

ETHIOPIA | PROFILE 2019

MIGRATION

GOVERNANCE

INDICATORS



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PUB/2019/107/R

With research and analysis by



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MIGRATION  
GOVERNANCE  
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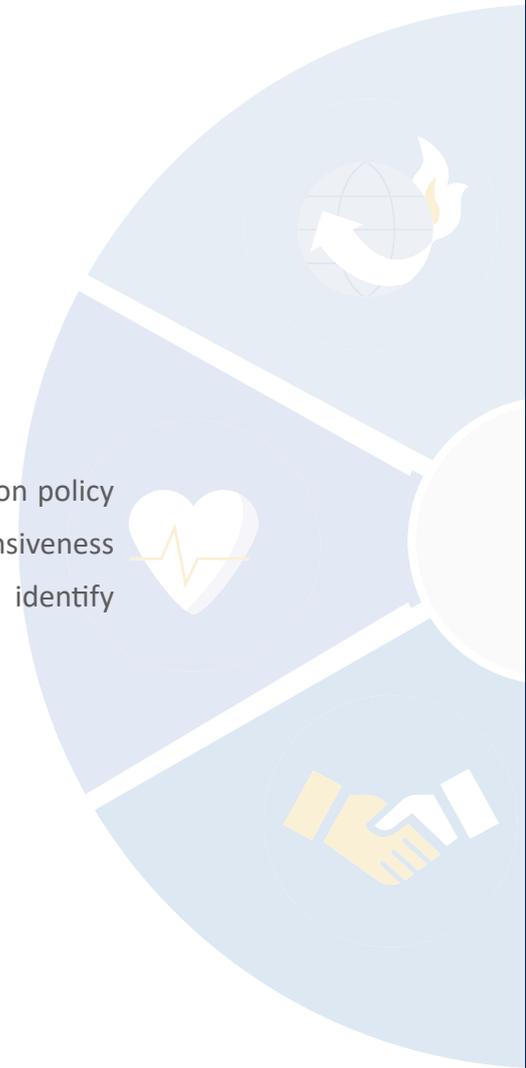
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## OBJECTIVE

The MGI aims to support well-managed migration policy by helping countries assess the comprehensiveness of their migration governance structures and identify priorities on the way forward.



The MGI can be used to spark a discussion within governments, with other relevant stakeholders in the country, on their migration policy structures. It can help assess whether these structures, which have often been in place for several years, still address the main challenges and opportunities of today's reality.

# INTRODUCTION

This is an era of unprecedented mobility, and the need to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility is becoming increasingly relevant.<sup>1</sup> The need to face the challenges and to maximize the opportunities that this mobility brings has been recognized with the inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which highlights the positive contribution of migrants to inclusive growth and development. Migration is integrated in a number of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets, such as ending modern slavery and addressing the vulnerability of migrant workers. However, the central reference to migration in the SDGs is Target 10.7 on facilitating “orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”.<sup>2</sup>

The incorporation of Target 10.7 into the 2030 Agenda created the need to define “planned and well-managed migration policies”. This is why, in 2015, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) developed the Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF). This Framework offers a concise view of an ideal approach that allows a State to determine what it might need to govern migration well and in a way that suits its circumstances.<sup>3</sup> The Framework was welcomed by IOM Member States in the same year.

In an effort to operationalize the MiGOF, IOM worked with The Economist Intelligence Unit to develop the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI), a standard set of approximately 90 indicators to assist countries in assessing their migration policies and advance the conversation on what well-governed migration might look like in practice.

The MGI helps countries identify good practices as well as areas with potential for further development and can offer insights on the policy levers that countries can use to develop their migration governance structures. However, the MGI recognizes that all countries have different realities, challenges and opportunities that relate to migration. Therefore, the MGI does not rank countries on the design or implementation of their migration policies. Finally, the MGI does not measure migration policy outcomes or institutional effectiveness. Instead, it takes stock of the migration-related policies in place and operates as a benchmarking framework that offers insights on policy measures that countries might want to consider as they progress towards good migration governance.

This country profile presents a summary of the well-developed areas of the migration governance structures of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as Ethiopia), as well as the areas with potential for further development, as assessed by the MGI.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> IOM Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance, seventeenth session (S/17/4 of 29 September 2015), article 2.

<sup>2</sup> IOM Council, 106th session, Migration Governance Framework (C/106/40 of 4 November 2015), page 1, footnote 1. Available at <https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-40-Migration-Governance-Framework.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> The MGI initiative is a policy-benchmarking programme led by IOM and implemented with the support of The Economist Intelligence Unit. Funding is provided by IOM's Member States.

# CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

## MiGOF

The IOM MiGOF sets out the essential elements to support planned and well-managed migration. It seeks to present, in a consolidated, coherent and comprehensive way, a set of three principles and three objectives which, if respected and fulfilled, would ensure that migration is humane, orderly, and benefits migrants and society.

At the basis of

### PRINCIPLES

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.

### OBJECTIVES

1. **Advance** the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society.
2. **Effectively** address the mobility dimensions of crises.
3. **Ensure** that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.

## MGI

### WHAT IT IS



A set of indicators that offers insights on policy levers that countries can use to strengthen their migration governance structures



A tool that identifies good practices and areas that could be further developed



A consultative process that advances dialogues on migration governance by clarifying what "well-governed migration" might look like in the context of SDG Target 10.7

Which supports the measurement of

### WHAT IT IS NOT



Not a ranking of countries



Not assessing impacts of policies



Not prescriptive



### TARGET 10.7

"Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and **well-managed migration policies.**"



KEY

FINDINGS

The MGI is composed of around 90 indicators grouped under the 6 different dimensions of migration governance that draw upon the MIGOF categories:



MIGRANTS'  
RIGHTS  
PAGE 12

Indicators in this domain look at the extent to which migrants have access to certain social services such as health, education and social security. It also looks at family reunification, access to work, and access to residency and citizenship. The international conventions signed and ratified are also included.



WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT  
APPROACH  
PAGE 14

Indicators in this area assess countries' institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks related to migration policies. This area also looks at the existence of national migration strategies that are in line with development objectives and overseas development efforts, as well as institutional transparency and coherence in relation to migration management.



PARTNERSHIPS  
PAGE 15

This category focuses on countries' efforts to cooperate on migration-related issues with other States and with relevant non-governmental actors, including civil society organizations and the private sector.



WELL-BEING  
OF MIGRANTS  
PAGE 16

Indicators in this area assess countries' policies regarding the recognition of migrants' educational and professional qualifications, provisions regulating student migration and the existence of bilateral labour agreements between countries. Aspects of diaspora engagement in the country of origin and migrant remittances are also under this domain.



MOBILITY DIMENSION  
OF CRISES  
PAGE 18

This category looks at the type and level of preparedness of countries when they are faced with mobility dimensions of crises. The questions look at the processes in place for nationals and non-nationals both during and after disasters, including if humanitarian assistance is equally available to migrants as it is to citizens.



SAFE, ORDERLY  
AND REGULAR  
MIGRATION  
PAGE 19

This area looks at countries' approach to migration management in terms of border control and enforcement policies, admission criteria for migrants, preparedness and resilience in the case of significant and unexpected migration flows, as well as the fight against trafficking in persons.



## 1

## ADHERENCE TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND FULFILMENT OF MIGRANTS' RIGHTS

### I.1. International conventions ratified

**Table 1.** Signature and ratification of international conventions

Convention name	Ratified
International Labour Organization (ILO) Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97)	No
United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (so-called Geneva Convention), 1951	Yes (1969)
United Nations conventions on statelessness, 1954 and 1961	No
ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143)	No
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989	Yes (1991)
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW), 1990	No
United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000	Yes (2012)

### I.2. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Access to health care is possible for migrants, although the current legislation does not clarify under which conditions. The country has set a target to achieve universal health coverage, including for refugees and migrants, but the Immigration Proclamation does not address specifically foreign nationals. A new Refugees Proclamation (No. 1110/2019) approved in February 2019 provides for access to available health services in Ethiopia for refugees and asylum seekers, although no further specification is made as to how this will be achieved. The Agency for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) is working on operationalization plans. Based on the memorandum of understanding (MoU) signed between the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH), ARRA, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), all refugees have the right to basic health services and to be treated as members of the host community.<sup>5</sup>

The Government has taken steps towards facilitating access to education for the most vulnerable. However, there are no clear rules concerning access to public education for migrants. According to a report by UNHCR (2017), the Ministry of Education is acting on the inclusion of refugee children in national schools. In addition, the new Refugees Proclamation includes a provision guaranteeing access to pre-primary and primary education for refugees and asylum seekers under the same conditions as citizens. It also promotes their access to secondary, higher, vocational and adult education subject to available

<sup>5</sup> In 2017, Ethiopia hosted close to 1 million refugees in 27 camps across five regional states.

resources and policies. The Government has introduced scholarship programmes (for universities, high schools and technical and vocational education and training [TVET]) which grants refugees free tuition, accommodation, pocket money, medical support, transportation allowances and support for academic research, among other things.

Family reunification is possible for migrants, depending on residency categories. According to immigration regulations, family members of foreigners holding permanent or temporary resident permits in Ethiopia are eligible to obtain an immigration visa and, after a mandatory registration on arrival in the country, they are issued with a permanent residence permit. The new Refugees Proclamation also allows family members of refugees and asylum seekers to enter and remain in Ethiopia.

The country offers a path to permanent residency after three years of residency in the country. Applying for nationality is possible for any foreigner after five years of residency in the country. In both cases, additional conditions have to be met, such as having a sufficient income and no criminal convictions (Proclamation No. 378/2003).

### **1.3. Areas with potential for further development**

In order to access the labour market, foreign nationals must be granted a work permit by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Employers wishing to hire a foreign national must prove that no Ethiopian is qualified for the position, pursuant of Section 174 of the Labour Proclamation No. 377/2003. The intention of the proclamation in this regard is to promote the transfer of knowledge and skills to Ethiopia by hiring highly skilled foreign experts. Nonetheless, the Refugees Proclamation promotes access to work for refugees and asylum seekers.

Access to self-employment for foreign residents is not clearly addressed in the pertaining labour legislation. Furthermore, the current work permit system does not distinguish between different types of migrant workers as there is only one category of permit.



## 2

## FORMULATES POLICY USING EVIDENCE AND WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACH

### 2.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

The Ministry of Peace, with responsibilities related to immigration, was established in 2018. According to Proclamation No. 1097/2018, the Ministry of Peace has the mandate to lead and follow up on citizenship, national identification card, immigration and passport issuance as well as political asylum seekers and returnees. In addition, ARRA is responsible for the coordination of refugee programmes. The Immigration, Nationality and Vital Events Agency is responsible for enacting immigration policy and is accountable to the Ministry of Peace.

A National Coordination Mechanism on Migration led by the Federal Attorney General (formerly known as the Ministry of Justice) in collaboration with Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) was initiated within an Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) framework. However, it is not currently operational. The multi-stakeholder National Anti-Human Trafficking and Smuggling Taskforce has taken on a de facto coordinating role on national migration issues.

The Diaspora Policy (2013) introduces a concerted effort to leverage diaspora contributions. It assigns MoFA the responsibility of implementing policy concerning diaspora. The Ethiopian Diaspora Agency was launched in March 2019 and aims to promote knowledge transfer, trade and investment with the Ethiopian diaspora. Other efforts in this direction include the establishment of the Ethiopia Diaspora Trust Fund in 2018, which raises funds for socioeconomic projects in the country, and the Ethiopia Trust Fund Advisory Council (a multisector steering group for the Fund).

Migration-related legislation and policy processes formally involve a wide array of stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, religious institutions, charities and societies, and other organizations. Furthermore, Ethiopia's federal system requires regular consultation with decentralized levels of governance. Some interministerial consultations have also taken place in the past, with a number of stakeholders participating in the drafting of the new Refugees Proclamation.

### 2.2. Areas with potential for further development

Ethiopia has a set of different migration-related policies: Diaspora Policy, Immigration Proclamation, Refugees Proclamation, Overseas Employment Proclamation, and Proclamation on Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants. Though Ethiopia does not have a unified migration policy,<sup>6</sup> in February 2019 the National Anti-Human Trafficking and Smuggling Task Force validated a concept note on a comprehensive migration policy, which is awaiting approval from the Government.

Data on migration is currently not collected nor published on a regular basis.

<sup>6</sup> The MGI assesses the presence of a designated migration strategy as it signals a country's shift from a reactive migration policy framework to a more proactive and comprehensive framework. This indicator assesses whether there is a national migration strategy, and whether this strategy is coherent with the national economic development strategy.



## 3

## ENGAGES WITH PARTNERS TO ADDRESS MIGRATION AND RELATED ISSUES

### 3.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Ethiopia is a participant in the following regional consultative processes on migration (RCPs): Migration Dialogue from the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Member States (MIDCOM); Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA); African Union Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action (2018–30); Pan-African Forum on Migration; and IGAD.

Ethiopia has MoUs in place on various aspects of migration governance with Kenya, South Sudan, Djibouti, and Somalia. These are generally aimed at protecting migrant workers' rights, dignity and safety abroad.

The country participates in a number of bilateral migration negotiations, primarily with respect to labour and exchange of manpower, and the protection of nationals working overseas. New bilateral agreements have been signed with Saudi Arabia (2017) and the United Arab Emirates (2018) based on the Overseas Employment Proclamation (No. 923/2016). Previously, bilateral agreements were signed with countries such as Qatar and Jordan (2012) and Kuwait (2010), but these need to be revised to account for Proclamation No. 923/2016. Finally, bilateral negotiations are under way with Oman, Bahrain and Lebanon.

The Government of Ethiopia formalized its strategy regarding citizens abroad in the 2013 Diaspora Policy. The document promotes collaboration between Government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the diaspora in policy implementation. The objective of the policy is “To build up strong relationship between Diaspora with their origin country Ethiopia, encouraging and facilitating a conducive environment for participation of Diaspora in the ongoing peace and democratization building process to benefit their country and to benefit from their engagement and to preserve their rights and interests abroad.”

### 3.2. Areas with potential for further development

Ethiopia is currently not part of a regional agreement promoting labour mobility. While it is a member State of IGAD, labour mobility across the borders of IGAD States has not yet been operationalized and remains a long-term process. Ethiopia is also part of COMESA, which includes the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, Labour and Services. However, Ethiopia has not signed or ratified the Free Movement Protocol. While Ethiopia has not ratified the African Union Free Movement of Persons Protocol (2018), the country launched a visa upon arrival service for all African Union member States nationals and an e-visa system in 2018.

The Government of Ethiopia has in place intergovernmental MoUs and agreements, but there is no evidence of cooperation between the Government and non-governmental partners such as the private sector or civil society.



## 4

## ADVANCES THE SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS AND SOCIETY

### 4.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

The country has developed mechanisms to protect the rights of its nationals working abroad. The Overseas Employment Proclamation (No. 923/2016) introduced strict measures to protect the rights of nationals working overseas. In addition to multiple conditions imposed on those wishing to emigrate,<sup>7</sup> the proclamation further states that overseas workers can only be deployed to countries with which Ethiopia has a bilateral agreement and which introduce measures to regulate employment agencies.

Ethiopia has been actively involved in promoting the creation of formal remittance schemes through the 2006 issuance of Directive FXD/30/2006, Provisions for International Remittance Services. The directive emphasizes the importance of establishing formal remittance channels and stipulates the range of institutions and organizations eligible to provide remittance services in Ethiopia. Ethiopia is also a member of the COMESA Regional Payment and Settlement System (REPSS) and the East African Cross Border System, which strive to facilitate regional cross-border payments.

The Government of Ethiopia has promoted the financial inclusion of migrants through a number of strategic frameworks including the National Financial Inclusion Strategy (2016), the Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II) (2015/16–2019/20) which includes three migration-related indicators (overseas employment, human trafficking and smuggling, and awareness raising), and the Diaspora Policy (2006 and 2013). These plans include various strategies to support the development of the remittances market. The 2013 Ethiopia Diaspora Policy refers to an initiative that has allowed Ethiopians abroad to open Ethiopian domestic bank accounts in foreign currencies.

The Government of Ethiopia's scholarship programmes provide free tuition, accommodation, pocket money, medical support, transportation allowance and support for academic research among other things to refugees, according to the Refugee Proclamation No. 1110/2019. Scholarships have also been awarded to refugees since 2010 based on a Ministry of Education directive circulated to universities, high schools and TVETs.<sup>8</sup>

The Higher Education Relevance and Quality Agency established under Regulation No. 261/2012 assures the relevance and quality of education and trainings offered by higher education institutions, and under Regulation No. 296/2013 the Agency can proceed to the accreditation of higher education institutions, the equivalence of qualifications and the authentication of educational certificates against a payment of service fees.

### 4.2. Areas with potential for further development

There is currently no system to adjust visa awards based on demand from the local labour market. According to Section 174 of the Labour Proclamation (No. 377/2003), employers wishing to hire a foreign national must prove that no Ethiopian is qualified for the position.

<sup>7</sup> The proclamation requires that workers deployed abroad are a minimum of 18 years old, have obtained at least an eighth-grade education, possess a certificate of occupational competence, and are provided with a pre-departure orientation on the working environment of the recipient country.

<sup>8</sup> The Ethiopia CRRF Roadmap includes an Education Pledge to increase "enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education to all qualified refugees without discrimination and within the available resources" (page 17).

There is an ongoing discussion within IGAD to harmonize and standardize higher education in IGAD member States, but this has not been operationalized. However, Ethiopia has signed the Djibouti Declaration on Regional Conference on Refugee Education in IGAD Member States, which promotes the inclusion of refugee children into the national education system (IGAD, Djibouti Plan of Action).

International students are not prevented from accessing university education, but they pay higher fees than Ethiopian students. However, there is no documentation available on a national policy on tuition fees.



## 5

EFFECTIVELY ADDRESSES THE  
MOBILITY DIMENSIONS OF CRISES

### 5.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

In 2018, the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) of Ethiopia released a detailed Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP), which addresses in detail the displacement impact of both climate- and conflict-driven disasters. The Government of Ethiopia cooperates closely with IOM on the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), which uses surveys and assessments to determine the number and needs of displaced persons. While there are no specific clauses which address migrants, the HDRP does focus on internally displaced persons (IDPs) and is detailed in its scope of displacement considerations.

Registration of Ethiopian nationals abroad is conducted by the relevant Ethiopian embassy on a voluntary basis. The new Ethiopian Diaspora Agency became operational in March 2019 and experts have indicated that mapping the diaspora is among its primary tasks.

The Government of Ethiopia provides consular assistance to its nationals through its embassies abroad. Assistance includes a “Laissez-passer”, an official travel document provided to Ethiopian citizens abroad needing to travel to Ethiopia urgently. In countries which are permitted to receive Ethiopian nationals as labour immigrants, the Overseas Employment Proclamation (No. 923/2016) establishes a labour attaché in Ethiopian missions, administered by the MoFA and MoLSA, overseeing the protection of Ethiopian workers abroad.

Ethiopia is a signatory to the African Union Kampala Convention on IDPs and the Kampala Declaration on Refugees, Returnees and IDPs (under ratification at the moment). “The Kampala Convention was adopted by the African Union to prevent displacement, assist those who have been forced to leave their homes, and find safe and sustainable solutions to help people to rebuild their lives” (Africa–EU Partnership, 2013).

### 5.2. Areas with potential for further development

The 2018 Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan, the 2013 National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Risk Management, and the 2014 Disaster Risk Management Strategic Programme and Investment Framework do not include specific measures to provide assistance to immigrants during crisis and post-crisis phases in Ethiopia.

The 2018 Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan, the 2013 National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Risk Management, and the 2014 Disaster Risk Management Strategic Programme and Investment Framework promote the development and use of early warning systems. National and regional disaster management bureaus are arranged in a decentralized system where warnings and information can be disseminated up and down the structure. Communities can seek assistance by contacting their local centre. However, the NDRMC noted limited amounts of information reach the community level due to a lack of robust early warning infrastructures. There is also no evidence that these systems take into account the specific vulnerabilities of migrants.



## 6

## ENSURES THAT MIGRATION TAKES PLACE IN A SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MANNER

### 6.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

The Immigration, Nationality and Vital Events Agency, which is accountable to the Ministry of Peace, is mandated to issue passports and travel documents in addition to engaging in border control and issuing visas to foreigners.

There are policies in place aiming to attract foreign nationals of Ethiopian origin. Proclamation No. 270/2002, Providing Foreign Nationals of Ethiopian Origin with Certain Rights to be Exercised in their Country of Origin, allows certain privileges to persons who have at least one of parent, grandparent, or great grandparent who is an Ethiopian national. These privileges include visa-free entry, residency and employment rights, the right to own immovable property in Ethiopia, and the right to access public services. Directive No. 19/2009 E.C addresses the provision of national identification cards to the Beta Israel population in Ethiopia.

The Government has programmes to facilitate migrant reintegration in their home country, focusing on instances of forced repatriation. Most returnees to Ethiopia come from African and Middle Eastern countries, and a small minority from the European Union and the Americas. Reintegration of returnees from outside the European Union and the Americas is led by the Federal Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency. ARRA<sup>9</sup> also has an active socioeconomic/psychosocial support project (Sustainable Reintegration of Ethiopians Returning from Europe) since May 2018 which will be operational for 36 months.

The Federal Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency (under the Ministry of Urban Development and Construction) is currently the national lead agency for reintegration programmes targeting victim returnee migrants. The agency has issued a directive (65/2018) outlining the support mechanisms offered, including actions in rehabilitation, social service and economic support.

The Government of Ethiopia has outlined its plan to combat human trafficking through Proclamation No. 909/2015, “The Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants”. This establishes a National Committee and the Anti Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants Task Force, which is responsible for the day-to-day application of the proclamation. It meets on a monthly basis and is organized into subgroups centred on awareness raising and monitoring, reintegration, research and evaluation, and prosecution. Periodic reports on counter-trafficking activities are produced by the Taskforce and submitted to the National Committee but these are not available in the public domain.

### 6.2. Areas with potential for further development

Proclamation No. 909/2015, a Proclamation to Provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, requires the Anti-Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants Taskforce to submit reports to the national committee. These reports are only circulated upon request to different stakeholders such as foreign embassies and international organizations.

There are no formal cooperation agreements with other countries on the identification and tracking of missing migrants. Proclamation No. 909/2015 is currently under revision to include, among other things, a national referral mechanism meant to assist victims of trafficking and other vulnerable migrants and returnees.

<sup>9</sup> Following recent reforms, ARRA now operates under the Ministry of Peace. A new directorate to manage reintegration of returnees is reportedly being developed.



KEY

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ANNEX

## MiGOF: Migration Governance Framework<sup>10</sup>

In an attempt to define the concept of “well-managed migration policies”, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) devised a Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), which was welcomed by the IOM Council in November 2015. For the purposes of the Migration Governance Framework, IOM defines governance as “the traditions and institutions by which authority on migration, mobility and nationality in a country is exercised, including the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies in these areas”.

The Framework sets out the essential elements of “good migration governance” – 3 principles and 3 objectives which, if respected and fulfilled, would ensure that migration is humane, safe and orderly, and that it provides benefits for migrants and societies.<sup>11</sup> IOM’s view is that a migration system promotes migration and human mobility that is humane and orderly and benefits migrants and society:

When it:

- (i) Adheres to international standards and fulfils migrants’ rights;
- (ii) Formulates policy using evidence and a “whole-of government” approach;
- (iii) Engages with partners to address migration and related issues;

As it seeks to:

- (i) Advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society;
- (ii) Effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises;
- (iii) Ensure that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.

The MiGOF does NOT create new standards or norms. In drafting the Framework, IOM relied on its expertise and analytical work, as well as on existing commitments, non-binding declarations and statements. It does NOT address global migration governance that is the international architecture for dealing with issues related to migration and human mobility. Instead, the focus is on the governance and management of migration from the point of view of the State as the primary actor. It does NOT propose one model for all States. The Framework presents a “high road” or ideal version of migration governance, to which States can aspire.

The MiGOF is based on the understanding that, as the primary actor in migration, mobility and nationality affairs, a State retains the sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in its territory and under what conditions, within the framework of international law. Other actors – citizens, migrants, international organizations, the private sector, unions, non-governmental organizations, community organizations, religious organizations and academia – contribute to migration governance through their interaction with States and each other.

<sup>10</sup> IOM Council, Migration Governance Framework, 106th session, C/106/40 (4 November 2015). Available at <https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-40-Migration-Governance-Framework.pdf>.

<sup>11</sup> Migration Governance Framework infosheet (2016). Available at <https://publications.iom.int/books/migration-governance-framework>.

## The MGI process



### 1 Launch of the MGI process

The first step of the process is to explain what the MGI entails to key government officials, in order to ensure full understanding of the project and complete buy-in.



### 2 Data collection

The second step of the process is to start the collection and analysis of data, based on about 90 indicators grounded in the 6 dimensions of the MiGOF. A migration governance profile based on the analysis of the findings is then drafted and shared with the government counterparts.



### 3 Interministerial consultation

The third step of the process is to convene an interministerial consultation where all relevant ministries and other stakeholders discuss the good practices and main areas that could be developed identified in the draft migration governance profile, as well as priorities on the way forward. It is also an opportunity for them to comment and provide suggestions on the draft profile.



### 4 Publication of the report on the Global Migration Data Portal

After the migration governance profiles are finalized and vetted by government counterparts, they are published on the Global Migration Data Portal<sup>12</sup> and uploaded on IOM's Online Bookstore.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>12</sup> You can find the profiles at: <https://migrationdataportal.org/overviews/mgi#0>.

<sup>13</sup> Please see: <https://publications.iom.int/>.





[www.migrationdataportal.org/mgi](http://www.migrationdataportal.org/mgi)

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