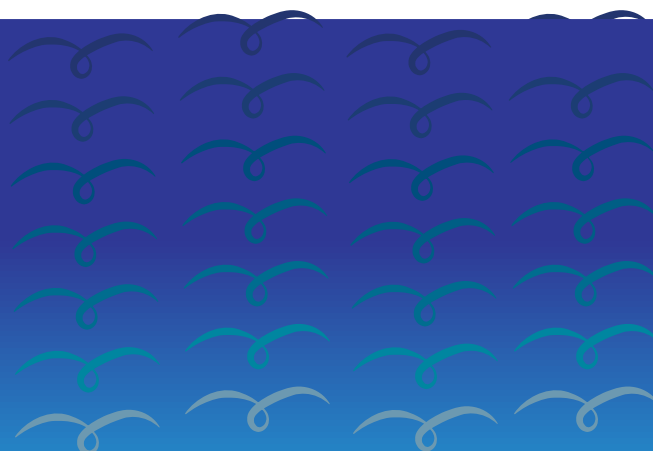# ADMiGOV

Advancing Alternative Migration Governance

Draft list of indicators and guidance notes

Deliverable 7.2

Francesco Pasetti and Elaine Lebon-McGregor

Publication information

Acknowledgments

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Introduction

In the last decade 16,2 million people applied for international protection. The number of border crossing grew more than five times in 2015 after the outbreak of the so-called refugee crisis. Five years later, more than 20,000 people have lost their lives in the Mediterranean Sea, trying to reach European shores. Others were stopped before, such as those intercepted by the Libyan Coast Guard (more than 3,000 in the first trimester of 2021, according to UNHCR) and jailed in inhumane centres, or the 3.6 million people currently seeking international protection in Turkey. As for those who managed to reach their destinations, in many cases, their fate was like that of the former: some remained trapped in degrading camps, others were left to their own devices, as reported by international organisations in Greece and Spain. These are outcomes of a migration governance increasingly concerned with border defence and inflows containment. Brought to the ground of security and control, the ideal of a "safe, orderly and regular migration" has turned to its opposite: today international human mobility is dangerous, messy and irregular.

Persisting crises and emergencies have led the international community to call into question the governance of international migration in its entirety. The 2016 New York Declaration (NYD) and subsequently the two Global Compacts, but also the wider UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which emerged in such context, have mirrored it, stressing the need to prioritise the protection of migrants and refugees and, more generally, to move towards a more humane and sustainable model of migration governance. At the same time they have pointed out specific objectives to be pursued, including upholding the fundamental rights and freedoms of refugees and migrants; enhancing humanitarian efforts to save lives and offer adequate short, medium and long-term protection; strengthening the connection between different levels of government and improving the cooperation between actors involved in the global governance of migration. From a research perspective, this calls for a diagnosis of the current systems of migration governance that identifies failings and gaps of these systems and, on such basis, guides us towards the realization of the NYD and Agenda 2030 objectives.

To what extent do current migration governance systems ensure the protection of migrants and refugees and are consistent with sustainable development? What are their main strengths and weaknesses in such regards? To what extent are able to bring into practice what

they are committed to on paper? How can we move forward to implement a more secure, more sustainable, and more efficient migration governance? These are some of the questions AMIDGOV aims to answer by developing an alternative system of indicators of good migration governance: a comprehensive set of synthetic measures that evaluate systems of migration governance vis-à-vis the principles of protection and sustainable development set by NYD and the Agenda 2030.

The research design for building ADMIGOV indicators draws on the methodological framework provided by Bjerre et al. 2015 (based on Munk and Verkuilen 2002) and combines deductive and inductive logics, while complying with the project's rationale and structure. First, indicators that comply with the ADMIGOV concepts of migration governance and good migration governance are deductively selected among those available in the literature. Then ex-novo indicators are inductively created from empirical findings gathered in other project work-packages. Finally, both sets of indicators are merged in a comprehensive set, representing the ADMIGOV dataset of indicators of good migration governance.

Figure 1 – ADMIGOV work-package structure and inter linkages
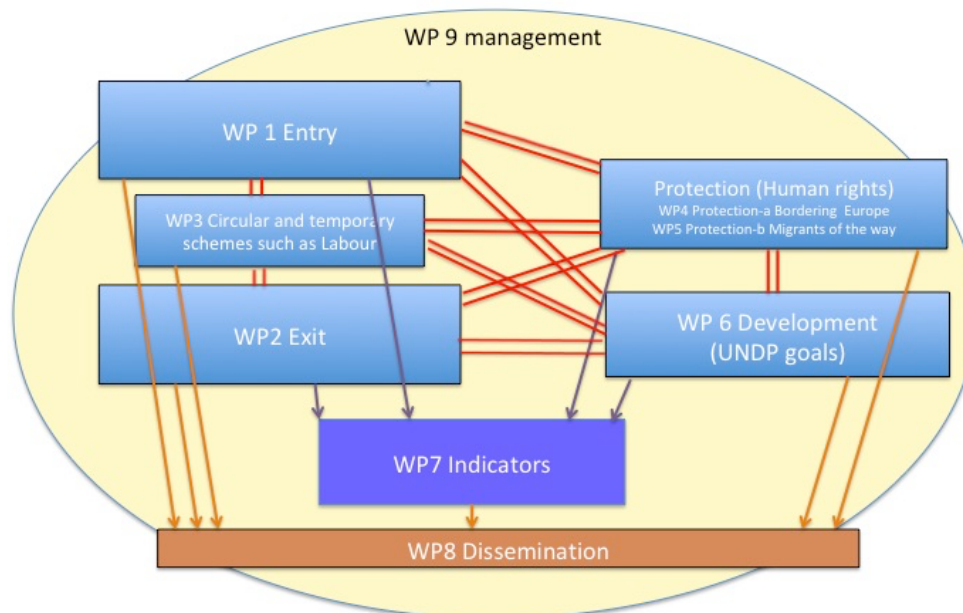
The first section deconstructs the concept of migration governance (MG), how ADMIGOV conceives good migration governance (GMG), and identifies the attributes of these two concepts. The second section clarifies the operationalization of such concepts and their attributes into analytical axes, along which indicators will be constructed. The third section

explicates the methodology followed to construct ADMIGOV indicators, presents the draft list of indicators developed at this stage of the project and clarify the way in which they will be applied in the next stage of research. The document concludes with some graphic examples regarding the kinds of evaluation that can be carried out with indicators, via compound-indicators.

1. Defining "Good Migration Governance" (GMG)

The first step to build indicators of good migration governance is to define what we think good migration governance is. In doing so we sift through each term of "good migration governance", identifying their main characteristics, and then we piece them together sequentially (governance → migration governance → good migration governance): firstly, we define the general features of the broad concept of governance; then we define migration governance and its attributes by applying governance to the field of migration; finally, we illustrate the ADMIGOV conception of good migration governance, explaining its underlying criteria of evaluation.

1.1 Governance characterizing features

What is governance? Despite having become one of the key concepts in Political Science (and beyond it), there is no single answer to this question. In fact, it is hard to find two scholars in the field who give governance precisely the same meaning. Hughes (2010, 88), for instance, refers to the Latin root (gubernare) and elaborates a working definition where governance is "about running organizations, about steering as in the original derivation, how to organize, and how to set procedures for an organization to be run". Lynn, Heinrich, and Hill (2001, 7) refer to governance as "regimes, laws, rules, judicial decisions, and administrative practices that constrain, prescribe, and enable the provision of publicly supported goals and services". Frederickson (2005) defines governance as the "sets of principles, norms, roles, and decision-making procedures around which actors […] converge in a given public policy arena". This variety of academic perspectives is mirrored in the institutional arena. The World Bank defined governance as the "the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development" (1992). In contrast the United Nations (2009, 1), referred to it as: "the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented)". To put it bluntly, if we were to identify a

lowest common denominator, among scholars' and practitioners' views we could say that governance is about *the way in which things get done.*

As pointed out by Daly (2003), Newman (2005) and Kjaer (2004), the concept of governance has gradually replaced that of government to capture the new kinds of relationships between state and society, governments and citizens, and state and non-state institutions that have followed the transformation of state's sovereignty and the dispersion of government power beyond the areas of state action (Jessop 2004, Kennett 2008, Rhodes 1997). These new modes of governing are dispersed, diverse and contested. Governance is dispersed because governments are gradually yielding control over policy processes, often to the private sector (e.g., through contractual relationships, partnership, collaboration, and outsourcing) (Bevir, 2010; Robichau 2011). Governance is diverse because the policy arena involves an increasing heterogeneity of actors across different political layers: local, national, regional, and supra-national (Daly 2003). Governance is contested because such actors often hold different interests, values, cognitive orientations, and power resources (Koenig-Archibugi 2003).[1] As the policy arena has become more crowded and contested (Kettl 2010), old state-centred and hierarchical modes of governing are leaving room for new modes of governing marked by different spatial scales and new types of relationships. As Newman (2005, 4) says "the image of a hierarchical relationship between state and citizenry... is displaced by the idea of multiple parallel spaces in which power is encountered and negotiated".

Analytically, governance can be thought as a both a multidimensional entity and as a multifaceted process. As entity, the disperse, diverse and contested complexity of governance can be factorized into few essential **elements**, individually necessary and jointly sufficient to describe it, namely: *actions*, through which governance is materialized (i); *actors*, who bring about such actions (ii); *relations* among the actors involved (iii); and *resources*, on which governance draws upon (iv). Despite differences in approach and vocabulary, the objects of study of the wide-ranging and heterogeneous research on governance can be somewhat traced to these four constitutive elements. Governance is not only a multifaceted entity made of different elements; it is also a multidimensional process comprised of different **stages**. This speaks the stream of research on the policy cycle that analyses what happens between the

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[1] The case of NGOs is paradigmatic in this regard; see, for instance, Lipschutz 1992 and Woods 2003.

moment in which a policy objective is pondered (and then agreed on paper) and the moment in which that objective is carried out in practice (see, for instance, Knoepfel et al. 2007). Although in reality the policy cycle is not as linear as models such as the policy cycle posit, it is useful heuristically to consider the process of policy making, and subsequently governance, in four sequential stages of the governance process: formulation, when decisions are cogitated and agreed (i); promulgation (or formalization), in which decisions agreed are formalized (e.g. when a law is promulgated or a concrete measure is issued) (ii)[2]; implementation, when decisions are put in practice into concrete actions (iii); evaluation, when the actions undertaken are assessed (iv).

At this point, to make a step further in our conceptualization path, we can say that *governance is the dispersed, diverse and contested multidimensional system and process of governing in the post-state world*.

Having clarified some of the conceptual ambiguities surrounding the term "governance", the following challenge is to define its specific meaning when applied to the field of migration. As pointed out by Bovaird and Löffler (2003), governance's character is ultimately context-dependent: and how it is understood rests on the specific area of application and object of inquiry (Geddes, 2021).[3] It is not by chance that most of the "governance" literature tends to apply an adjective to delimit the boundaries of its application, such as global governance (see, Rosenau and Czempiel 1992), democratic governance (see, Bevir 2010) and, indeed, migration governance.

1.2 From governance to migration governance

International migration is "the movement of a person or a group of persons across an international border, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes" (IOM, 2011). Applying our definition of governance to this field and

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[2] Although this is more of a circumscribed moment than a proper phase, it is still useful to distinguish it within the governance process because it allows for a better separation of the formulation phase from the implementation phase and, thus, it provides a more precise analysis of course of governance.

[3] This is reflected by the historical evolution of the concept, which has firstly developed within Public Administration studies and to then spread to other fields and across disciplines (Robichau 2011), from political science, public policy, and management studies to more distant ones, such as anthropology (e.g., Higgins and Lawrence, 2005) and geography (e.g., Seldadyo, Elhorst, and De Haan, 2010)

object of inquiry, we can conceive **migration governance (MG)**, as the **dispersed, diverse and contested multidimensional system and process of governing international migration**. While internal migration is also a relevant phenomenon, we are primarily interested in how migration governance operates when international borders are involved.

The characteristics of international migration as object of governance determine specific attributes of migration governance. Firstly, the different phases of the migratory process allow to identify distinct areas or sites where migration governance operates. The migratory process goes from the moment in which a person thinks about leaving the origin country to the moment in which he or she reaches another country, passing through different dynamics and patterns of circularity. In this regard, the literature distinguishes 3 macro-phases that make up such trajectory: the phase of entry (i), the phase of exit (ii) and the onward and circular mobility (including temporary movement between home and host countries) (iii) (Bjerre et al. 2015, Peters 2013)[4].

As regards this last phase of mobility, ADMIGOV focus particularly on the labour market-related dynamics, as regulated by temporary schemes of labour migration. Consequently, we distinguish between three distinct **areas of functioning** (loci operandi) of migration governance: the governance of entry, the governance of exit and the governance of temporary and circular migration. Secondly, as long as international migration takes place across countries, migration governance takes place across different states' jurisdictions. The streams of research on the externalization of migration control (Triandafyllidou, 2014; Reslow and Vink 2015; Wunderlich 2012) and the migration-development nexus (Lavenex and Kunz 2008; Nyberg–Sørensen; Faist and Fauser 2011) provide illuminating insights in this regard and allows to distinguish between three different **kinds of countries** according to their position in the migration trajectory, namely: country of origin; country of destination and transit countries.

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[4] The phase of *integration,* referring to settlement of the person in the receiving country, was not considered a stage of migration governance because it does not involve cross-border movements. Given that the lines of demarcation between this and the other migratory phases are often less clear than they seem at first sight (e.g. rights associated to entry permits), their partial overlaps will be duly considered in the development of ADMIGOV indicators.

1.3 Evaluating migration governance, defining good migration governance

The last step to define good migration governance regards the specification of conception of "goodness", namely the criteria against which migration governance is assessed. In this regard, it is possible to distinguish two main evaluative approaches in the literature: the instrumental approach and the normative approach. The instrumental approach comes from the formative works of Woodrow Wilson (1887) and Max Weber (1946) and regards the capacity of the governance system to reach the expected goals (efficacy) with the least resources (efficiency). In contrast, the normative approach evaluates governance vis-à-vis the ultimate ends that the latter is meant to serve. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (2009), for instance, employs different value-laden criteria to assess good governance, including: participation, transparency, accountability, consent, fairness, and equity. ADMIGOV relies on both approaches to build its conception of "good migration governance". As regards the normative domain, the evaluation of migration governance is grounded on the principles of migrant and refugee protection and of sustainable development, laid out in the NYD, the Global Compacts, and Agenda 2030. Collectively, these agreements, broadly accepted by states, provide a comprehensive understanding of these principles. ADMIGOV approaches them from a holistic, bottom-up perspective that widens even further their meanings, especially towards the ground of praxis. From such perspective, protection does not only concern the formal architecture of rights, but an array of formal and informal practices that cover a wide range of issues (e.g. reception, accommodation, health care, education, work, and human rights) as well as different contexts (at origin and destinations), levels (supranational, national and local) and concerns (from human rights of refugees and migrants, to the rights of children to education and the delivery of humanitarian assistance). In the same line, the principle of Sustainable Development is understood holistically as heading towards the reduction of inequalities and to leave "no one behind". It is a multifaceted principle that addresses economic inequality, political instability and development as root causes of migration, but also the other way around, namely migration and migrants as potential remedies for these root causes (SDG 10.7). Migrants are also clearly identified as a group at risk of being 'left behind' through exclusionary practices on the ground.

The commitment in Agenda 2030 to 'leave no one behind' explicitly draws attention to the potential vulnerabilities that migrants might face. The complexity of the relationship

between migration and sustainable development ultimately means that (a lack of) development can be a driver of migration, migration can be a driver of development, and migrants can be both excluded from, and actors in development (Lebon-McGregor, 2020). By adopting an approach that focuses first and foremost on migrant protection, we place people at the centre of our understanding of what good governance means. Ultimately, protected migrants are less likely to be excluded from development opportunities and more able to contribute to development processes. By adopting sustainable development as a concept, we recognise the multidimensional nature of development.

ADMIGOV sets these two principles (protection and sustainable development) as core criteria to evaluate good migration governance: To be "good", migration governance must be respectful of the principles of migrant protection and sustainable development. At the same time it draws upon the instrumental criteria of effectiveness. For the moment, the focus is placed on the instrumental aspect, which refers to the efficacy, efficiency, capacity and functioning of the policy and institutional framework underlying migration governance.

The normative approach to assessing good governance has emerged in discussions relating to the notion of "policy coherence" in the development sector, and over time, has been applied to different policy areas, including migration (Godin et al, 2021). From this literature, we build on Hoebink's (2005: 13) definition of policy coherence as "the non-occurrence of effects of policy that are contrary to the intended results or aims of policy (p13)". However, unintended outcomes occur for a number of reasons, and not all instances of incoherence are avoidable (Picciotto, 2005). For example, given that governance is ultimately the product of interactions between different resource-dependent actors with different conceptualisations of what makes governance "good", sometimes trade-offs need to be made. In constructing the ADMIGOV indicators we seek to focus on ensuring that such trade-offs are made with due consideration to the principles of protection and sustainable development. This includes the inclusion of indicators that focus on checking whether governments have the right monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in place to ensure that examples of incoherence can be quickly identified, and ideally remedied.

On such basis we can state that ADMIGOV understands **good migration governance** as **"dispersed, diverse and contested multidimensional system and process of governing international migration, ensuring migrant protection and sustainable development".** The

following picture sketches the conceptualization process and the features of the concept of good migration governance pursed by ADMIGOV.

Figure 2. ADMIGOV Conceptualization of Good Migration Governance
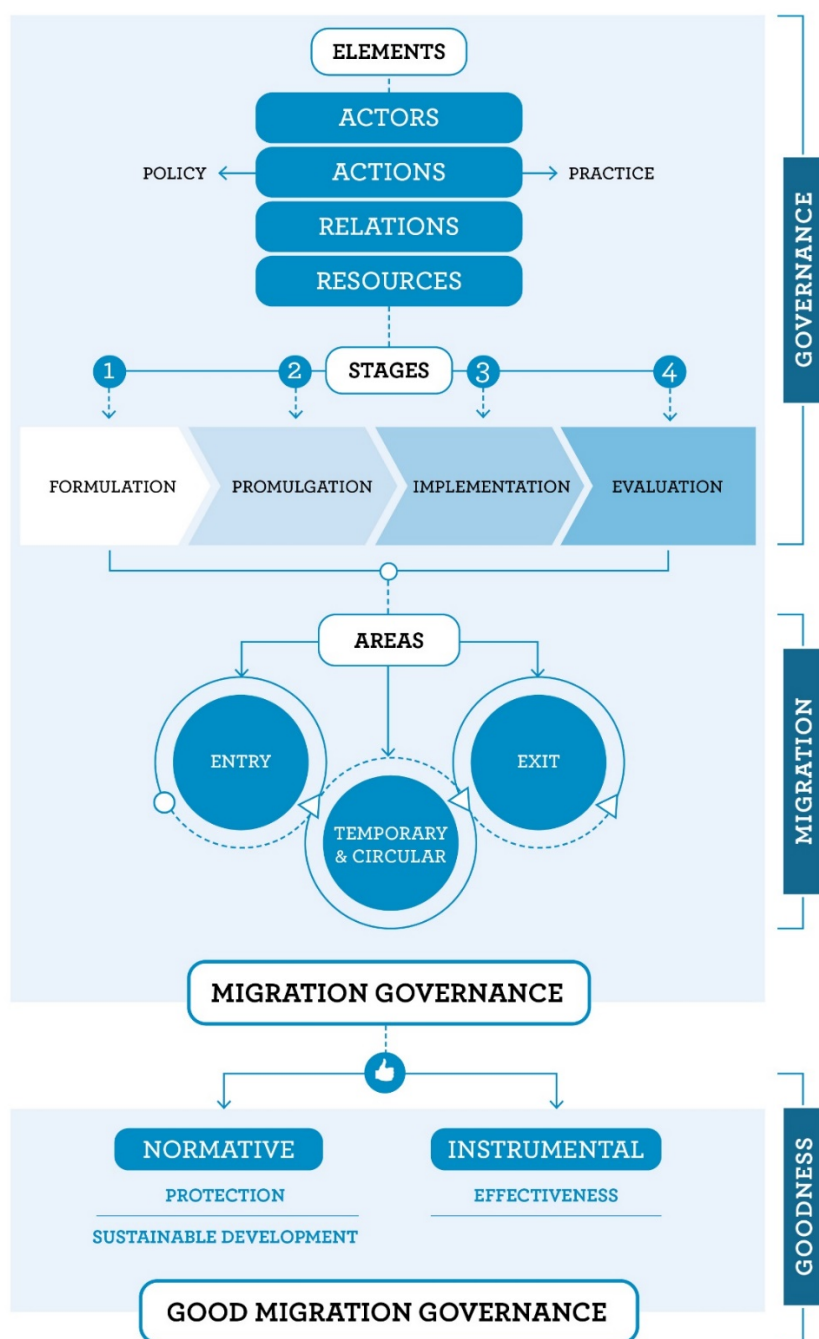
2. Analytical dimensions and types of evaluations

The following step to evaluate migration governance – or, to measure good migration governance – consists in operationalizing the conceptual attributes into analytical dimensions, which are presented here below.

2.1 Dimensions of analysis

The first dimension is derived from **areas of functioning** of migration governance: entry, exit and temporary and circular migration. Then, following the standard procedure in the creation of indicators (Beine et al., 2016), each phase is broken down into sub-phases according to the literature:

Entry	Temporary and circular migration	Exit
Pre-entry	Circular schemes	Border management
Border management	Temporary schemes	Pre-removal detention
Arrival and reception		Forced return
Detention at arrival		Assisted return
		Reintegration

Following recent literature on migration-development nexus (Czaika and Godin 2021, Guarnizo 2017, Wise 2018) and abiding by ADMIGOV's rationale and conception of good migration governance, the three areas are cut across by a transversal area centred on development.

The second dimension captures the multidimensionality of the governance cycle, from when a political matter is acknowledged, to the moment in which the action chosen to face such problem is put into practice and, later on, evaluated. In the same line, ADMIGOV identifies four main **stages** of migration governance:

Formulation	Promulgation	Implementation	Evaluation
Stage of decision-making and policy-discussion.	Stage of formal issuing of the decision undertaken (output).	Stage of execution and putting into practice of the output undertaken.	Stage of control and assessment of the output implemented.

The third dimension captures the variety of **elements** that constitute migration governance:

Actors	Relations	Resources	Actions

Single/collective, state/non-state and public/private actors involved in the different phases and levels of migration governance.	Formal and informal links and relationships among actors involved in migration governance.	Material and immaterial means and assets dedicated to the governance of international migration.	*Policies* and *practices* through which migration governance objectives and actors' goals preferences are carry out.

As regards actors, ADMIGOV pays special attention to non-state, public/private involved in the regulation of international migration. As for relations, formal relations refer to the procedural architecture described by King et al. (2012) while informal relations concern the organization and coordination among actors as they occur in practice (e.g. the relationship among workers belonging to different institutions and or between these and actors from the civil society.) Resources refer to migration governance endowment in terms of monetary and non-monetary means (e.g. such as staff capacity, financial contribution, training materials as well as ICT systems and devices). Actions cover the domains of policy and practice. The former refers to what Knill and Tosun (2014, 336) call "policy-outputs", namely "government statements of what it intends to do or not to do" including laws, regulations, decisions and orders. Practice refers to the way in which migration governance takes place on the ground (e.g. how asylum request formalization is carried out by state officials at borders).

The fourth dimension captures variation of **groups** within the broad migrant population that are *target of* governance. Despite recognizing the mixed nature of human mobility (e.g. Richmond 1994, UNGA 2013, UNHCR 2007, Van Hear 1998), and the challenges associated with the adoption of migrant-related policy-categories in migration governance, we still opt to use these categories, with a caveat. Given that it is the approach of nation states to migration governance that is ultimately measured by the ADMIGOV indicators, traditional policy-categories are employed to as a heuristic devise to organize the indicators:

Migrant workers	Family migrants	Migrants related to International protection	Migrants in irregular situation

High-skilled migrants	Person(s) requesting reunification	Asylum seekers	Overstayed visa
Low-skilled migrants	Person(s) to be reunified	Refugees	Irregular entry
Temporary migrant workers		Ben. of subsidiary protection	
Long-term migrant workers		Ben. of humanitarian protection	

The fifth dimension refers to migration governance's **site of jurisdiction** and differentiates between origin countries and destination countries. Again, we recognise that countries can simultaneously be countries of origin, destination and transit. However the focus is on how policy is viewed. If, for example, we consider a policy on the recognition of diplomas, for example, we would consider different actions if considering what a country from which a migrant originates compared to their destination. Transit countries are considered both/either country of origin and/or countries of destination depending on the concrete analytical perspective undertaken.

Origin	Transit	Destination
Governance is the place of origin of the migrant	Governance in places where migrants transit through, but do not intend as their destination.	Governance in the place of destination of the migrant

The last dimension refers to the **evaluative framework** of the evaluation, namely to the principles against which "goodness" of migration governance is assessed: protection and sustainable development, as set by the New York Declaration and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. These principles are operationalized into concrete standards of evaluation, whose main sources are The Global Compact For Safe, Orderly And Regular Migration (GCM) (i), The Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) (ii), and The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (iii). These sources build on and complement other and international standards regarding migrant protection, asylum and refugee, human rights as well as sustainable developments. While the indicators were developed in a "bottom-up" fashion, they were retrospectively coded to the principles and commitments laid out by states in the GCs and the SDGs (Annex 1).

2.2 Types of evaluation

The various dimensions that we have defined represent the aspects of migration governance evaluated via indicators. Each indicator cuts across all these dimensions. This means that the ways in which we group indicators identify different types of evaluation that can be carried out using the data gathered to address the indicators in selected case countries. Compound indicators can be created to hold a specific focus on a particular aspect of good migration governance. For instance, the combination of indicators referred to entry provides a comprehensive evaluation of the governance of entry. In the same way, if we select the indicators referred to the stage of implementation, we obtain an assessment on the way in which migration governance is put into practice. The same practice is possible for a given GCM objective or SDG. In addition to this, more specific evaluations are possible by grouping indicators across several dimensions. Thus, for instance, we can have a compound indicator evaluating a country's normative and institutional framework (stage of promulgation) of circular and temporary scheme, or another one assessing a country's implementation of exit actions. The particular aspect of migration governance under scrutiny is evaluated in its degree of compliance with one or more criteria of "goodness" that we have identified (protection and sustainable development) and, more precisely, against the norms provided by international standards. In this regard the evaluation can be adjusted to more specific focus. For instance, we can evaluate the compliance of a migration governance system with the GCM's objective to "Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration"[5]. In future analysis, we can develop weighting criteria in order to assess particularly dimensions in a more nuanced way, addressing the challenge that not all indicators can be expected to contribute equally to good migration governance.

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[5] Dimensions, sub-dimensions and their multiple intersections determine the options of evaluation that can be carried out, which variate in terms of scope and specificity. The rules and schemes to aggregate and weigh different indicators into compound indicators will be determined in the next stage of research, after the pilot application of indicators

3. ADMIGOV indicators of good migration governance

ADMIGOV operational dimensions represent the basis upon which its indicators are built. This is done following a research design combining deductive and inductive logics. On the one hand, the dimensions have served as benchmark for selecting indicators available in the literature. This was done in the first stage of research with a literature review on indicators in migration studies. This showed that, when it comes to evaluate the complex and multidimensional concepts of GMG, the toolbox accessible for ADMIGOV researchers is rather limited with important attributes and important dimensions of migration governance remain overlooked. This said, it was possible to select items that – merged and opportunely revised – were included in our set of indicators (see Pasetti 2019). On the other hand, dimensions provide guidelines for the construction and organization of the ex-novo indicators gathered from the project's fieldworks. This methodology builds on existing knowledge while filling in some of the gaps of the literature with new empirically-driven measures. In this sense, ADMIGOV places itself in the broader shift towards a more accurate data gathering and evidence-based approaches that is underway at EU and international and level (see Evans, Ruane and Southall 2019). It is of note that the indicator set, while starting out from deductive logic, morphed into a new set of indicators that are primarily based on inductive logic.

To ensure a valid and robust evaluation, and thus cross-national comparability, ADMIGOV applies a standardized questionnaire. Following one of the standard procedures in the literature (Beine et al., 2016), the assessment method is based on a 0-100 scoring system, applied to the whole questionnaire. Each indicator is formulated as a question relating to a specific element of the migration governance system. The score attributed (i.e. answer given among possible options) captures the extent to which such element meets the benchmark employed. This is made by international standards aforementioned, complemented with empirical insights (especially from the project's fieldworks) that allows, on the one hand, to fully embrace the complexity of the migration governance and, on the other, to go beyond the formal regulatory system that defines what migration governance is on "paper" and include formal and informal practices that make migration governance in practice. A score of

100 means the benchmark is fully met and 0 means they are fully unmet[6]. While recognizing the multi-level and multi-actor nature of migration governance, ADMIGOV the main analytical perspective is placed at state-level. Namely, we place the focus on policies developed in the context of nation states. While we recognise that there are other actors involved in migration governance, we also acknowledge that states remain the central actor in migration governance, with control over one's borders one of the defining features of state sovereignty. Casting our lens of focus at the state level policies carries the risk of neglecting the significant role played by other actors: among others, local municipalities, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and even smugglers and human traffickers. It also places a focus on policy responses, making it more challenging to identify cases where the absence of policy, is a deliberate policy choice. We partially address these limitations through our focus on relations and resources (as discussed), as well as by ensuring that the instructions for measuring indicators pay due attention to capturing aspects of migration governance that go beyond the existing indicator set, allowing the further revision of the tool.

The list of indicators is provided in the Excel document attached. Here, indicators are presented as a list of questions and answer-options. The rest of columns identifies the analytical dimensions employed where; the analytical coordinates of each indicator are specified. Following the ADMIGOV research design and structure of work-packages, indicators are organized according to migration governance areas (and sub-areas) plus an initial transversal-area gathering indicators that refers to migration governance in general[7]. For the sake of clarity here below it is presented a summary sketch, with a brief description of each item and the sources of its benchmark (i.e., rationale).

The questionnaire of ADMIGOV indicators will be applied in the next stage of research in three pilot countries, relying on an experts-based evaluation according to which indicators are completed by national experts and double-checked by peer reviewers. Data gathering

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[6] The scoring system is adjusted according to the number of answer-options available. For instance, a question with 5 possible answers provides for 5 scores: 0, 25, 50, 75, 100. The scoring mechanism will be elaborated and finetuned during the next phase of indicator development (the pilot).

[7] Given its transversality, Border management is treated as sub-area shared among Exit and Entry.

involves the participation of different stakeholders, including governments, local authorities, social partners and NGOs, as well as migrant themselves (via interviews and/or focus groups). Data sources comprise national laws and legal provisions, policy documents, official reporting, state budgets and spending evidence, official data and independent evaluation. After validation and verification, the data are submitted and double-checked by peer reviewers. Data are screened from a comparative point of view to ensure intercoder reliability and further validated in clarification loops with the national researchers before scoring and aggregation. For the aim of the project, ADMIGOV indicators will be piloted in Spain (CIDOB), the Netherlands and Turkey (MU).

4. ADMIGOV Indicators - Summary list

I. Migration governance

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
1	Dedicated Agency/service dedicated for different aspects of migration governance in the central administrative structure	GCM Principle (Whole-of Government) GCM: Detention: 13(g) SDGS: 10.7; 17.14 GCR: A.2.1 (para 20)	**Actions** **Actors** **Relations** Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** Implementation Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
2	Support for CSOs/associations carrying out projects in migration governance	GCM: 15(j) Whole-of-society SDGS: 10.7; 17.14 GCR: A.3.2 (paras 40-41); Extracted from the NYD: Support for Immediate and Ongoing Needs (6b)	**Actions** **Actors** **Relations** Resources	Formulation Promulgation **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
3	Support for local administration carrying out projects in migration governance	GCM: 15(j) Whole-of-society SDGS: 10.7; 17.14 GCR: A.3.2 (paras 40-41); Extracted from the NYD: Support for Immediate and Ongoing Needs (6b)	Actions **Actors** **Relations** **Resources**	Formulation Promulgation **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
4	Budgets dedicated and executed for different aspects of migration governance	GCM: Return: 21(i) SDGS: 10.7; 17.14 GCR: A3.1 (para 32); B1.2; B1.4; B1.5; B2.1-2.9; B3.5	Actions Actors Relations **Resources**	Formulation Promulgation **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
5	Funding directionality: cost-effectiveness evaluation and allocation	GCM: Return: 21(i) SDGS: 10.7; 17.14 GCR: A3.1 (para 32)	**Actions** Actors Relations **Resources**	Formulation Promulgation **Implementation** **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
6	Multilevel governance strategy for international protection	GCM: Principles (Whole of Government; Whole of Society) SDG: 17.14; 3.8; 4.1; 4.3; 11.1; 16.3 GCR: A3.2 (para 37)	Actions **Actors** **Relations** Resources	**Formulation** **Promulgation** Implementation Evaluation	Workers Family **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
7	Cooperation with other countries to facilitate asylum seekers and BIPs mobility	GCM: n/a SDG: 17.14 GCR: B3.2 (para 42); B3.3 (para 95) Extracted	**Actions** **Actors** **Relations** Resources	**Formulation** **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	Workers Family **BIPs** **Asylum seekers**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
		from the NYD: Durable Solutions (14a)			Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
8	Ad-hoc protection of displaced people for environmental causes	GCM: 2(i,j,k,l); 5(h) SDG: 1.5 GCR: D. Prevention and addressing root causes (para 8)	Actions Actors Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
9	Anti-discrimination support service	GCM: 17(c,d,e) SDG: 16.3; 5.1 GCR B2.10 (para 84)	Actions Actors Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
10	Mechanism to vent mechanisms violations for users and staff	GCM: 3(d); 6(d,j,k); 7(c); 10(e); 15(d); 17 (d,e) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 16.3 GCR: A3.2 (para 34)	Actions Actors Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
11	Mechanism for emergency for user and staff	GCM: 2(c,g); 7(j); 11(d); 14(e,f); 19(f) SDGS: 10.7; 17.14 GCR: Extracted from the NYD: Support for Immediate and ongoing needs (7c)	Actions Actors Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

II. Entry governance

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
12	Entry governance - Monitor and Evaluation mechanisms	GCM Principles (Whole of Government, Whole of Society); GCM: 1(all) SDGS: 10.7; 17.14 GCR: no references to monitoring or evaluation in this context	Actions Actors Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

II.I. Entry governance - Pre-entry

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
13	Pre-entry facilities and redress mechanism of support	GCM: 3(d); 6(d,j); 7(g,k); 10(e,h), 13(d); 15(d); 17(b,d,e) SDGS: 10.7; 16.3 GCR: B2.4 (para 75)	Actions Actors Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
14	Administrative barriers for visas	GCM: 4(c,d); 7(h); 11 (b,c); 12(a) SDGS: 10.7; 4.b; 16.9 GCR: Para 5f (extracted from NYD under Reception and Admission)	Actions Actors Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
15	Formal requirements for the sponsor in family reunification	GCM: 5(i) SDGS: 10.7 GCR: B3.3 (para 95)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** Implementation Evaluation	Workers **Family** BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
16	Formal requirements for family member to be reunified	GCM 5(i) SDGS: 10.7; 3.8 GCR: B3.3 (para 95)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** Implementation Evaluation	Workers **Family** BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
17	Family members eligible for family reunification	GCM 5(i) SDGS: 10.7 GCR: B3.3 (para 95)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** Implementation Evaluation	Workers **Family** BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
18	List of occupations of eligible workers related to labor marked demand	GCM: 5(b,c) SDGS: 10.7; 8.8 GCM: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
19	Entry requirements for migrant workers	GCM: 3(a) SDGS: 10.7; 8.8 GCM: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** Implementation Evaluation	**Workers** Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
20	Relationship between labor market demand and work visas	GCM: 5(c,d,e,f) SDGS: 10.7; 8.8 GCM: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** Implementation Evaluation	**Workers** Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
21	Regulatory framework for recruitment process at destination	GCM : 6(all) SDGS: 10.7; 17.14; 8.8; 8.7; 12.7 GCM: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
22	Regulatory framework for recruitment process at origin	GCM : 6(all) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 8.8; 8.7; 12.7 GCM: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**

#	Description	Rationale	Elements	Stages	Target
23	Safe and legal pathways for asylum seekers and BIPs	GCM: 3(c); 5(g) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 8.7 GCR: Durable Solutions (16) (extracted from the NYD); B3.3 (para 95)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	Workers Family **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
24	Personal circumstances for international protection	GCM: Principle (People-Centred); GCM: 12(c) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 3.8 GCR: Extract from NYD on Reception and Admission (Para 5a-e)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs **Asylum seekers** Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
25	Safe third country conditions for international protection	GCM: not addressed SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: Background (para 2) (indirect)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs **Asylum seekers** Irregular

II.II. Entry governance - Arrival and reception

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
26	Immediate access to rights at arrival	GCM: 5(g,i); 6(i); 7(f); 13 (f,h); 15 (e,f); 16 (c,d,e) SDGS: 10.7; 8.8; 3.8; 4.1; 4.3 GCR: Extract from NYD on Durable Solutions (13b) * NB: only refers to refugees	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
27	Information on status and rights	GCM: 2(b); 3(c,d); 12(e); 13(e) SDGS: 10.7; 8.8 GCR: Extract from NYD on Durable Solutions (13b)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
28	Permit duration	GCM: 5(d,g) SDGS: 10.7; 8.8; 4.b GCR: B3.5 (para 100)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** Implementation Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
29	Health conditions at entry for migrants in irregular situation	GCM: 15(a,e) SDGS: 10.7; 3.8 GCR: B1.3 (para 57)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
30	Ratification of conventions in asylum and refuge	GCM: 6(a) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 8.8; 4.b	**Actions** Actors Relations	Formulation **Promulgation** Implementation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs**

| | | GCR: Guiding Principles (para 5) | Resources | Evaluation | Asylum seekers Irregular |

#	Description	Rationale	**Dimensions of analysis**		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
31	Asylum seekers' right to appeal for rejection	GCM: n/a SDGS: 10.7; 16.3 GCR: B1.6 (para 62)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** Implementation Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs **Asylum seekers** Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	**Dimensions of analysis**		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
32	Monitor and Evaluation mechanisms for reception of asylum seekers and BIPs	GCM: Principle (Whole-of Government; Whole-of Society); GCM: 8(a) SDGS: 10.7; 17.14 GCR: Extract from NYD on Reception and Admission (Para 5a; indirect)	**Actions** **Actors** **Relations** Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	Workers Family **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	**Dimensions of analysis**		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
33	Receptions centers kind and staff	GCM: 13(a,b,c,g) SDGS: 10.7; 17.14 GCR: no explicit reference to who runs reception centres	Actions **Actors** Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** Implementation Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	**Dimensions of analysis**		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
34	Reception centers conditions	GCM: 13(d,e,f,h) SDGS: 10.7; 3.8; 4.3; 6.2; 16.3 GCR: B3.2 (para 92); B1.2 (para 54); Extract from NYD on Reception and Admission (Para 5a-g)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	**Dimensions of analysis**		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
35	Reception centers supervision	GCM: 13(a) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 6.2 GCR: Extract from NYD on Reception and Admission (Para 5g; indirect)	**Actions** **Actors** **Relations** Resources	Formulation Promulgation **Implementation** **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	**Dimensions of analysis**		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
36	Reception centers evaluation	GCM: 13(a,c) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 6.2 GCR: Extract from NYD on Reception and Admission (Para 5a; indirect)	**Actions** **Actors** Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	**Dimensions of analysis**		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
37	Reception centers – Quantitative data collection and evidence-based policymaking	GCM: 1 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7; 17.18;17.14 GCR: Extract from NYD on Reception and	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	**Formulation** Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

			Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
			Admission (Para 5d; indirect)		

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
38	Reception centers – Qualitative data collection and evidence-based policymaking	GCM: 1 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7; 17.18;17.14 GCR: Extract from NYD on Reception and Admission (Para 5; indirect)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	**Formulation** Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

II.III. Entry governance – Detention at arrival

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
39	Conditions and alternative to detention at arrival	GCM: 13(a,b,h) SDGS: 10.7; 11.1 GCR: B1.5 (para 60)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
40	Duration of detention at arrival	GCM: 13(f) SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: B1.5 (implicit)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

III. Borders management (Entry and exit governance)

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
41	Decision-making actors in border management	GCM: 11 (all;indirectly) SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: B1.3 (para 57; indirect)	Actions **Actors** **Relations** Resources	**Formulation** Promulgation Implementation Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
42	Formally recognized as competent authorities for border control purposes	GCM: 11 (all;indirectly) SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: n/a	Actions **Actors** **Relations** **Resources**	Formulation **Promulgation** Implementation Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
43	Actors actually involved in border control	GCM: 11 (all;indirectly) SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: B1.3 (para 57; indirect)	Actions **Actors** Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
44	CSOs independent supervision of border management	GCM: Principle (Whole-of Society); GCM: 11 (all;indirectly) SDGS: 10.7;17.14	Actions **Actors** Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers**

			Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
					Irregular

IV. Exit governance

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
45	Data and information collection on migrants in irregular situation and related evidence-based policymaking	GCM: 1 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7; 17.18;17.14 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations **Resources**	**Formulation** Promulgation Implementation Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

IV.I. Exit governance - Pre-removal detention

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
46	Conditions of pre-removal detention (fair trail)	GCM: 8(c); 13(c,d,e) SDGS: 10.7; 16.3 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
47	Length of pre-removal detention	GCM: 13(c,f) SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
48	Temporary permit for non-deportable persons	GCM: N/A SDGS: 10.7 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
49	Pre-removal detention |centers kind and staff	GCM: 13(c,f,g) SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: n/a	Actions **Actors** Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** Implementation Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
50	Pre-removal detention centers conditions	GCM: 13(d,e,f,h) SDGS: 10.7; 3.8; 16.3 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation **Implementation** Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
51	Pre-removal detention centers supervision	GCM: 13(a) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 6.2 GCR: n/a	**Actions** **Actors** **Relations** Resources	Formulation Promulgation **Implementation** **Evaluation**	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
52	Pre-removal detention centers evaluation	GCM: 13(a,c) SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: n/a	**Actions** **Actors** Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
53	Pre-removal detention centers – Quantitative data collection and evidence-based policymaking	GCM: 1 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7; 17.18;17.14 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	**Formulation** Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
54	Pre-removal detention centers – Qualitative data collection and evidence-based policymaking	GCM: 1 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7; 17.18;17.14 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	**Formulation** Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

IV.II. Exit governance – Forced return

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
55	Conditions and guaranties in Forced returns	GCM Principle (Person-Centered); 21(e) SDGS: 10.7; 16.3 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
56	Evaluation of situation at Origin in forced returns	GCM Principle (Person-Centred); 21(b,d,h) SDGS: 10.7 GCR: Not explicitly addressed	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** Implementation Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
57	Data protection in forced returns	GCM: 1(i); 3(b); 4(a,b); 8(d); 11(b); 14(e); 21(c) SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: B1.4 (para 48); B2.8 (para 82); B3.3 (para 45)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
58	Independent control of operations in Forced returns	GCM Principle (Whole-of Society); 21(f) SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: B3.1 (para 89; footnote 43)	**Actions** **Actors** **Relations** Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
59	Pre-emptive deportation orders (e.g. pushbacks)	GCM: 5 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: B3.3 (indirectly)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	Workers Family **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
60	Evaluation of forced return programs	GCM Principle (Person-centered); 21(f) SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCM: n/a	**Actions** **Actors** Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
61	Forced returns – Quantitative data collection and evidence-based policymaking	GCM: 1 (indirectly); 21 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7; 17.18;17.14 GCR: 3.3 (para 46-47) (indirectly)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	**Formulation** Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
62	Forced returns – Qualitative data collection and evidence-based policymaking	GCM: 1 (indirectly); 21 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7; 17.18;17.14 GCR: 3.3 (para 47)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	**Formulation** Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
63	Re-admission agreements conditions	GCM: 21(a) SDGS: 10.7; 16.3 GCR: Extract from NYD on Reception and Admission (Para 5i; indirect)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
64	Independent control of operations in re-admission agreements	GCM: Principle (Whole-of Society) SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: Extract from NYD on Reception and Admission (Para 5i; indirect)	**Actions** **Actors** **Relations** Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
65	Re-admission agreements evaluations	GCM: 1 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: Extract from NYD on Reception and Admission (Para 5i; indirect)	**Actions** **Actors** Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
66	Readmission agreements – Quantitative data collection and evidence-based policymaking	GCM: 1 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7; 17.18;17.14 GCR: Extract from NYD on Reception and Admission (Para 5i; indirect)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	**Formulation** Promulgation Implementation Evaluation	Workers **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
67	Readmission agreements – Quantitative data collection and evidence-based policymaking	GCM: 1 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7; 17.18;17.14 GCR: Extract from NYD on Reception and	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	**Formulation** Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers**

| | | Admission (Para 5i; indirect) | | | | Irregular |

IV.III. Exit governance - Assisted return

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
68	Assisted return - Period for voluntary departure	GCM: 21(e) SDGS: 10.7 GCR: B3.1 (para 87; indirect)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
69	Assisted return - practical conditions	GCM: 21 (b,e) SDGS: 10.7; 16.3 GCR: B3.1 (para 87, 89)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
70	CSOs involvement in assisted return	GCM: Principle (Whole-of Society); 21 (f) SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: A3.3 (para 47; indirect)	Actions **Actors** Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
71	Independent control of operations in assisted returns	GCM: Principle (Whole-of Society); 21 (f) SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: A3.3 (para 47; indirect)	**Actions** **Actors** **Relations** Resources	Formulation Promulgation **Implementation** **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
72	Assisted returns evaluations	GCM: 1 (indirectly); 21 (f) SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: A3.3 (para 47)	**Actions** **Actors** Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
73	Assisted return– Quantitative data collection and evidence-based policymaking	GCM: 1 (indirectly); 21 (all) SDGS: 10.7; 17.18;17.14 GCR: A3.3 (para 47)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	**Formulation** Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
74	Assisted returns – Qualitative data collection and evidence-based policymaking	GCM: 1 (indirectly); 21 (all) SDGS: 10.7; 17.18;17.14 GCR: A3.3 (para 47)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	**Formulation** Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

IV.IV. Exit governance - Reintegration

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
75	Re-integration programs conditions	GCM: 21(a,b) SDGS: 10.7 GCR: Extract from NYD on Durable Solutions (Para 11d and 12a-f)	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
76	Independent control of operations in reintegration programs	GCM: Principle (Whole-of Society); 21 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: no explicit references	**Actions** **Actors** **Relations** Resources	Formulation Promulgation **Implementation** **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
77	Re-integration programs evaluation	GCM: 1 (indirectly); 21 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: A3.3 (para 47; indirect)	**Actions** **Actors** Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
78	Reintegration programs – Quantitative data collection and evidence-based policymaking	GCM: 1 (indirectly); 21 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7; 17.18; 17.14 GCR: A3.3 (para 47)	Actions Actors Relations **Resources**	**Formulation** Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
79	Reintegration programs – Quantitative data collection and evidence-based policymaking	GCM: 1 (indirectly); 21 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7; 17.18;17.14 GCR: A3.3 (para 47)	Actions Actors Relations **Resources**	**Formulation** Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

V. Temporary and circular migration governance

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
80	Circular and temporary schemes - Information offered at origin and destination	GCM: 3(all); 12(e); 13(d); 14(e); 15(c) SDGS: 10.7; 8.8; 16.3; 8.7 GCR: n/a	**Actions** **Actors** **Relations** Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
81	Circular and temporary schemes - Coordination and cooperation	GCM: Pricniples (Whole-of Government; Whole-of Society); 5(d) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 8.8 GCR: n/a	**Actions** **Actors** **Relations** **Resources**	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
82	Circular and temporary schemes - Recruitment agencies normative compliance	GCM: 6(c) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 8.8; 8.7; 12.7 GCR: n/a	**Actions** **Actors** **Relations** Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** **Evaluation**	**Workers** Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
83	Circular and temporary schemes – Temporary recruitment agencies labor standards	GCM: 6(d,i) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 8.8; 8.7; 12.7 GCR: n/a	**Actions** **Actors** Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
84	Administrative barriers for permit renewal of temporary visas	GCM: 4(c,d); 5(d,f) SDGS: 10.7; 8.8; 4.b; 16.9 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
85	Period allowed out of the country for temporary workers	GCM: 19(h) SDGS: 10.7; 8.8	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** Implementation Evaluation	**Workers** Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
86	Migrant workers' right to change of employment	GCM: 6(g) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 8.8 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
87	Migrant workers' right to remain in case of unemployment	GCM: 6(g); 7(h) SDGS: 10.7; 8.8 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
88	Pension portability in circular and temporary schemes	GCM: 22(b,c) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 8.8 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
89	Agreements to avoid double taxations	GCM: n/a SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 8.8 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
90	Migrant workers' right to form association	GCM: Principle (Whole-of Society); 6(i) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 8.8 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** Family BIPs Asylum seekers

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
91	Migrant workers' right to join trade union	GCM: 6(i) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 8.8 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** Implementation Evaluation	**Workers** Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
92	Mechanisms to promote the recognition at destination of degree and skills gained at origin	GCM: 18(all) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 8.8 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors **Relations** Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** Implementation Evaluation	**Workers** Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
	Description	Rationale	Elements	Stages	Target
93	Mechanisms to promote the recognition at origin of degree and skills gained at destination	GCM: 18(all); 21(h) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 8.8 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors **Relations** Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
94	Administrative barriers to degree and skills recognition at destination	GCM: 18(all) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 8.8; 16.9 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
95	Administrative barriers to degree and skills recognition at origin	GCM: 18(all); 21(h) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 8.8; 16.9 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
96	Labour inspections conditions	GCM: 6(f) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 8.8 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
97	Labour inspectorates mandated and link to policymaking	GCM: 6(f) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 8.8; 16.3; 8.7; 12.7 GCR: n/a	**Actions** **Actors** **Relations** **Resources**	Formulation **Promulgation** **Implementation** **Evaluation**	**Workers** Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
98	Independent control of operations in temporary workers programs	GCM: Principle (Whole-of Society); 5(d) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 8.8 GCR: n/a	**Actions** **Actors** **Relations** Resources	Formulation Promulgation **Implementation** **Evaluation**	**Workers** Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
99		GCM: 1 (indirectly); 5(d)	**Actions**	Formulation	**Workers**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
	Temporary worker programs evaluation	SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 8.8 GCR: n/a	Actors Relations Resources	Promulgation Implementation Evaluation	Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
100	Data and information collection on migrant workers and related evidence-based policymaking	GCM: 1 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7; 17.18;17.14; 8.8 GCR: n/a	Actions Actors Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
101	Temporary workers programs – Quantitative data collection and evidence-based policymaking	GCM: 1 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7; 17.18;17.14; 8.8 GCR: n/a	Actions Actors Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
102	Temporary workers programs – Qualitative data collection and evidence-based policymaking	GCM: 1 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7; 17.18;17.14 GCR: n/a	Actions Actors Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

VI. Development

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
103	Policy Coherence for Development – policy assessment	GCM: Principle (Whole-of Government; Whole-of Society); 1 (indirectly); 19(b); 23(c) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 17.19; 10.c GCR: n/a	Actions Actors Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
104	Sustainable Development Goals – Voluntary National Reviews	GCM: Principle (Sustainable Development); 1 (indirectly); 2(a,b); 19(a) SDGS: All (especially 10.7;17.14; 17.19; 10.c) GCR: B2 (para 64-65)	Actions Actors Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
105	Mainstreaming – sustainable development is considered in the migration strategy/plan	GCM: n/a SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: n/a	Actions Actors Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	Stages	Target
106	Conditionality – development aid not conditioned on migration management objectives	GCM: n/a SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: n/a	Actions Actors Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation Evaluation	Workers Family BIPs Asylum seekers

			Dimensions of analysis		
			Irregular		

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
107	Conditionality – allocations of development aid to migration related initiatives	GCM: n/a SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: n/a	Actions Actors Relations **Resources**	Formulation Promulgation **Implementation** Evaluation	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
108	Skills creation – linked to skills mobility	GCM: 2(e); 18(all, especially e,f,g,h) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 8.8 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation **Promulgation** Implementation Evaluation	**Workers** Family BIPs Asylum seekers Irregular

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
109	Systematic evaluation of projects labelled as 'migration and development'	GCM: 1(indirectly) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 10.c GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	Formulation Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
110	Migration and development programs – Quantitative data collection and evidence-based policymaking with a focus on the impact on aspirations and vulnerability	GCM: 1 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7;17.14; 10.c GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations **Resources**	**Formulation** Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
111	Migration and development programs – Qualitative data collection and evidence-based policymaking with a focus on the impact on aspirations and vulnerability	GCM: 1 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7; 17.18;17.14; 10.c GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations **Resources**	**Formulation** Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

#	Description	Rationale	Dimensions of analysis		
			Elements	**Stages**	**Target**
112	Migration and development programs – needs assessment	GCM: 1 (indirectly) SDGS: 10.7;17.14 GCR: n/a	**Actions** Actors Relations Resources	**Formulation** Promulgation Implementation **Evaluation**	**Workers** **Family** **BIPs** **Asylum seekers** **Irregular**

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Annex 1 - Normative standards of ADMIGOV indicators

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