The international response

International migration is a complex phenomenon resulting from a multitude of factors, including economic, social, political, and cultural drivers. It affects the countries of origin, destination, and transit in very different ways. The United Nations (UN) has a long tradition of addressing international migration, with the General Assembly’s resolution A/57/387 (2002) and subsequent resolutions recognizing the importance of international migration and its contribution to development.

The national response

Many countries have developed policies and strategies to manage and regulate international migration. These policies aim to maximize the benefits of migration and reduce its costs for both the host countries and the sending countries. Some of the key strategies include:

- **Employment policies**: These policies aim to maximize the benefits of migration and reduce its costs for both the host countries and the sending countries.
- **Integration programmes**: These programmes aim to facilitate the integration of migrants into host countries, including measures to improve access to education, healthcare, and housing.
- **Protection of refugees**: The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other international organizations work to protect and support refugees and asylum seekers.
- **Labor standards and exploitation**: Measures are put in place to protect migrant workers from exploitation and abuse, including laws and regulations on working conditions, wages, and working hours.

The significance of international migration

International migration is a complex phenomenon that has profound implications for the countries of origin, destination, and transit. It is a driver of economic growth and development, but it also poses challenges in terms of social integration and political stability. The UN and its member states are working together to develop policies and strategies that can manage international migration in a way that maximizes its benefits and minimizes its costs.