



Global Compact for Migration Objective 7

Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration¹

“ There is a need to analyse the risk and protective factors that contribute to the vulnerability or resilience of migrants, and to develop a more nuanced understanding of the risk of violence, exploitation, abuse and rights violations.² ”

Objective 7 takeaways

- Less than half of countries have a contingency plan to manage large-scale population movements in times of crisis.
- Less than half of countries have measures to make exceptions to immigration procedures for migrants from countries in crisis.
- All MGI countries with lower gender inequality have procedures to identify migrants in vulnerable situations.

Figure 1. Does the country have a contingency plan to manage large-scale population movements in times of crisis?

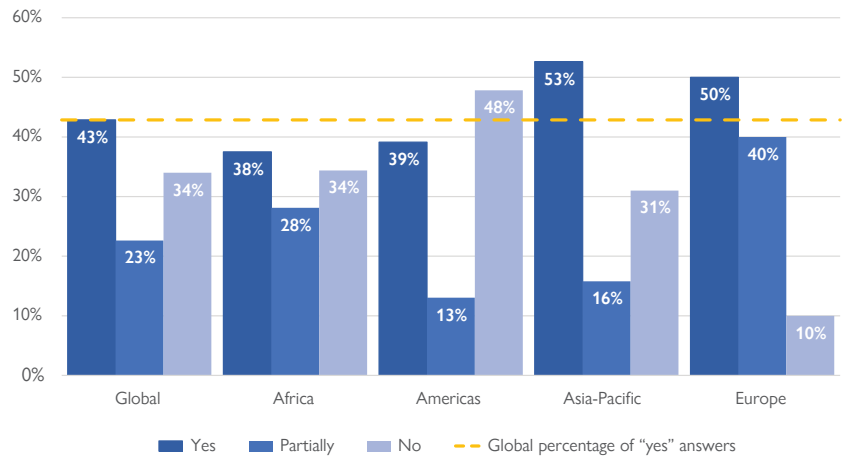


Figure 1 shows that 43 per cent of MGI countries have a contingency plan in place to manage large-scale population movements in times of crisis. Such a plan is found in 90 per cent of European countries in the MGI database, although in almost half of these, this plan has not been recently updated.

Figure 2. Does the country have measures to make exceptions to immigration procedures for migrants from countries in crisis?

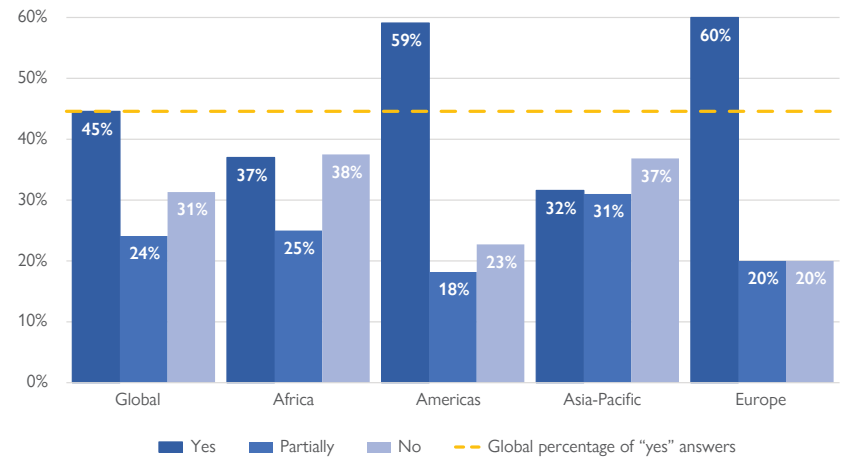


Figure 2 shows that 45 per cent of countries have measures to make exceptions to immigration procedures for migrants from countries in crisis.

¹ This bulletin is part of the publication *MGI Data Bulletins on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration*, which offers insights from MGI data for each of the 23 Global Compact for Migration objectives. Unless otherwise specified, data is based on 84 MGI countries.

² IOM, Protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants and the specific needs of migrants in vulnerable situations, Global Compact Thematic Paper: Protection of Human Rights. Available at www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/our_work/ODG/GCM/IOM-Thematic-Paper-Protection-of-Human-Rights-and-Vulnerable-Migrants.pdf.

Global Compact for Migration Objective 7

Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration

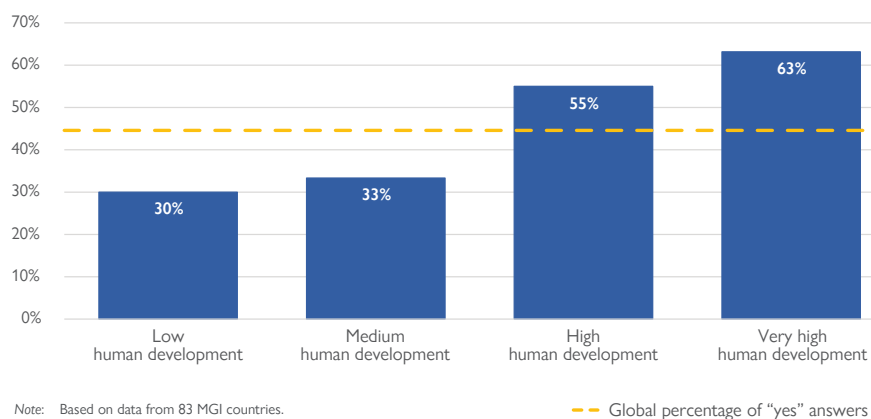


7 REDUCE VULNERABILITIES

Countries with higher levels of human development are more likely to make exceptions to immigration procedures for migrants from countries in crisis. The percentage of countries with a very high human development index (HDI)³ score making these exceptions is more than double the percentage of those with a low HDI score (Figure 3).

Figure 4 shows that countries with lower levels of gender inequality are more likely to have procedures in place to identify migrants in vulnerable situations in a timely manner and provide them with adequate referral and protection services. Such procedures are in place in all countries with a low gender inequality index (GII)⁴ score, in contrast with 11 per cent of those with a high GII score.

Figure 3. Percentage of countries making exceptions to immigration procedures for migrants from countries in crisis, by human development index tier

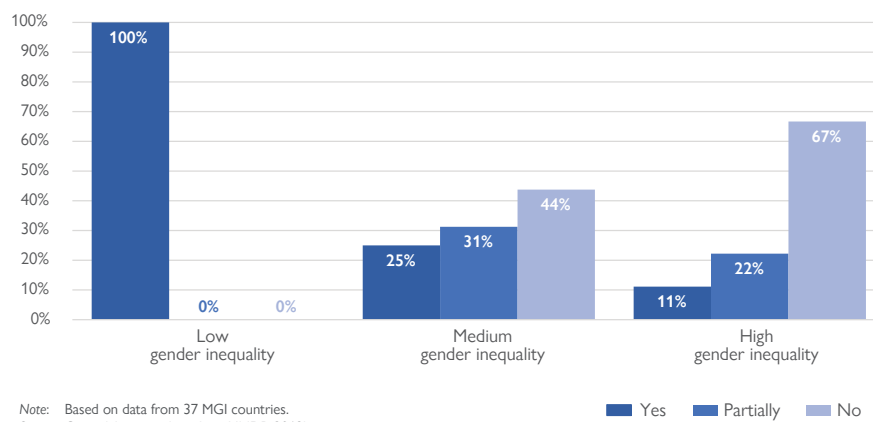


MGI data insight

More than half (55%) of the countries that have policies to identify migrants in vulnerable situations in a timely manner and provide them with adequate referral and protection services also have a contingency plan to manage large-scale population movements in times of crisis. This is the case for only 22 per cent of MGI countries that lack a policy to identify migrants in vulnerable situations in a timely manner.

Source: Own calculations based on MGI data.

Figure 4. Percentage of countries with procedures to identify migrants in vulnerable situations, by gender inequality index tier



Selected example from MGI data: Peru

In response to the humanitarian crisis in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Peru passed Supreme Decree No. 001-2018-IN in 2018,* with guidelines for granting a Temporary Permanence Permit to Venezuelan nationals who settled in the country after 2016. Moreover, in 2020, Supreme Decree No. 010-2020-IN** approved special, exceptional and temporary measures to regularize the immigration status of foreign residents, including Venezuelan nationals.

* Government of Peru, Decreto Supremo No. 001-2018-IN, Lineamientos para el otorgamiento del Permiso Temporal de Permanencia para las personas de nacionalidad venezolana. Available at: <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/aprueban-lineamientos-para-el-otorgamiento-del-permiso-tempo-decreto-supremo-n-001-2018-in-1609074-1/>.

** Government of Peru, Decreto Supremo No. 010-2020-IN, Medidas especiales, excepcionales y temporales para regularizar la situación migratoria de extranjeros y extranjeras. Available at: <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-supremo-que-aprueba-medidas-especiales-excepcionale-decreto-supremo-n-010-2020-in-1895950-4/>.

³ The HDI is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living (UNDP, 2019a).

⁴ The GII is a composite measure reflecting inequality in achievement between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. The GII ranges between 0 and 1. Higher GII values indicate higher inequalities between women and men and thus higher loss to human development (UNDP, 2019b). For this publication, three tiers were created: low GII (score below 0.25), medium GII (between 0.25 and 0.50) and high GII (above 0.50).