular migration pathways, including labour migration
- c. A national policy or strategy to promote the inclusion or integration of immigrants
- d. Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive
- e. A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated
Coding of values:
• Domain 1: “Yes, regardless of immigration status” coded “1”; “Yes, only for those with legal immigration status” coded “0.5”; “No” coded “0”
• Domains 2 to 6: “Yes” coded “1”; “No” coded “0”

Computation:
Unweighted average of the 30 subcategories (percentage)

Categorization of results:
• Less than 40 per cent “Requires further progress”
• 40 to less than 80 per cent “Partially meets”
• 80 per cent or more “Meets or fully meets”

Disaggregation:
• By region
• By domain

Treatment of missing values:
• No imputation of values
• No imputation of missing country data
Scope of the proposed indicator

SDG indicator 10.7.2

**DOES:**
- Document the existence and range of migration policies at the country level
- Monitor progress across comparable policy domains
- Document policy gaps, allowing to identify need for capacity building
- Reflect the different realities of countries of origin, transit and destination

**DOES NOT:**
- Serve as a national monitoring framework for migration policies
- Provide an exhaustive picture of migration policies
- Address the implementation of migration policies
- Assess the impact or effectiveness of migration policies
Summary timeline

2nd semester 2017 and 1st semester 2018
- Validation and testing of the methodology
- Two regional workshops (Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean)
- Three online regional consultations/workshops (Africa, Europe and Northern America, Western Asia)
- Pilot testing of the questions for indicator 10.7.2

2nd semester 2018
- Data collection, database generated and results presented
- Request for graduation from tier III submitted and granted
- Validated data integrated into analytical outputs (reports, briefs, fact sheets, etc.)

1st quarter 2019
- Publication and dissemination of analytical outputs, in anticipation of the 2019 HLPF review of goal 10
Results so far

• 73 responses received
• 26 more responses needed to reach 50% mark (50% of countries in each SDG region, covering at least 50% of the population in each region) and qualify for Tier I classification*
• Few responses from large population countries needed

*Reminder

• **Tier I**: an established methodology exists and data are already widely available;
• **Tier II**: a methodology has been established but for which data are not easily available; and
• **Tier III**: an internationally agreed methodology has not yet been developed.
### Status of responses (as of 1 Feb 2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG Region</th>
<th>Total number of countries</th>
<th>Percentage of countries for which Module III has been received</th>
<th>Percentage of population for which Module III has been received</th>
<th>Number of countries for which Module III has NOT been received yet</th>
<th>Number of countries needed to reach the 50% mark.</th>
<th>Population criterion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central and Southern Asia</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Need populous countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern and South-Eastern Asia</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Need populous countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and Northern America</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Population criterion almost met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Population criterion met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa and Western Asia</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Need populous countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Population criterion met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Population criterion almost met</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Migration Governance Indicators (MGI)

- Framework and methodology to assess country-specific migration governance structures
- Baseline assessment, quick, cost-effective
- Framework and methodology to measure SDG progress
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MGI</th>
<th>10.7.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>➢ National level</td>
<td>❖ Global Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Voluntary</td>
<td>❖ IAEG-SDG rigorous process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Capacity building</td>
<td>❖ Statistical exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Policy coherence</td>
<td>❖ Builds on existing survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ No ranking</td>
<td>❖ Monitoring for SDGs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Context sensitive</td>
<td>❖ UNDESA / IOM partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ In depth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ EIU / IOM partnership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The MGI model framework

1. Adherence to international standards and fulfillment of migrants’ rights
   - 1.1 Access to basic social services and social security
   - 1.2 Family rights
   - 1.3 Right to work
   - 1.4 Long term residency and path to citizenship

2. Formulates policy using evidence and “whole of government” approach
   - 2.1 Institutional framework
   - 2.2 Migration strategy
   - 2.3 Legal framework
   - 2.4 Institutional transparency and coherence
   - 2.5 Data gathering and information availability

3. Engages with partners to address migration and related issues
   - 3.1 Signature and ratification of international conventions
   - 3.2 Regional cooperation
   - 3.3 Bilateral agreements
   - 3.4 Global cooperation
   - 3.5 Other partnerships

4. Advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society
   - 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. Effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises
   - 5.1 Crisis resilience and preparedness
   - 5.2 Emergency response
   - 5.3 Post-crisis action

6. Ensure that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner
   - 6.1 Border control and enforcement
   - 6.2 Admission and eligibility criteria
   - 6.3 Re-integration policies
   - 6.4 Measures to combat human trafficking and smuggling
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MGI Pilot – 15 countries</th>
<th>MGI II (a) – 14 countries</th>
<th>MGI II (b) – 9 countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 2016 – May 2016</td>
<td>August 2017 – March 2018</td>
<td>September 2017 – August 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Albania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
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<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>Lesotho</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Republic of Moldova</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Philippines</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>Serbia</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### MGI scope

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHAT IT IS</th>
<th>WHAT IT IS NOT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Offers insights on policy levers that countries can use to strengthen their migration governance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Identifying gaps and good practices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Consultative process that advance conversations on migration governance by clarifying what “well-governed migration” might look like in the context of the SDG target 10.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Not a ranking</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Based on policy structures, <em>not assessing impacts</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Not prescriptive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The MGI process

**PROCESS**
- Launch of MGI
- Data collection and analysis
- Inter-ministerial consultations
- Publication of the report

**OUTCOMES**
- Identifies gaps and targets
- Assists in the development of comprehensive strategies
- Monitors progress
The MGI on the Migration Data Portal

Migration Governance Snapshots

ABOUT THE MIGRATION GOVERNANCE INDICATORS

In 2015, IOM developed a Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) to help define what “well-managed migration policy” might look like at the national level. The MiGOF was welcomed by IOM’s Member States the same year. The Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) were developed to assess national frameworks, and help to operationalize the MiGOF.

Click on the wheel to learn more about the six dimensions of migration governance included in the MiGOF and MGI.

The MGI is a tool based on policy inputs, which offers insights on policy levers that countries can use to develop their migration governance. The MGI is not meant to rank countries on the design or implementation of migration policies, but rather to be a framework to help countries in the assessment of the comprehensiveness of their migration policies, as well as to identify gaps and areas that could be strengthened. The MGI aims to advance conversations on migration governance by clarifying what “well-governed migration” might look like in the context of SDG Target 10.7.

About the MGI process
Contacts

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Annex: About the MGI Project

Introductory video

MGI = BETTER MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

1 2 3 4