THE MIGRATION GOVERNANCE INDICATORS

A look into the way countries govern migration

This is an era of unprecedented mobility, and the need to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility is becoming increasingly relevant. The necessity 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 in, among others, target 10.7 "orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies".

To help countries understand what well-managed migration policies might look like in practice, IOM worked with the Economist Impact to develop the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI), a standard set of approximately 90 indicators, which 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.

OBJECTIVES

1
Generate a dialogue on well-managed migration policies

2
Identify gaps to be addressed to inform the formulation of comprehensive migration strategies

3
Help establish baselines to track progress on national and international commitments

KEY ATTRIBUTES

Voluntary

MGI assessments are conducted upon government request, and the profiles are published with their consent.

Sensitive to local specificities

All countries have different realities, challenges, and opportunities that relate to migration. Therefore, the MGI does not propose one-size-fits all solutions, nor does it establish a ranking between countries.

Consultative

Governments are engaged through all stages of the process. The results of the assessments are used to generate an inclusive national conversation on the country's migration policies.

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

- Albania
- Angola
- Argentina
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Belize
- Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- Brazil
- Burkina Faso
- Cabo Verde
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Chad
- Chile
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Djibouti
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- El Salvador
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- Fiji
- Germany
- Gambia (the)
- Ghana

- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali
- Marshall Islands
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mexico
- Montenegro
- Morocco
- Namibia
- Nepal
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- North Macedonia
- Panama

- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines (the)
- Portugal
- Republic of Korea
- Republic of Moldova
- Rwanda
- Senegal
- Serbia
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- South Africa
- Sri Lanka
- Suriname
- Sweden
- Tajikistan
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Turkey
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- Uruguay
- Uzbekistan
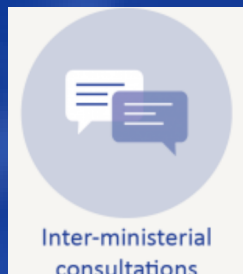- Vanuatu
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

PROCESS

Launch of MGI

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. It is usually during this preliminary phase that the government identifies key focal points to be involved throughout the process, including during the revision phase.

Data collection and analysis

The second step of the process is to collect and analyze data based on the 90 indicators. This is done by the Economist Impact through a desk review and complemented by a number of key informant interviews. This information is then reviewed by IOM and the governmnent. Based on this data, a draft Migration Governance Profile summarizing the most important findings is then produced and shared with the government. .

Inter-ministerial consultations

The third step of the process is to convene an inter-ministerial consultation where national government officials and other stakeholders discuss the good practices and main gaps identified in the draft Migration Governance Profile. The consultation is an opportunity for participants to comment on the draft profile so that it reflects the challenges specific to their context as well as their priorities in terms of migration governance. This is also a chance for the different actors to exchange on their respective work on migration and ensure coordination and coherence. Most importantly, the consultation is an opportunity for the government to discuss how it would like to address some of the areas for potential development identified.

Publication of the report

The final step is to finalize the Migration Governance Profile based on the comments received during the consultation. The Profile is then uploaded to IOM's Global Migration Data Portal where it can easily be accessed.

ROLES AND WORKLOAD

National Government

- Confirm their interest in participating in the process
- Nominate a focal point whose role is to coordinate inputs within the government, review the matrix and to liaise with IOM (approximately 10-15 hours of coordination over a period of 3 months)
- Be available to answer a limited number of questions from researchers (approximately 0.5-1 hour for 2-5 government representatives at technical level)
- Participate in the inter-ministerial consultation (representatives from different ministries for a day)
- Send written inputs to the draft report presented in the consultation (all participants, about 1 hour)
- Validate the final report for publication

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- Introduce the project and its process to the government
- Organize interviews between the EIU and the government
- Review the work of the Economist Intelligence Unit on the matrix and the short report
- Organize one consultation or more for the government to discuss the results of the assessment
- Support the government in any follow-up activities it would like to implement

Economist Impact (EI)

- Conduct desk research for the full list of indicators
- Conduct interviews when the information is not available online
- Conduct one revision of the full list based on comments from IOM and the government
- Draft a short report that summarizes the findings of the 90 indicators
- Conduct one revision of the short report based on comments from IOM and the government

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https://migrationdataportal.org/overviews/mgi#0i