

THE LOCAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE INDICATORS

A look into the way local authorities govern migration

An adaptation of the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI)- www.migrationdataportal.org/mgi

Local authorities are at the forefront of managing the benefits and challenges migration can bring. To do so, local authorities constantly need to innovate and develop solutions that can have a positive impact at the local and national levels. In an effort to support the formulation of well-managed policies and foster a dialogue between national and local level authorities, IOM adapted the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) to the local level (the Local MGI). This tool offers local authorities an opportunity to have an introspective look at the policies, programmes and structures they have in place to manage migration.

Piloted in 2018, the Local MGI has been rolled out with more than 50 local authorities around the world, many of which used the exercise to inform the development of policies and capacitybuilding activities.

THREE OBJECTIVES

Help local authorities take stock of the migration initiatives they have in place

Foster dialogue on migration between national governments and local authorities

Enable local authorities to learn from one another by sharing common challenges and identify potential solutions.

KEY ATTRIBUTES



Voluntary

The Local MGI is conducted in cities and states that have requested to be part of the process.

Sensitive to local specificities



The Local MGI recognizes that local authorities have different capacities and competencies when it comes governing migration, and therefore does not propose one-size-fits-all solutions.

Consultative

Local authorities are engaged throughout all phases of the process. The results of the assessment are used to generate inclusive conversations with the national government and other actors.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Argentina

- Buenos Aires
- Quilmes

Brazil

- Sao Paulo
- Foz do Iguaçu

Canada

Chile

Montreal

Santiago

- Colombia
- Barranquilla
- Bucaramanga
- Cucuta
- Medellin
- Villa del Rosario

Costa Rica:

- Coto Brus
- Desamparados
- Heredia
- La Cruz
- San Jose

Dominican Republic

- Boca Chica
- San Cristobal

Ecuador

- Cuenca
- Quito
- Manta
- Tulcan

Ghana Accra

Guatemala

San Marcos

Tacana

Ireland

Dublin

Kenya

- Mombasa
- Nairobi

Mexico

- Chihuahua
- Durango
- Guanajuato
- Guerrero
- Mexico City
- Michoacan
- Oaxaca Tamaulipas

Panama

Chorrera

Peru

• Lima **Philippines**

Albay

Sierra Leone

- Bo
- Freetown
- Kenema
- Makeni

South Africa

Johannesburg

Spain

- Malaga
- La Laguna

The Gambia

 Kanifing **Zimbabwe**

- Beitbridge
- Mutare
- Harare
- Plumtree

PROCESS



The first step of the process is to explain what the Local 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 Local authorities identify key focal points to be involved throughout the process, including during the revision phase.



The second step of the process is to collect and analyze data based on the 87 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 government. Based on this data, a draft Local Migration Governance Profile summarizing the most important findings is then produced and shared with the government.



The third step of the process is to convene a consultation where local and national government officials, and other stakeholders discuss the good practices and main gaps identified in the draft Local 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 coherence. importantly, and Most consultation is an opportunity for the local authorities to discuss how they would like to address some of the areas for potential development identified.



The final step is to finalize the Local 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

Local authorities

- Confirm their interest in participating in the process
- Nominate a focal point whose role is to coordinate inputs from various relevant stakeholders within the local administration, review the matrix and to liaise with IOM on all aspects of the project implementation (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 members of the local administration at technical level)
- Participate in the multi-stakeholder consultation (approximately 10 to 20 representatives from different departments and services within the local administration for 3 hours)
- Send written inputs to the draft report presented in the consultation (all participants, about 1 hour)
- Validate the final report for publication

National Government

- · Confirm its interest in participating in the process
- Participate in the multi-stakeholder consultation (2-3 representatives for 3 hours)
- Endorse the final report for publication

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- Introduce the project and its process to the government
- Organize interviews
- Review the work of the Economist Intelligence Unit
- Organize one consultation or more
- 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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