



THE MIGRATION GOVERNANCE INDICATORS

SUCCESS STORIES 2023

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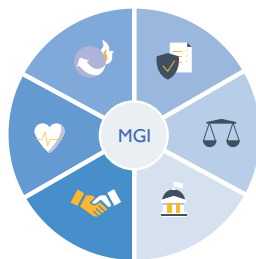
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This MGI initiative is funded by the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration and other donors.



Building stronger communities through informed policymaking



FOREWORD

Governments are confronted with ever-changing migration dynamics that require constant reflection on how to better respond to their current realities. The war in Ukraine, floods in Pakistan, droughts in East Africa, labour shortages in Europe and brain drain in Central America – these are all reminders of the importance of up-to-date, comprehensive and humane migration policies.

While there is no perfect recipe for developing migration policies, certain components feature in almost all of them. These include the use of evidence to establish a baseline and the adoption of a whole-of-government approach to ensure cohesion. The Migration Governance Indicators (MGIs) programme is IOM's flagship initiative that provides governments with such ingredients.

The MGIs enable national and local governments to carry out comprehensive assessments of their existing policies, laws and frameworks on migration in order to inform change. With more than 100 national governments and 70 local authorities, the programme has been rolled out in a wide range of contexts, making it particularly relevant to inform policy discussions on the humanitarian–development–peace nexus.

The second edition of the *Success Stories* booklet shares some of the latest achievements of the MGI programme. In the last year, at least 25 governments have used the MGIs to strengthen migration governance at the national and local levels. The following highlight only a few of the transformative changes in which the MGIs have made impacts:

- In Mauritius, responding to the gap identified in the MGI assessment, IOM and the Government have been working together to strengthen gender-sensitive migration management with a specific focus on internal migration.
- In the Marshall Islands, the MGI assessment has contributed to mainstreaming climate mobility into the National Adaptation Plan and other key policy frameworks.
- In the Gambia, the Government has decided to include migration modules for the upcoming national census in 2023, based on the MGI findings.

I trust that the MGIs will continue to empower governments to have a common ground to discuss migration opportunities and challenges, and to connect to global processes, such as the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Action Agenda on Internal Displacement. I hope that the examples of success stories included in this booklet will serve as inspiration for future government efforts to improve the well-being of migrants and communities.



Ugochi Daniels

IOM Deputy Director General for Operations



THE MIGRATION GOVERNANCE INDICATORS (MGIs)

Informing policy change since 2016



What are the MGIs?

The Migration Governance Indicators (MGIs) programme is a flagship initiative of IOM that helps governments take stock of their migration policies and strategies to identify good practices as well as areas of potential growth. The MGIs seek to support governments at the national and local levels to inform policymaking and improve their migration management systems, through a holistic assessment using over 90 standard indicators and consultative engagements.

MGIs impact highlights



100+ migration policies

have had a positive impact on issues such as health, climate change or data management.



300+ IOM staff

have supported governments through the MGIs.



3,500+ government officials

have been involved in the MGI process.



31 governments

have used the MGIs to report on the Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Compact for Migration objectives.



Out of 33, **31 Global Compact for Migration champion countries** have conducted the MGIs.

MGIs roll-out 2016–2023

101 countries and 75 local governments

have participated.

199 MGI assessments have been conducted.



23 follow-up assessments have been conducted to track progress.

2016

2023

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At the Spanish Lookout events centre in Cayo, Belize, IOM Belize hosted a mobile amnesty hub covering the communities in Western Belize – where a large number of migrants live, who qualify for the amnesty programme of the Government of Belize, primarily for irregular migrants. © IOM 2022/Jose SANCHEZ



BELIZE


Through engaging in the MGI assessment, key government stakeholders identified their needs in data collection and management. Upon the Government's request, IOM supported the Ministry of Human Development, Families and Indigenous Peoples' Affairs to upgrade its case management system, FAMCare, by creating a dashboard designed to manage data on all human trafficking cases detected, investigated and concluded in Belize from an intersectoral approach.

View of daily migrants crossing through one of the driest places in the world, trying to irregularly cross the border from the Plurinational State of Bolivia into Chile. Many of those who arrive on foot, braving the Atacama Desert, are Venezuelans looking for a better life. © IOM 2022/Gema CORTES



PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA

The MGI profile was included in the country's Digital Educational Platform of the General Directorate of Migration, which aims to enhance the Government's institutional capacity to manage migration. As a result, government officials have gained a better understanding of the migration dynamics in the country, which will enhance their ability to develop evidence-based policies.



Dozens of Cambodians commute through the Thai border in Poipet. For many, they work daily in nearby border towns, while others might venture farther in to work for short- to long-term periods.

© IOM 2016/Muse MOHAMMED


CAMBODIA

The MGI findings provided the Government with guidance on the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. The Government also leveraged the MGI process to prepare its voluntary Global Compact for Migration review report as well as develop the National Implementation Plan of the Global Compact for Migration (2023–2025).

ESWATINI

Eswatini is using the MGI results to develop a new national migration policy focused on harnessing the benefits of migration to contribute to national economic growth, reduced unemployment and increased income equality. The MGI results also supported the development of the country's migration profile, which provides a base of consolidated and reliable data and analysis on migration, contributing to more evidence-based policymaking in relation to migration management.

* SRHR stands for “sexual and reproductive health and rights”, while HIV refers to the “human immunodeficiency virus”.



Volunteer psychologist Amie conducts a one-on-one counselling session with Kaddy, a Senegalese woman who fled to the Gambia.
© IOM 2022/Robert KOVACS

GAMBIA

The MGI assessments at the national and local levels have contributed to the Government of the Gambia's decision to include migration modules for the upcoming national census. The MGIs also informed the implementation and follow-up of policies and the review of progress towards the Global Compact for Migration objectives, notably as they relate to the portability of social security benefits.



A woman talks with an IOM staff member during ADIPO's* baseline survey in a community in Sibinal, San Marcos.
© IOM 2022/María Renée SAN JOSÉ

GUATEMALA

The MGI results informed the creation of the first comprehensive migration policy in the country. It was developed through a whole-of-government approach, consulting local authorities, including those that conducted the local MGIs. The policy promotes safe, orderly, and regular migration and encourages socioeconomic development through migration, developed with the support of IOM's Western Hemisphere Programme.

* ADIPO stands for *Asociación de Desarrollo Integral para el Occidente* (Western Integrated Development Association).

In northern Honduras, climate change-related disasters repeatedly expose vulnerable people to losing everything. © IOM 2022/Ismael CRUCETA

HONDURAS


The MGI findings contributed to the creation of the country's comprehensive migration policy and the Global Compact for Migration workplan. As a result of the national MGIs, local authorities have started to conduct local MGI assessments to strengthen their migration governance structures and promote dialogue between local and national actors as a means to ensure good migration governance. The migration policy is being developed with the support of IOM's Western Hemisphere Programme.

Sanobar (51) and her husband Asanbai (52) joined the 50,000 Kyrgyz nationals who migrate every year in search of work. © IOM 2021



KYRGYZSTAN

The MGI assessment has informed the development of the country's United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, notably in relation to SDG 10.7. In an effort to achieve this objective on “well-managed migration policies”, the United Nations Country Team supports the Government in the implementation of their migration policy for 2021–2030.

A group of women and children are gathered under a blue and white striped tent. In the foreground, a woman in a leopard print top is smiling and holding a baby wrapped in a blue cloth. To her left, another woman in a light blue shirt is being embraced. In the background, other women and children are visible, some wearing headwraps. The scene is outdoors and appears to be a community gathering or a reception point.

At the Transitional Centre in Bamako, the returnees were welcomed by their relatives and friends. © IOM 2014/Juliana QUINTERO

MALI

The MGI process informed the establishment of a national coordination mechanism on migration, which aims at strengthening coordination between the Government, civil society and development partners. Furthermore, it highlighted the importance of the establishment of three priority working groups within the United Nations Network on Migration in Mali: data on migration, protection of migrants, and labour migration for human development.

Policeman Eugene Kaois (36), wife Julita (34) and some of their five children. The family has received a food parcel consisting of rice, flour, oil, tinned tuna, milk powder, canned fruit and vegetables, sugar, baking powder and high-protein biscuits to help them get over the effects of the severe drought in the northern Marshall Islands. © IOM 2013/Joe LOWRY


MARSHALL ISLANDS

The findings of the MGI assessment will support the mainstreaming of climate-induced human mobility into the national adaptation plan and researching gender-sensitive migration trends to develop a national migration policy that contributes to the sustainable development of the country.

This Mauritian vegetable grower is one of a number of migrants who have returned to their home country from the United Kingdom and benefited from IOM United Kingdom's reintegration assistance to make their return and resettlement more sustainable. This person has used the assistance that IOM offered to develop his agricultural business. © IOM 2009/Adam ESSACK

MAURITIUS

Responding to a gap identified in the MGI follow-up assessment, the Government has been working with IOM to strengthen the country's gender-sensitive migration management, focusing on internal migration between the island of Rodrigues and mainland Mauritius. The collaboration aims at providing proper support and guidance to internal migrants.



IOM North Macedonia has been supporting the country's transit reception centres since 2015 through establishing protection services for migrants of all ages and genders.

© IOM 2017

NORTH MACEDONIA

The MGI findings fed into the new Resolution on Migration Policy and its Action Plan for 2021–2025. The Policy aims at creating institutional preconditions to manage regular and irregular migration in a way that promotes the sustainable development of the country.

Gloria's farm has suffered from the impact of climate change-related events. For her and her family, their farm is their main livelihood. © IOM 2022



PARAGUAY

Based on the gaps identified in the MGI assessment, IOM Paraguay has been helping the Government to strengthen inter-institutional coordination and develop capacity for migration management. This effort will benefit at least 15 State institutions as well as the migrants they serve through improved service delivery.

Support is given to one of the beneficiary families of the Voluntary Return programme in Lisbon, Portugal. © IOM 2022

PORTUGAL

The MGI findings informed the country's voluntary national review for the Global Compact for Migration. Portugal is among the 31 out of 33 Global Compact for Migration champion countries that have conducted the MGI assessment.

Bangladeshi migrants working in the agricultural sector in Seychelles. © IOM 2022



SEYCHELLES

As a result of the MGI assessment, Seychelles updated its national labour migration policy. The policy includes provisions to protect the rights of migrant workers and uphold high standards of working conditions for all.

SURINAME

The MGI results will contribute to the first-ever migration policy in Suriname, which will consider climate change, environmental degradation and disaster elements. The results of the MGI report will inform the discussions of the Interministerial Committee for International Migration this year.

Through a cash assistance programme, Yosin and Yenny started a garlic-processing business that has grown. © IOM 2022

URUGUAY


Following the MGI assessment, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security has been working closely with IOM to build an action plan to improve migrants' labour conditions. This effort includes developing information materials for migrants, on services and rights, for social and labour integration and the prevention of human trafficking.

On 10 March 2023, the MGI profile was officially handed over to the Mayor's Office of Medellín. The document is a contribution to the development of the public migration policy of the city and its metropolitan area. © IOM 2023



MEDELLIN (COLOMBIA)

The Local MGI assessment provided important information for the development of Medellín's municipal migration policy. Medellín also hosted the first exchange among the five cities that participated in the Local MGI process in Colombia. The local authorities highlighted the importance of improving migrants' access to basic services such as health, education and housing.



A migrant worker surveys a coffee plantation in Costa Rica's Puntarenas Province, where he is harvesting beans. The Labour Migration Traceability System (*Sistema de Trazabilidad Laboral Migratoria*, SITLAM) incorporates a migrant worker's health data as well as their work record. © IOM 2022/Allen ULLOA

COTO BRUS (COSTA RICA)

Based on the Local MGI assessment, Coto Brus adopted the first ever local migration policy of the country. The policy helps Coto Brus address the protection of the human rights of migrants, while promoting their social integration. The dialogue also led to more sustainable measures for the protection of Indigenous migrant children whose parents work in the coffee industry.



Daysi Jimenez is a cultural adviser working among migrant workers harvesting coffee beans on the Costa Rica–Panama border.
© IOM 2022/Allen ULLOA

HEREDIA (COSTA RICA)

The Local MGI assessment contributed to the design of the Municipal Development Plan 2023–2028, in which migration is included for the first time as a priority area. One of the Plan’s strategic objectives is enhancing social justice and the integral well-being of vulnerable inhabitants.

Julio Agustín, a colleague from the Addressing the Root Causes of Irregular Migration project, helps a lady invited by ADIPO to participate in the baseline survey, in Pin Pin Canton, Tacaná, San Marcos. © IOM 2022/María Renée SAN JOSÉ

SAN MARCOS (GUATEMALA)

As a direct outcome of the MGI process, San Marcos created a Committee on Migration within the municipal government. Furthermore, the municipality has taken concrete steps to address the gaps identified in the assessment by institutionalizing the Municipal Office for Migrant Assistance. This office provides safe and accurate information on migration procedures, services offered to migrants and regular pathways for migration.

Para el fortalecimiento de la migratoria en Guanajuato

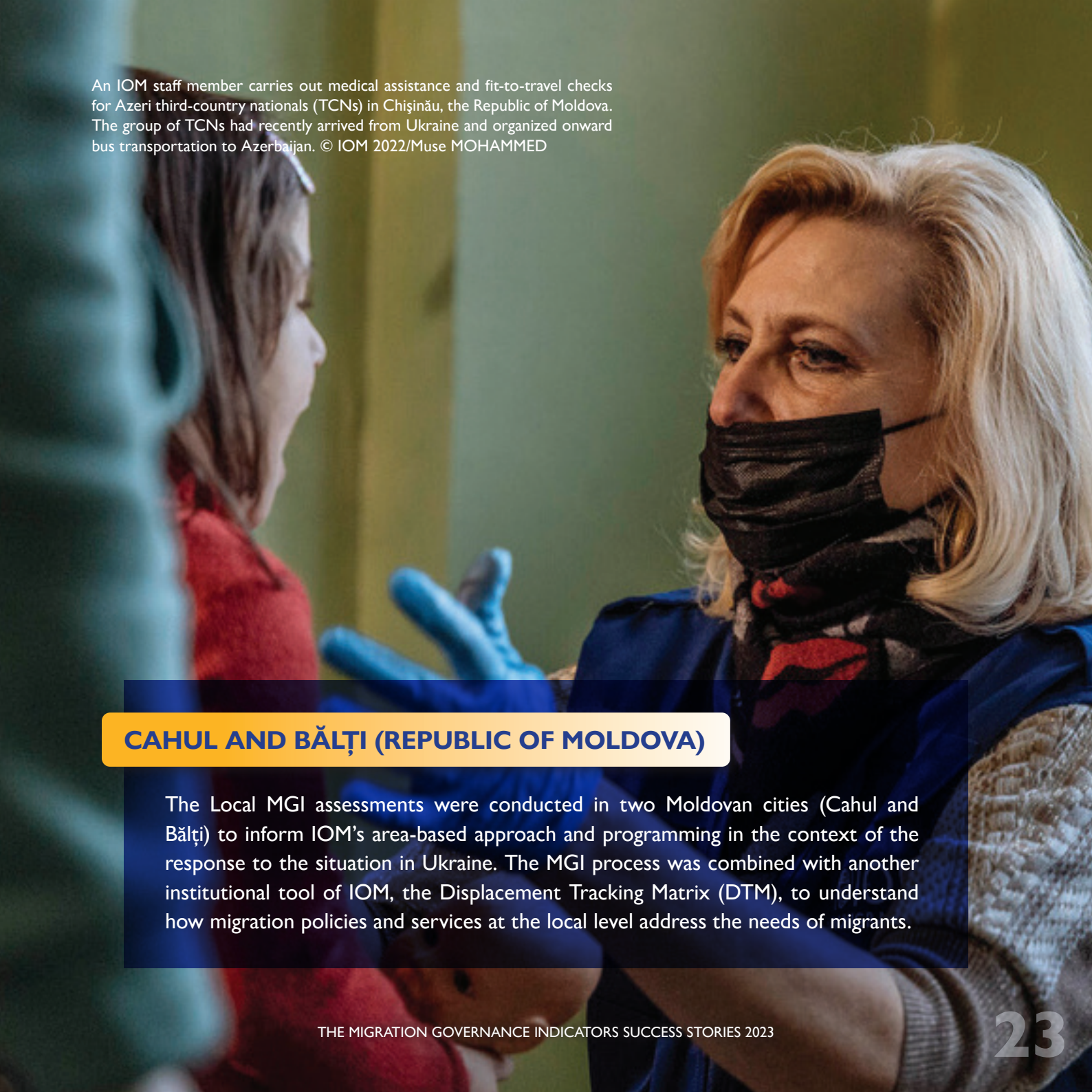
Guanajuato, Gto., 21 de enero de 2022

Presentation of the MGI report by
Guanajuato and IOM. © IOM 2022

GUANAJUATO (MEXICO)

Based on the Local MGI findings, Guanajuato developed its 2022 Strategy for the Strengthening of Migration Governance at the Local Level. This Strategy seeks to implement effective public policies, notably on counter-trafficking in persons, socioeconomic integration and migrant protection.


Sra. Laura Canché
Arteaga



An IOM staff member carries out medical assistance and fit-to-travel checks for Azeri third-country nationals (TCNs) in Chişinău, the Republic of Moldova. The group of TCNs had recently arrived from Ukraine and organized onward bus transportation to Azerbaijan. © IOM 2022/Muse MOHAMMED

CAHUL AND BĂLȚI (REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA)

The Local MGI assessments were conducted in two Moldovan cities (Cahul and Bălți) to inform IOM's area-based approach and programming in the context of the response to the situation in Ukraine. The MGI process was combined with another institutional tool of IOM, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), to understand how migration policies and services at the local level address the needs of migrants.





























































Jebbeh was among those who received non-food items (NFIs) from IOM to rebuild back their lives after the floods.
© IOM 2023/Alfred FORNAH

BO, FREETOWN, KENEMA AND MAKENI (SIERRA LEONE)

IOM Sierra Leone innovated in consulting local governments who have participated in the MGI process, along with civil society and national authorities, to provide recommendations on the IOM Country Strategy. This ensured that IOM programming in the country responds to the needs on the ground.

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AND CITIES

 Albania	 Cabo Verde	 Djibouti	 Grenada	 Kenya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mombasa Nairobi
 Angola	 Cambodia	 Dominica	 Guatemala <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cuilco San Marcos Tacaná 	 Kuwait
 Argentina <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buenos Aires Quilmes 	 Cameroon	 Dominican Republic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boca Chica San Cristóbal 	 Guinea <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kankan 	 Kyrgyzstan
 Armenia	 Canada <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Montreal 	 Ecuador <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cuenca Manta Quito Tulcán 	 Guinea-Bissau	 Lesotho
 Azerbaijan	 Central African Republic	 El Salvador <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ilobasco La Palma 	 Guyana	 Liberia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monrovia
 Bahrain	 Chad	 Eswatini	 Haiti	 Madagascar
 Bangladesh	 Chile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arica Santiago de Chile 	 Ethiopia	 Honduras <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Omoa 	 Malawi
 Belize	 Colombia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barranquilla Bucaramanga Cúcuta Medellin Villa del Rosario 	 Fiji	 Iraq	 Mali
 Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	 Comoros	 Gambia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kanifing 	 Ireland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dublin 	 Marshall Islands
 Botswana	 Costa Rica <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coto Brus Desamparados Heredia La Cruz San José Upala 	 Georgia* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tbilisi 	 Italy	 Mauritania
 Brazil <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foz do Iguaçu Manaus Rio de Janeiro São Paulo 	 Côte d'Ivoire	 Germany	 Jamaica	 Mauritius
 Burkina Faso	 Democratic Republic of the Congo	 Ghana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accra 	 Kazakhstan	

**Mexico**

- Chihuahua
- Durango
- Guanajuato
- Guerrero
- Mexico City
- Michoacán
- Nuevo León
- Oaxaca
- Tabasco
- Tamaulipas
- Zacatecas

**Paraguay****Spain***

- La Laguna
- Málaga

**Uzbekistan****Mongolia****Peru**

- La Cruz
- Lima

**Sri Lanka****Vanuatu****Montenegro****Philippines**

- Albay

**Suriname****Zambia****Morocco****Portugal****Sweden****Zimbabwe**

- Beitbridge
- Harare
- Mutare
- Plumtree

**Namibia****Republic of Korea****Tajikistan****Nepal****Republic of Moldova**

- Bălți
- Cahul

**Thailand****Nicaragua****Rwanda****Timor-Leste****Niger****Saint Lucia****Trinidad and Tobago****Nigeria****Senegal****Türkiye****North Macedonia****Serbia****Tuvalu****Palau****Seychelles****Uganda****Panama**

- La Chorrera

**Sierra Leone**

- Bo
- Freetown
- Kenema
- Makeni

**Ukraine****Papua New Guinea****South Africa**

- Johannesburg

**Uruguay**

- Montevideo

* Did not participate at the national level.



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🌐 migrationdataportal.org/mgi

#MigrationGovernance