

**THIRTEENTH COORDINATION MEETING ON
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

Population Division

Department of Economic and Social Affairs,

United Nations Secretariat

New York, 12-13 February 2015

**CONTRIBUTION
TO THE THIRTEENTH COORDINATION MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION¹**

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

¹The views expressed in the paper do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the United Nations Secretariat.

QUESTION 1.

Please describe in general terms the initiatives and activities your entity has undertaken during 2014 as well as those it is planning to undertake in 2015 that respond to the objectives of the 2015 coordination meeting. (Note that specific activities and initiatives can be listed as part of question 2 and 3 below.)

Migration and development are two crucial inter-related and inter-dependent global phenomena of our times, and both have the potential to improve the well-being of individuals and societies, if well governed. The 2013 HLD and the 2014 GFMD in Stockholm have brought international consensus a long way on this. The post-2015 UN Development Agenda can now mobilize global action if it sets clear targets on migration. Realizing this potential will require tools and indicators to measure progress towards the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) framework. States, International Organizations and others will use these indicators, and the pace of progress toward the SDG that they demonstrate, as a tool for programming and resource allocation. Work on SDGs and indicators is intensifying over the next several months, so participants in the post-2015 discussions will need to consider how to measure targets which have no obvious clear quantifiable – SMART measure, for example the SDG 10.7 target of well-managed migration.

IOM receives regular reporting from and contributes to HLD and P2015 discussions through the lens of its 1) evidence-based programming and 2) field capacity (more than 450 field offices) for implementing and assessing the effectiveness of the various practices, and 3) International Dialogue on Migration, a forum for migration policy dialogue for IOM Member and Observer States, as well as international and non-governmental organizations, migrants, and partners from media, academia or the private sector.

Illustrative of this globally consistent, well-informed and coherent approach, this section will subsume (1) IOM's work and planned activities in 2015 to follow-up on and, where relevant, implement the Declaration of the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and the eight-point agenda for action of the Secretary-General presented in his report to the 2013 High-level Dialogue and (2) the Organization's contribution to the international communities' efforts in integrating migration into the post-2015 United Nations development agenda.

IOM facilitates concrete application of international and regional obligations and standards and national legislation resulting in either direct protection of individuals or the conditions required for or conducive to the respect for their rights. In 2015, IOM will complete its work on the Organization's protection policy clarifying the Organization's scope and role in protecting migrants across the globe.

IOM will continue to foster and strengthen partnerships for regional and global consultative mechanisms on migration, with all relevant actors in migration governance, including states, agencies, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development, the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, Civil Society Organizations, diaspora organizations, the private sector, the GMG, GFMD, Regional Consultative Processes on Migration, and Regional Economic Commissions. As a contribution to strengthening the GMG and implementing the outcomes of the recent internal review, IOM continues to contribute with a staff to the GMG Support Team.

In the run-up to the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, IOM aims to increase awareness of the migration dimensions of humanitarian crises, specifically the vulnerabilities affecting migrants caught in crisis situations. In 2015, regional consultations will identify best practices to improve the ability of States and other relevant stakeholders to prepare for and respond to crises so as to alleviate suffering and protect the dignity and rights of migrants caught in countries in situations of acute crisis. IOM will also start the implementation of an innovative pilot project to identify best practices and innovative tools to support States and other actors in addressing the needs of migrants caught in crisis situations, including through preparedness for emergency consular services. Findings will feed into the MICIC Initiative.

IOM will continue its support to nascent RCPs and encourage the formalization of recently established RCPs such as MIDCAS (Migration Dialogue for Central African States) and COMESA-RCP (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa-RCP). In view of the critical and growing importance of labour migration, IOM remains strongly engaged in its support function for the Colombo Process, and continues to work closely with the Abu Dhabi Dialogue. IOM is working with the League of Arab States (LAS) on preparations for the Global RCPs meeting the LAS will host in October 2015 in Cairo, Egypt. It is anticipated that this meeting would result in a new RCP that brings together LAS countries to deliberate on migration issues of common concern.

In crises, the inappropriate management of borders is often part of the problem. In view of crises such as those in the Central African Republic, Libya – and Jordan – and South Sudan, IOM has launched an initiative called Humanitarian Border Management (HBM). The initiative covers border operations before, during and after humanitarian crises that trigger mass cross-border migration. The HBM initiative seeks to ensure that border management in crisis situations becomes part of the solution. Well-managed crisis response can help prevent the closure of borders, save lives and assist the international community in responding effectively to migrants' humanitarian needs.

The Organization will also build on its long history of working with States and partners to combat migrant smuggling. Given the recent upsurge in migrant smuggling in many parts of the world, such as in the Mediterranean basin, IOM is committed to strengthening its activities in this sector, by further enhancing States' capacities to effectively prevent and combat migrant smuggling, and protecting smuggled migrants, who often require special attention as they are vulnerable to multiple risks, including those related to having contacts with criminal organizations, and threats to their safety, health, dignity and legal and human rights. IOM will also continue to work with its partners to promote opportunities to migrate in a safe and dignified manner, to address the root causes of "desperation migration", to raise migrants' awareness about the risks of embarking on smuggling routes, as well as well to support evidence-based advocacy, policy development and programming.

IOM has identified local authorities' willingness to becoming more active and visible in the debate on migration. The 2015 Conference on Migrants and Cities will open a forum of debate and identification of best practices in the areas of policymaking, formulating practical solutions for migrant integration. The Migrants and Cities conference, taking place 26-27 October in Geneva, will bring together mayors, ministers, high-level government officials and other local authorities, the private sector and civil society organizations to take stock of various local programmes and initiatives to manage the challenges of human mobility, identify and share innovative practices and lessons learned and build bridges between the different levels of migration management to enhance assistance to local and national authorities at the policy, research and operational levels. IOM's flagship publication the World Migration Report on "Migrants and Cities: New Partnerships to Manage Urban Mobility" will be launched at the high level Conference and provide the background material for informed debates.

On remittances, a first pilot project will be implemented in Burundi, starting in 2015. This joint IOM-UPU initiative aims to reduce the cost of remittances, enhance financial inclusion and literacy of migrants and their families, particularly in rural areas, and improve access to international markets for small, local producers. UPU and IOM envisage establishing and rolling out similar initiatives in other countries that face the same challenges.

With regard to IRIS, IOM continues to advance its collaboration with the private sector and civil society in creating operational solutions for the protection of migrant labour rights, and works with companies to identify the negative impacts of unethical recruitment, including labour exploitation and human trafficking, in their supply chains. Discussions are currently under way with several large private-sector corporations that have a strong interest in the IRIS initiative. Work will continue on gathering more partners for the PPA and developing the IRIS system to create operational solutions for the protection of migrant labour rights, and identify the negative impacts of unethical recruitment, including labour exploitation and human trafficking, in supply chains.

IOM integrates measures to reduce costs of labour migration across all programme areas, including those aiming to mitigate possible negative health and other forms of impact, including social impacts, on migrants and on their family members who stay behind in countries of origin. IOM will continue drawing on the Organization's country-level field work in facilitating fair, safe and orderly labour migration, reducing the costs of recruitment and transfer costs of remittances, providing direct assistance and protection to vulnerable migrants as well as capacity building work to enhance prevention, protection, prosecution and partnerships in relation to trafficking, smuggling and exploitation of migrants.

IOM's regular news releases and stories, as well as publications such as the World Migration Report, highlight the real life experiences and challenges that migrants face and helps inform policy making. In addition, IOM will scale up its efforts to use social media to promote a more positive image of migration and migrants, through campaigns such as #migrationmeans and preparations for the launch of #migrantheroes which took place in early 2015.

The Migrant's Path oral history project aims to capture the authentic voices of global migration for posterity and to showcase them as part of IOM's 65th anniversary in 2016. Through this project, IOM will record, preserve and share the stories of migrants with the world in a unique, timeless cultural archive. The recordings will be deposited in the archives of the United Nations, IOM and the national libraries of various Member States, giving historical value to the project and ensuring lasting impact.

Focusing on individual migrants from around the world, the campaign will capture broadcast quality recordings. The interviews will cover every aspect of IOM's work and seek to put a human face on migration by sharing these stories through podcasts and the publication of a coffee table book entitled 'The Migrant's Path' which features the most compelling examples of migrant stories.

IOM will continue to contribute to the improvement of evidence-based policy making, including improving the collection, analysis and sharing of existing migration data, such as Migration Profiles of individual countries. In early 2015, the Administration will establish the Migration Data Analysis Unit dedicated to improving IOM's capacity to collect and analyse data on international migration. The Unit will develop partnerships with key data providers and experts such as Gallup, the Economist Intelligence Unit, GMG and academic institutions. One of the first tasks of the Migration Data Analysis Unit will be to prepare a first IOM annual report on migration statistics. The Unit will also contribute to the next edition of our new annual report on migrant deaths along sea, desert and other migratory routes, "Fatal Journeys".

IOM is strengthening its focus on South-South migration and increasing efforts to obtain estimates on migrant

deaths in transit. IOM will also continue to work with GMG partners in the GMG Working Group on data, as well as other research bodies. IOM also continues to study the linkages between environmental change and migration, inter alia through a multi-partner project which includes six large scale country surveys in Africa, Asia Latin America and the Caribbean.

Building on its partnership with Gallup, with whom IOM worked to produce the 2013 World Migration Report on the well-being of migrants, IOM launched the multi-year IOM-Gallup World Migration Survey Programme to provide policy makers with data on current and expected trends in migration. The first results of this were published at the World Economic Forum in January 2015, providing insights into public attitudes toward migration around the world. The first results of this were published at the World Economic Forum in January 2015, providing insights into public attitudes toward migration around the world.

IOM member states and partners regularly ask IOM for authoritative guidance on migration law and policy, how to ensure that migration supports economic development and growth most effectively, and how to manage the mobility dimensions of crises. At the same time that countries have been discussing the Post 2015 agenda, IOM has been working on a Migration Governance Framework to present, in a coherent and comprehensive way, a set of principles and objectives which, if respected and fulfilled, would ensure that migration is humane, orderly, and benefits migrants and society. It will also form a basis for measuring to what extent IOM is supporting states and other actors in making progress on this as part of a move to results-based reporting. In 2015 IOM will be discussing this in detail with its membership and other relevant actors.

IOM looks forward to working with partners to follow-up on and, where relevant, implement the Declaration of the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and the eight-point agenda for action of the Secretary-General presented in his report to the 2013 High-level Dialogue as well as contributing to the international communities' efforts in integrating migration into the post-2015 United Nations development agenda in a meaningful way.

QUESTION 2.

Where relevant, please provide a schematic overview of your entity's initiatives and activities in respect to the Secretary-General's eight-point agenda for action presented at the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

1. Protect the human rights of all migrants

IOM provides support to governments through capacity building, training, advice and guidance on effective implementation of the full range of international instruments and obligations relevant to migrants and migration. Some of the activities carried out by the Organization in this area during 2014 include, but are not limited to:

- Training - participants from over 40 countries.
- facilitation of regular labour migration arrangements with governments, private sector and other relevant stakeholders
- advice to states on policies that de-criminalize irregular migration
- promotion of alternatives to detention
- advocacy on granting access by migrants to health care and other services regardless of their legal status.

At the policy level, IOM advocated in the preparatory process and regional meetings in 2014 and included in its recommendations for the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, the need to protect and fulfil of human rights of migrants caught in crisis, displaced by natural disasters or made vulnerable by other such circumstances.

At the operational level, IOM developed and implemented projects specifically on:

- women's rights and empowerment
- preventing and addressing violence against women and girls, and
- promoting protection of vulnerable migrants across the globe.

2. Reduce the costs of labour migration

In 2014, IOM further promoted practical ways to reduce the costs – a) social and b) financial - of migration.

a) - Social costs of migration: IOM launched the Public-Private Alliance for Fair and Ethical Recruitment on 24 March 2014 at its International Dialogue on Migration. This Alliance includes the IRIS initiative (International Recruitment Integrity System) – a consortium of international stakeholders committed to the fair recruitment and selection of migrant workers through an accreditation and compliance system.

At the multilateral level, the Organization has:

- raised awareness of this issue during discussions at the GFMD
- supported the Colombo Process in prioritizing this topic during overarching discussions related to the management of labour migration for countries of origin in South Asia.

At the practical level, IOM has:

- delivered a two-day training workshop on labour exploitation concerns in the palm oil industry to social auditors from The Forest Trust and sustainability managers from Wilmar International – a leader in the palm oil industry
- continued to establish and support Migrant Resource and Assistance centres in a number of places to increase migrants' knowledge of the dangers of migration and the legal routes and possibilities.
- held the second of its two workshops under the International Dialogue on Migration in October 2014 on the subject of migration and families to provide a forum for the exchange of experience and good practice in this area.

b) - Financial costs of migration: IOM works to provide solutions to lower the costs of remittance transfers. As a result, the Organization has followed-up to the HLD by:

- establishing an internal task force to review the issue it identified obstacles to lowering remittance transfer costs, including the difficulties in making international transfers, a heavy banking and regulatory environment and a lack of low-cost, reliable money transfer operators (paper to the Governing bodies).
- examining potential partnerships with other agencies and institutions to promote solutions to these issues, and moved to combine its knowledge of migration and remittances with the expertise of other specialized agencies such as:
 - o the International Telecommunication Union, in the area of mobile technologies. Increased access to mobile telephony, including smartphones, has opened new prospects for lowering remittance costs worldwide, as has the availability of more services facilitating the transfer of money within and across borders without passing through bank accounts.
 - o the Universal Postal Union, building on the capacity of UPU to make international fund transfers by utilizing post offices to introduce new options for low-cost fund transfers in countries where such costs have traditionally been prohibitively high.
- incorporating a financial literacy component into its pre-departure orientation for migrant workers. It provides

information on the availability of various transfer channels and on the tools and resources designed to help migrants make informed decisions about money management.

3. Eliminate migrant exploitation, including human trafficking

In 2014, IOM facilitated debate and dissemination of data and good practices, including by

- chairing the Inter-Agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT), the Work Plan and led the groups preparations of: a policy paper series on preventing TIP by addressing demand joint programming regionalization advocacy and information on raising ICAT's visibility.
- continued support to intergovernmental efforts to forge mutual understanding and more effective cooperation to address exploitation and trafficking through its secretariat and technical support to the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime and other relevant regional consultative processes on migration (RCPs).
- continued work with more than 100 countries to facilitate ratification and effective implementation of relevant international obligations and standards, including the two protocols supplementing the UN Transnational Organized Crime Convention, focused on combatting trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, respectively.

At the policy level and in preparation for the World Humanitarian Summit, IOM has been advocating for access to humanitarian protection and assistance for all migrants in situations of vulnerability, including victims of trafficking, who are often invisible or overlooked in crises as they do not form part of the humanitarian community's established assistance categories.

At the practical level, IOM

- maintained and strengthened a robust system and network for identifying and referring (potential) victims, and providing direct assistance. The majority of IOM's beneficiaries directly assisted were located in European countries (with over 1,900 cases), followed by countries in East Asia and the Pacific (with over 1,600 cases), and countries in South and Central Asia (with close to 990 cases). 19 per cent of those assisted by IOM in 2014 were unaccompanied migrant children. Concretely, IOM worked to ensure:
 - o access to safe houses, psychological and medical care as well as legal assistance, often in partnership with local civil society organizations,
 - o voluntary repatriation in appropriate cases and assistance to sustainable reintegration, or pursuit of more permanent relocation measures where available and appropriate.
- supported through capacity building and training of front line officers, criminal justice practitioners, specialized service providers and social services on the needs of trafficked persons or otherwise exploited migrants, and in particular for:
 - o protection and assistance
 - o identification
 - o investigation and prosecution
 - o international law
 - o prevention
 - o data protection for victims
 - o inter-sectoral coordination.

4. Address the plight of stranded migrants

Following the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative was formally launched at the GFMD Summit Meeting held in May 2014 and is jointly led by the Governments of the Philippines and the United States of America. IOM set up a secretariat to support the MICIC Working Group. In addition to the co-leads, the following members make up the MICIC Working Group: Australia, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, and the European Commission in partnership with Ms Susan Martin, from Georgetown University, Mr Peter Sutherland, the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration and Development, and UNHCR.

At the policy level, IOM continued to appeal for greater attention to be devoted to the situation of migrants caught in crisis, and to the inadequacy of existing humanitarian assistance and coordination mechanisms to properly account for and support these often vulnerable and invisible groups. Efforts have focused on

- outreach to partner organizations within the IASC and IOM Member States
- inclusion of such issues within the agenda of the World Humanitarian Summit process, in which IOM has taken an early and leading role.
- extensive and ongoing training on IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) for government officials and other partners.
- produced analysis papers of the migration dimensions of several acute humanitarian crises.

Operationally, IOM:

- provided direct assistance and protection to stranded migrants and migrants caught in crises through its Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants (HASM) fund and Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism

(MEFM), to which Member States make voluntary contributions. IOM's approach enables many of those returned to benefit from vocational and other skills training programmes to help facilitate their productive reintegration into their host communities.

- o HASM assisted 284 individuals in 2014 (up from 277 people in 2013).
- o Over 120,000 persons were assisted through various resettlement and humanitarian admission schemes in 2014.
- supported the development of comprehensive migration management frameworks in transit countries where AVRR contributes to the protection of stranded migrants by enabling them to return home in a dignified way and to reintegrate sustainably through reintegration assistance. In 2014, IOM assisted more than 30,000 persons through AVRR from transit countries. In response to continually changing reintegration patterns, AVRR programmes have been diversified IOM would highlight particularly AVRR programmes
- o focused on assisting unaccompanied migrant children, with activities tailored towards their reintegration in their country of origin
- o responsive to the needs of other vulnerable groups with gender-sensitive reintegration packages for families with children, migrants with health-related needs, and victims of trafficking.
- completed resettlement, return or evacuation operations out of several locations with high security risks, such as Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic. IOM also provided assistance and support in 2014 to migrants who had been expelled or deported, including with emergency post-arrival assistance.

5. Improve public perceptions of migrants

Building on earlier efforts around the globe to counteract the often uninformed and unfairly negative perceptions of migrants, IOM :

- offered expert advice to its Member States on managing the inexorably increasing social, ethnic, religious and cultural diversity of nations in a manner that promotes tolerance, cohesion and integration
- supports policies and strategies that promote the social, economic and cultural inclusion of migrants within existing legal frameworks in countries of destination. Its focus is on the development of strategies that help migrants better integrate into new communities as well as assisting receiving communities to recognize the positive contributions that migrants can make.

At the very practical level, IOM

- built on its global information campaign on the contribution of migrants launched at the end of 2013 under the heading: "It's amazing what migrants bring", to improve the general perception of migrants and highlight the benefits that migrants bring to countries of origin and destination. The campaign
 - o featured at specific events and campaigns during 2014 in Germany, the U.S. and Belgium,
 - o was showcased at the Global Forum on Migration and Development in Stockholm in May, and
 - o was used by CSOs in a number of countries.
- continued inviting migrants to participate as speakers in IOM fora, such as its governing bodies and its International Dialogue on Migration events, as part of its efforts to put human and individual faces to audiences discussing the topic of migration, and enhance understanding of migrants' actual experiences and contributions.
- used social media to promote a more positive image of migration and migrants, through campaigns such as #migrationmeans

6. Integrate migration into the development agenda

At the policy level, throughout 2014, IOM

- o played an active role in the United Nations System Task Team on the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda, which provided crucial inputs to the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals.
- o advocated with key migration and development partners such as the GMG and GFMD, for migration to be substantively included in the post-2015 development agenda, including by making available the necessary evidence and proposing specific and measurable targets and indicators.
- o as part of its recommendations for the World Humanitarian Summit, IOM has also been advocating for greater coherence between humanitarian action and development planning, for the actors in these two spheres to strengthen their prevention, resilience and population displacement responses, and to explore ways to include diaspora groups in post-crisis recovery.

At the practical level, using its extensive field network, IOM:

- o contributed to regional fora, organized a series of briefings, developed a range of publications, promoted migration issues using a range of communications tools including social media to ensure that the beneficial outcomes of migration be taken into account in the post-2015 deliberations. For example,
 - in partnership with the Italian Presidency of the European Union, co-organized a two day Workshop in Rome in October 2014 on "Integrating migration into development: Diasporas as a development enabler".
 - with UNHCR and the Government of Turkmenistan, co-organized the International Conference on Migration and Statelessness held in Ashgabat in June 2014. This event looked in detail at the outcomes of the HLD and highlighted the need to ensure that migration is adequately considered in the post-2015 development agenda and factored into local, national and regional development strategies, poverty reduction strategies, health, labour and other sectoral policies and plans, including those for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
- o continued to build governmental capacity in this area, including through the dissemination and use of a training

manual on migration and development and through the use of the IOM-developed, GMG-endorsed publication: “Mainstreaming migration into development planning: a handbook for policy makers and practitioners”. Working in partnership with UNDP, IOM is now in Phase II of implementing a project in 8 pilot countries on integrating development into national development plans.

7. Strengthen the migration evidence base

Throughout 2014, IOM continued advocating for the need to develop research capacity with respect to migration and its impacts on individuals, communities and societies.

At the practical level, IOM contributions to the improvement of evidence-based policy making include:

- o Capacity building to countries in improving the collection and use of migration data
- o Migration Profiles of individual countries
- o the publication “Fatal Journeys: Tracking Lives Lost during Migration”, launched in September 2014, which is the first global compilation of data on migrant deaths occurring along sea, desert and other migratory routes.
- o Strengthened research focus on
 - South-South migration.
 - linkages between environmental change and migration, inter alia through
- o a multi-partner, EU funded project “Migration, environment and climate change: evidence for policy” (MECLEP), which began in 2014 and which includes six large-scale country surveys in Africa, Asia/Pacific and the Caribbean.
- o work on the Atlas of Environmental Migration to improve understanding of the complex links between migration environment and climate change and help design tools for effective policy making in this area.

In partnerships, IOM continued to work with GMG partners in the GMG Working Group on data, in KNOMAD, as well as in and with other research bodies. IOM continues to study the IOM has also been involved in Comparative Research on the Assisted Voluntary and Reintegration of Migrants.

8. Enhance migration partnerships and cooperation

Throughout 2014, IOM continued to strengthen partnerships with all migration governance actors, including agencies, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development, the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, Civil Society Organizations, diaspora organizations, the private sector, the GMG, GFMD, Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs), and Regional Economic Commissions.

- To strengthen the GMG and implement the outcomes of the 2012-13 internal review, IOM has had a full time seconded staff member as principal coordinator in the GMG Support Team since 1 January 2014.
- IOM continued its support to RCPs including recently established ones such as MIDCAS (Migration Dialogue for Central African States) and COMESA-RCP (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa-RCP). In view of the critical and growing importance of labour migration, IOM remains strongly engaged in its support function for the Colombo Process, and continues to work closely with the Abu Dhabi Dialogue. IOM reported on and discussed its support to RCPs with its membership in October 2014.
- IOM and civil society organizations (CSOs) cooperate on a broad range of migration issues at global, regional, national and local levels, to facilitate the identification of joint priorities, the exchange of good practices. The annual IOM consultations with CSOs took place on 9 October 2014 at IOM Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland under the broad theme of Follow up to the 2013 HLD. The consultations were attended by close to fifty participants.
- The Organization’s principal partnerships with private-sector companies have strengthened all areas of operations. In emergency preparedness and response, partnerships with SAS Visual Analytics, ESRI and Deloitte have contributed to the Displacement Tracking Matrix and more effective data-gathering for response coordination. In migration management, a number of major multinational corporations have joined the public-private alliance that has generated our International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) and are showing strong interest in its operationalization. The Organization’s Visa Application Centres in over 50 countries have been established in partnership with VFS Global, and the Organization looks forward to further partnerships in this important field of providing services that make migration safer. IOM’s partnership with Americares has been particularly productive in providing health care in emergencies.
- IOM brought together representatives from all relevant sectors to promote cooperation and partnerships at its two International Dialogue on Migration Workshops, which were on the themes of: “South-South Migration: Partnering strategically for development” in March, and “Migration and Families” in October.
- In the preparation for the World Humanitarian Summit IOM is advocating as one of its 5 policy recommendations that partnerships be strengthened to include affected populations, local authorities, national civil society and the private sector to promote more efficient and effective responses.
- IOM enhanced its work with (i) parliamentarians and (ii) mayors and local authorities, as both are crucial actors and partners in the search for good practices and policy-making on migrant issues.

QUESTION 3.

Where relevant, please indicate the rationale, the strengths, weaknesses and the areas for improvement of the proposed targets for the post-2015 development agenda related to international migrants, migration and mobility

1. Safe, legal and orderly migration (10.7)

| <i>a. Rationale</i> | <i>b. Strengths, weaknesses and areas for improvement</i> |
|---|---|
| <p>Tracking development of migration governance is likely to better inform development programming and resource allocation.</p> | <p>The strength of target 10.7 is that it contains broad wording that can encompass a wide array of issues related to facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people.</p> <p>A challenge will therefore be to capture all possible elements of this target in a manner that is measurable and easy to understand and communicate.</p> <p>A composite index would monitor the full range of “well-managed migration policies” which will improve the quality of migration and thereby support reduced inequalities in line with the placement of this issue in SDG 10. Migration policy is whole of government endeavor and therefore a composite index is best suited to track progress in this field. The HMG-I would measure key features of good migration governance such as: Human rights Human mobility Socio- economic outcomes Mitigating risks Partnerships.</p> |

2. Reducing remittance transfer costs (10.c)

| <i>a. Rationale</i> | <i>b. Strengths, weaknesses and areas for improvement</i> |
|--|---|
| <p>Migrant remittances are an important income for migrant families and wider communities and they improve the human development of migrant households including through increased food security, improved school enrolment and health outcomes.</p> | <p>A strength of the target is that it mentions the issue of high cost-corridors which to large extent applies to South-South remittance flows. Moreover, these remittance corridors are disproportionately responsible for keeping the average on remittance costs high.</p> <p>The target should be expanded also to include increasing financial inclusion of migrants and their family members in home countries. Moreover, it should include an ambition on increasing the opportunities for migrants to make investments in their home countries.</p> <p>Measures can also be taken to increase remittance flows especially through lowering the costs and increasing the opportunities for channeling remittances flows to development investment.</p> |

3. Rights of migrant workers (8.8)

| <i>a. Rationale</i> | <i>b. Strengths, weaknesses and areas for improvement</i> |
|--|--|
| <p>Upholding the rights of migrant workers is an essential element of the migration and development agenda as a matter of principle, and is advocated by all major countries of origin in order to protect citizens often engaged in the “3 Ds of labour markets”, the jobs that are dirty, dangerous and demeaning.</p> | <p>To effectively measure the target, IOM proposes the following indicator: "Number of countries ratified international labour standards and national legislation providing for equal treatment in particular wages, social security benefits and skills recognition".</p> |

4. Eliminating trafficking of women and children (5.2 and 16.2)

| <i>a. Rationale</i> | <i>b. Strengths, weaknesses and areas for improvement</i> |
|--|---|
| <p>Taken together, the two targets addressing the issue of trafficking are limited in focus to women and children. Although women represent the overwhelming majority of all detected trafficking victims, comprising some 49% of all cases in 2011 (UNODC), men can and do also become victims of trafficking. This is particularly true in the case of trafficking for forced labour, where men comprise a majority. Any measure to address the issue of trafficking should therefore also include men, if the agenda is to leave no one behind.</p> | <p>The target can be improved to addressing trafficking through indicators allowing for disaggregation by sex, in order to address the gap resulting from the current wording of targets 5.2 and 16.2, which exclude men.</p> |

5. Addressing the “brain drain” through retention and training of health workers (3.c)

| <i>a. Rationale</i> | <i>b. Strengths, weaknesses and areas for improvement</i> |
|---|---|
| <p>Poor countries, especially poor countries in Africa have over the years seen considerable outward migration of professionals in the medical field. In 2010 the World Health Organization adopted the Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel.</p> | <p>A strength is that this issues will for the first time be highlighted in such a prominent way.</p> <p>However, the current formulation of target 3c limits its application to developing countries. Besides lessening the extent to which the target is universal, it also falls short of current standards, notably the WHO Global CODE of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel, which notes at 3.6 that all Member States: "should strive, to the extent possible, to create a sustainable health workforce and work towards establishing effective health workforce planning, education and training, and retention strategies that will reduce their need to recruit migrant health personnel. Policies and measures to strengthen the health workforce should be appropriate for the specific conditions of each country and should be integrated within national development programmes."</p> <p>This weakness can be addressed by taking out the criteria of developing countries to which this would apply, i.e. rephrasing the target as follows: "3.c increase substantially health financing and the ethical recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce in all countries, especially in LDCs and SIDs".</p> |

6. Scholarships for developing countries to enrol in higher education in other countries (4b)

| <i>a. Rationale</i> | <i>b. Strengths, weaknesses and areas for improvement</i> |
|--|---|
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7.

| <i>a. Rationale</i> | <i>b. Strengths, weaknesses and areas for improvement</i> |
|--|---|
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8.

| <i>a. Rationale</i> | <i>b. Strengths, weaknesses and areas for improvement</i> |
|--|---|
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