

A hand is shown placing a puzzle piece into a globe that is constructed from many interlocking puzzle pieces. The scene is set against a dark, textured background, possibly wood grain. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the hand and the puzzle pieces.

# Measuring well-managed migration

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# Benchmarking migration governance globally

## Background of the project

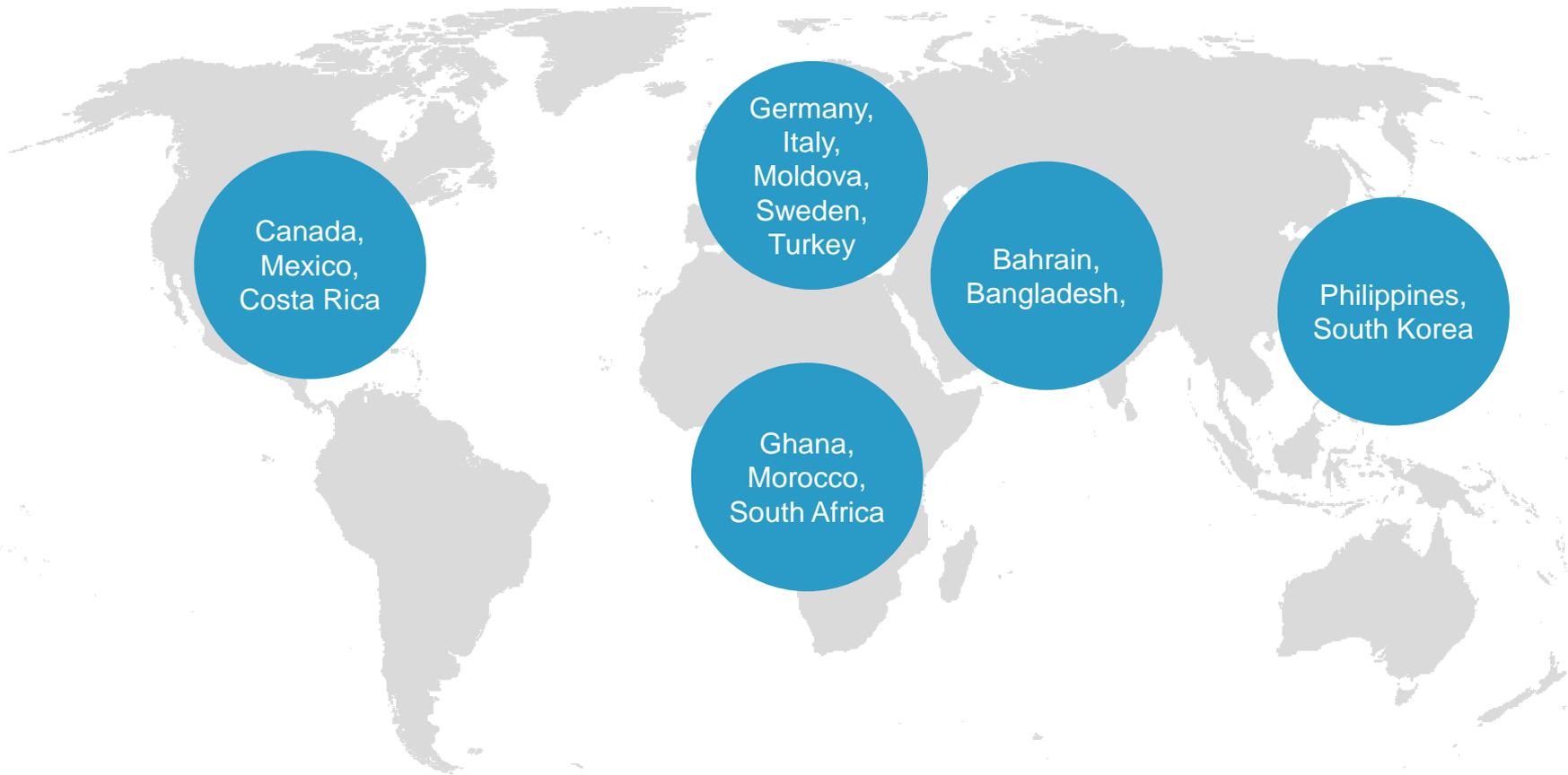
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- **Hyper-globalised world: Nearly one in seven people is either an international migrant or an internal migrant**
  - Challenge: Ensuring that migration occurs in a safe, secure, legal and orderly way
  - Migration is recognised as a driver for lowering inequalities in the SDGs
- **IOM has been collaborating with The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) to develop a policy benchmarking framework for national migration policies that aims to:**
  - Goal 1: Build and align the framework drawing on internationally agreed basic definitions of 'well-managed migration policy'
  - Goal 2: Expand on existing research to generate a comprehensive understanding of migration governance
  - Goal 3: Provide a tool to assist governments in evaluating the scope of their policies; help them identify gaps and set priorities when building institutional capacity and devising programmes on migration
- **Importantly, the policy benchmarking tool does not establish a global ranking of states on overall migration policy; rather, it seeks to identify progress within domains**

# Index construction: country sample

We have been researching 15 countries

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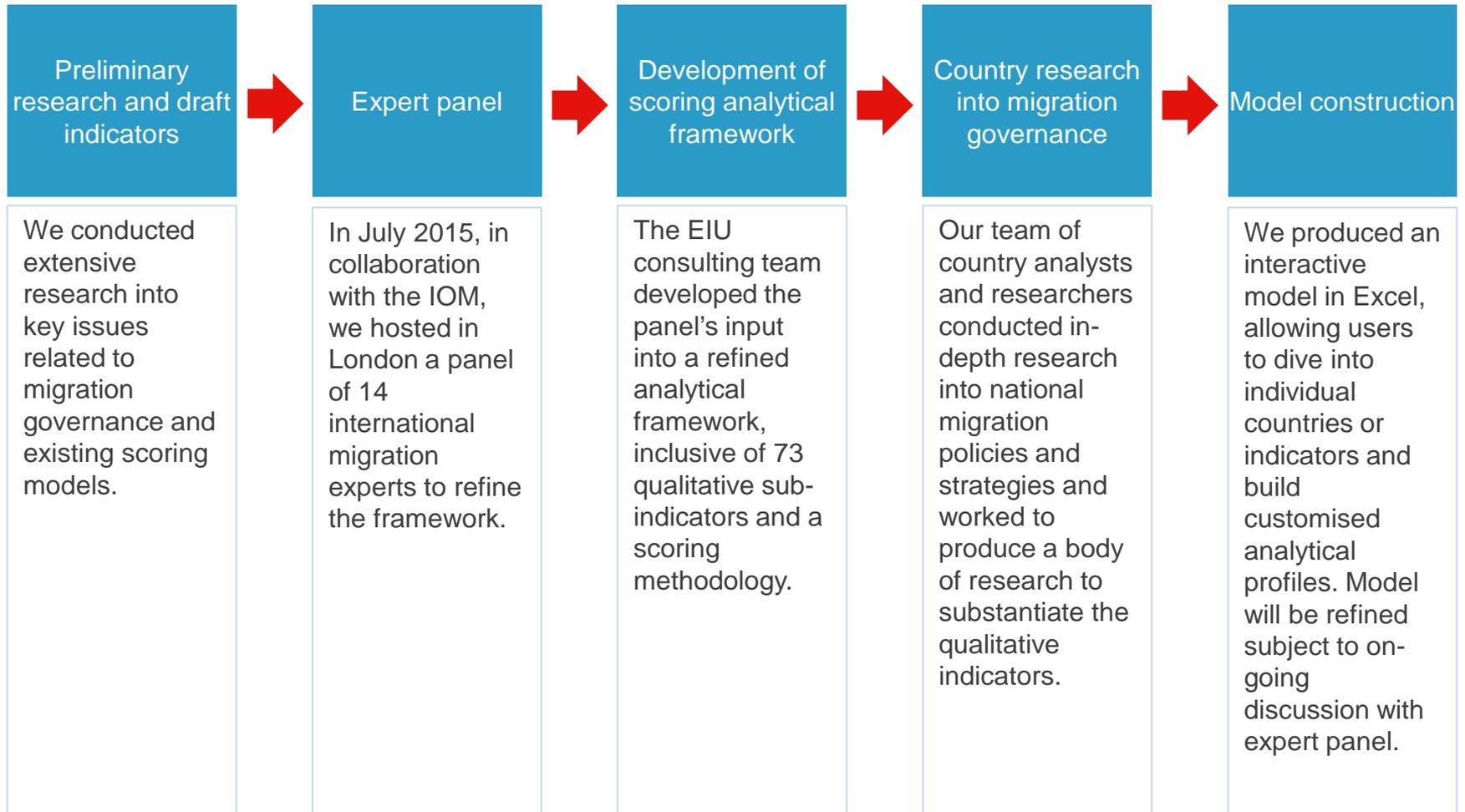


Countries were selected by IOM and EIU to reflect geographical diversity, levels of economic development, and a balance of receiving and sending countries.

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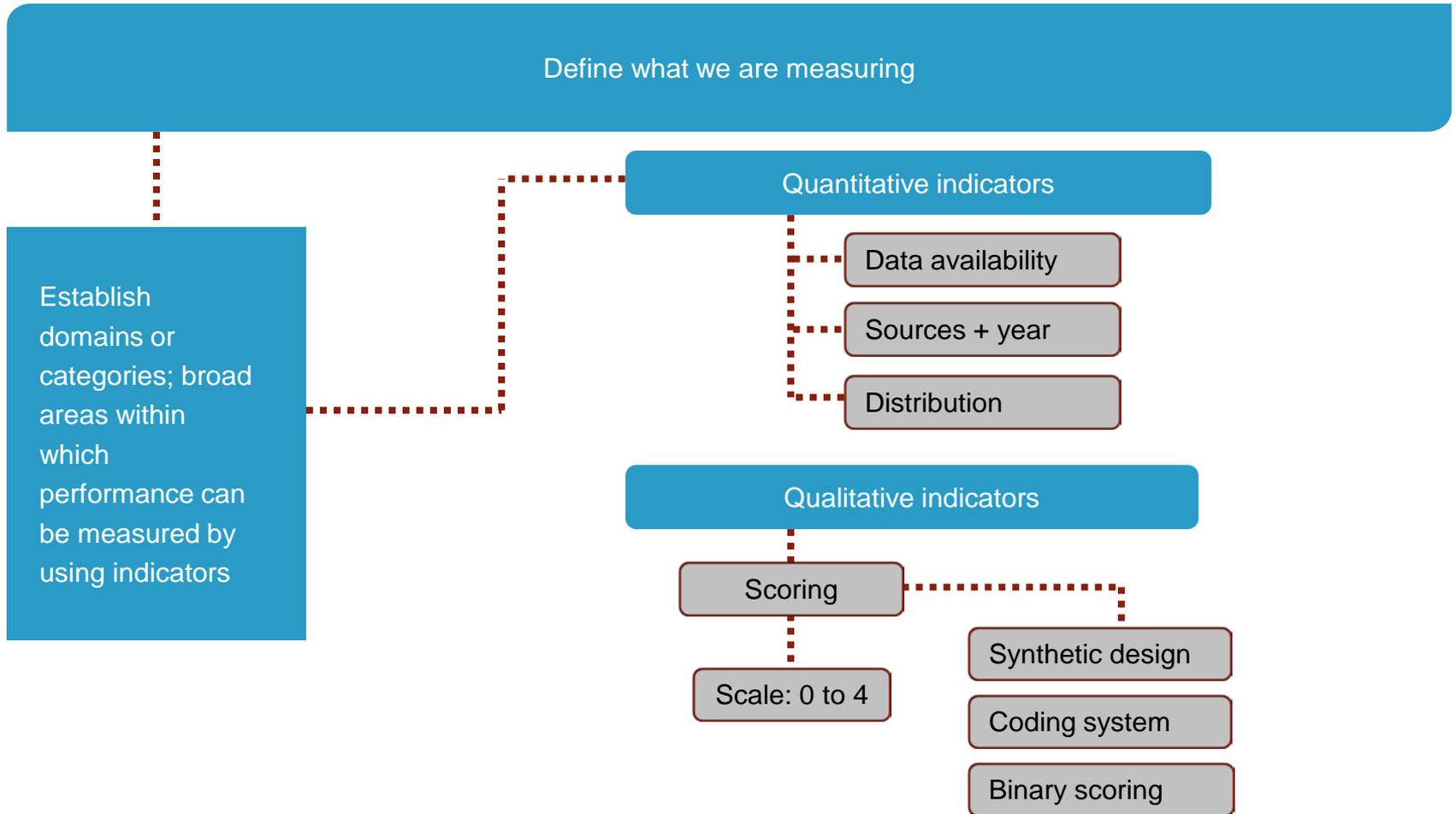
# The research programme

## From framework creation to model finalisation



# Creating a benchmarking model

## Measuring migration governance



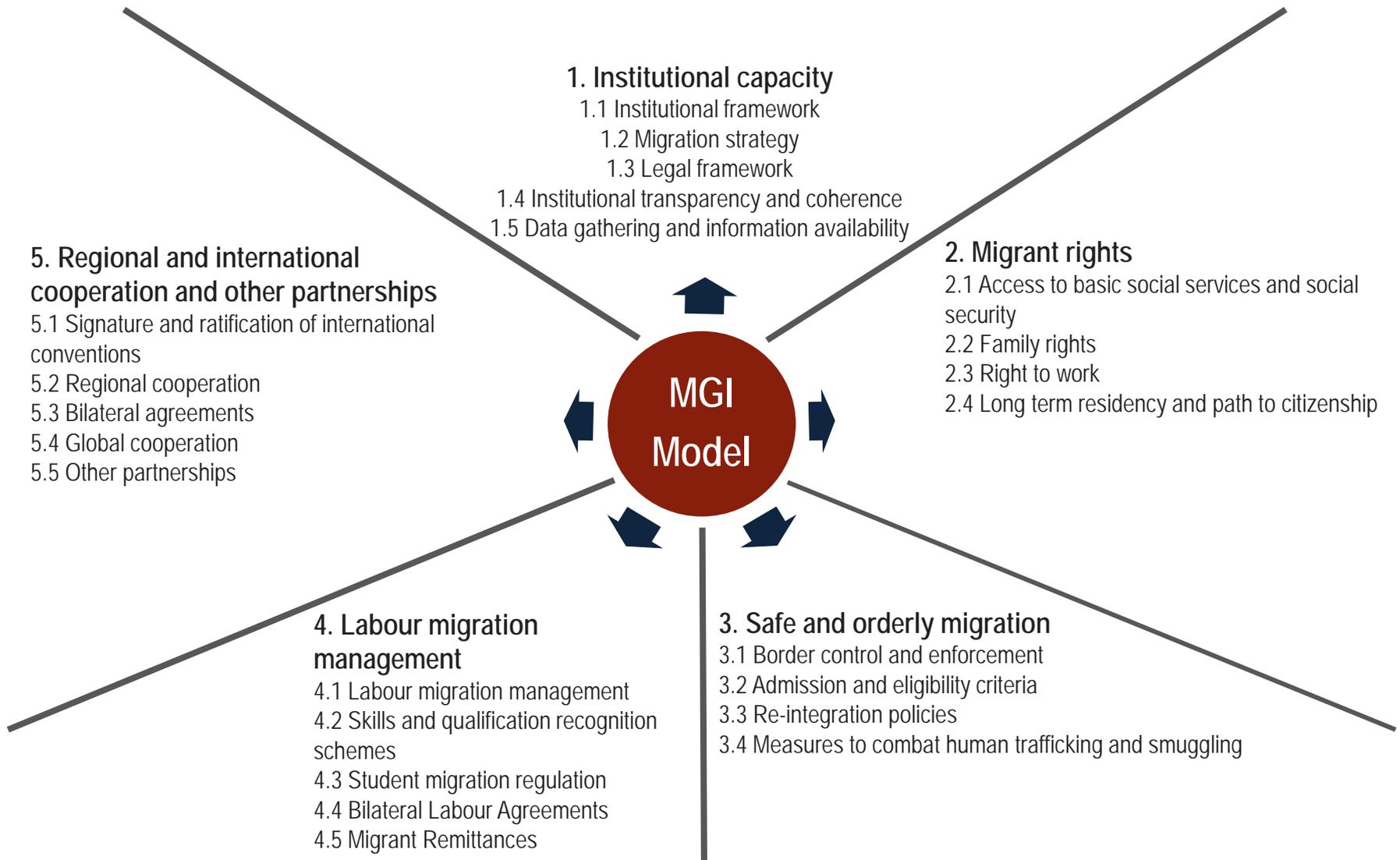
# Framework construction: methodology issues

Sending and receiving country-policies: good migration governance should account for both

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- **Sending and receiving countries face different challenges and the pillars of “good migration governance” have different levels of importance.**
  - Good migration governance for sending countries includes remittance schemes, bilateral labour agreements and other initiatives to leverage diaspora populations
  - Receiving countries typically focus on other aspects, including migrant rights, integration and flow management
- **We believe that good migration governance should account for both: countries should be assessed for their capacity to receive and send migrants**

# The MGI model framework



# Institutional capacity

This domain assesses countries' institutional frameworks, the existence of migration strategies, the presence of inward and outward migration governance legislation, and data availability and transparency

- **Institutional capacity requires a dedicated 'lead' agency**
  - All countries in the MGI have dedicated government entities focused on migration policy, but they vary between those with a single 'apex' agency and those that spread migration policy across several actors.
- **Successful 'sending' countries link migration to development through diaspora outreach and 'circular' migration programmes**
  - Sending countries are linking migration to development through initiatives that utilise their overseas citizens.
- **Successful 'receiving' countries link migration to economic development through labour market audits and 'critical skills' lists**
  - The link between inward migration and economic development relates largely to whether the country is attracting workers who can fill specific gaps in the workforce

# Migrant rights

This domain assesses countries' structures for ensuring access to basic social services for migrants, family rights, the right to work, and long-term residency and paths to citizenship

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- **Practical, non-legal factors constrain access to services**
  - Migrants' access to social services does not depend only on the law. In some cases, migrants have access to services, but do not take advantage of the opportunities, either through lack of knowledge, lack of interest or other, non-legal factors.
- **All countries have paths to long-term residency and citizenship**
  - All countries in the MGI offered some path to long-term residency and citizenship for migrants, although criteria varied. Usually, such processes depend on a minimum period of residence in the country, ranging from 3 to 5 years.
- **Emerging economies in the MGI show support for distressed migrants**
  - Three developing countries in the MGI have taken concrete steps to support the safety, and uphold the rights, of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants fleeing conflict or turmoil.

# Safe and orderly migration

This domain assesses countries' border control and enforcement practices, measures to combat human trafficking and smuggling, and re-integration policies

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- **Countries need infrastructures for managing flows of distressed migrants**
  - Some countries receiving 'distressed' migrants, for whom safety considerations are most acute, are taking initiatives to ensure that safety - largely as emergency measures that attempt to keep pace with inflows. More sustainable plans are needed.
- **Human trafficking responses require coalitions across government**
  - Migrant safety is upheld best by countries that have strong systems and procedures in place for dealing with human trafficking. This means dedicated structures and agencies, national strategies, and transparent data collection.
- **Developing countries nurture 'circular' migration through networking, diaspora engagement and reintegration incentives**
  - Orderly migration does not end when a migrant arrives in a new country - it also affects his/her onward journey.

# Labour migration management

This domain assesses countries' policies for managing labour migration, skills and qualification recognition schemes, student migration regulation, bilateral labour agreements and remittance schemes

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- **Receiving countries perform skills audits and labour market reviews**
  - In receiving countries, labour management relates in large part to whether the country has a system for ensuring that migrants entering the country are supporting national economic imperatives.
- **Emerging economies need to assess effects of outward migration on the national economy**
  - While outward migration brings benefits in the form of remittances and 'circular' migration later, it can also create gaps in the national labour force.
- **Protecting foreign workers requires both adherence to international codes and unilateral initiatives**
  - A critical governance question concerns migrant workers' access to decent work conditions.

# Regional and international cooperation and partnerships

This domain assesses the regional and international dimension of migration through an analysis of international conventions, treaties and laws, regional consultative processes, and bilateral agreements

- **Regional consultative processes (RCPs) have high rates of government engagement**
  - All countries in our assessment are involved in RCPs, suggesting these are a popular form of collaboration.
- **Bilateral relationships remain the most vital mode of cooperation**
  - Migration ‘corridors’ are a feature of labour mobility: migrants tend to follow particular, well-trodden routes to benefit from established migration infrastructures and tap into existing networks. As a result, tangible cooperative ventures tend to happen at the bilateral level.

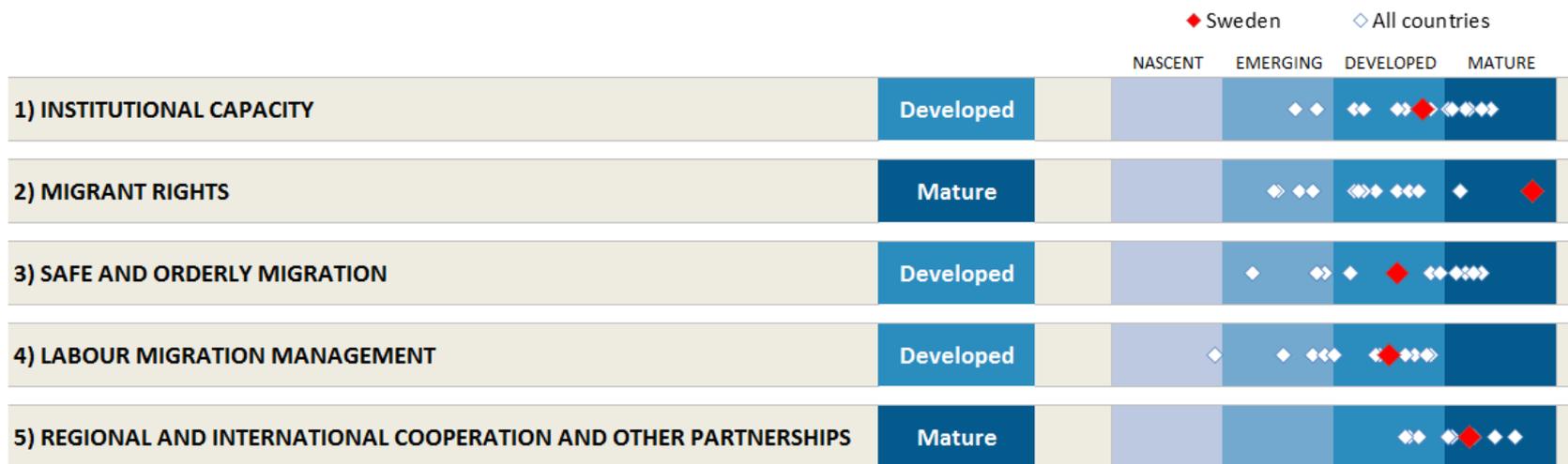
# Pilot benchmarking

We banded policy assessments to identify best practices

	Institutional Capacity	Migrant Rights	Safe & Orderly Migration	Labour Migration Management	Regional & International Cooperation
Bahrain	Emerging	Emerging	Developed	Emerging	Developed
Bangladesh	Emerging	Emerging	Emerging	Developed	Mature
Canada	Mature	Developed	Developed	Developed	Mature
Costa Rica	Developed	Developed	Developed	Emerging	Mature
Germany	Mature	Developed	Mature	Developed	Mature
Ghana	Developed	Emerging	Mature	Nascent	Mature
Italy	Developed	Developed	Emerging	Developed	Mature
Mexico	Developed	Emerging	Emerging	Developed	Developed
Moldova	Developed	Developed	Mature	Developed	Mature
Morocco	Developed	Emerging	Emerging	Emerging	Developed
Philippines	Mature	Mature	Mature	Developed	Mature
South Africa	Mature	Developed	Developed	Developed	Mature
South Korea	Mature	Developed	Mature	Developed	Mature
Sweden	Developed	Mature	Developed	Developed	Mature
Turkey	Mature	Developed	Emerging	Developed	Developed

# Sweden: Migration governance benchmarking in practice

Sweden has a developed migration governance framework and is working to improve a few areas



1. Sweden is unusual in leveraging the skills and assets of a wide range of civil society actors.
2. Sweden is arguably Europe's most inclusive & open nation when it comes to migrant rights.
3. The government is less involved in labour market issues; policies are more employer-driven.
4. Cooperation is focused on clusters of countries with whom it has a close migration dynamic.

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