13th Coordination Meeting on International Migration

"Integrating migration in development: The role of dialogue, cooperation and partnerships"

New York, 12 February 2015

IOM Director General, William Lacy Swing

Panel Theme Reflects
SG's 8-Point Agenda for Action

- Integrate migration into the development agenda (Point 6)

- Enhance partnerships and cooperation (Point 8)

Examining the theme reveals:

- Rights, conventions, laws and best practices exist

- Coordination of implementation is weak

- Strengthen by integrating migration at all policy levels

Outline
Following Secretary General's remaining 6 points

I.   Saving Lives & Protecting Migrants' Rights

   a. Protect human rights of all migrants (Point 1)

   b. Address the plight of stranded migrants (Point 4)

II. Labour Migration

   a. Reduce costs of labour migration (Point 2)

   b. Eliminate migrant exploitation, incl. human trafficking (Point 3)

III. Fact-Based Policy & Perception of Migrants

   a. Improve the public perception of migrants (Point 5)

   b. Strengthen the migration evidence base (Point 7)

I. Save Lives & Protect Migrants' Rights:
A) Protect the human rights of all migrants

- Direct protection & assistance: 20.5 m IOM beneficiaries
  - IOM's Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism
    facilitated rapid response to 9 crises in 3 years

- Advocacy: all major relevant global processes
  - De-criminalize irregular migrants
  - Promote alternatives to detention
  - Increase legal migration avenue

1. Save Lives & Protect Migrants' Rights:
A) Protect the human rights of all migrants

- Support to Govt's: legal capacity-building & guidance
  - Assisted 40+ countries
  - African Capacity Building Center (ACBC) in Tanzania and Migration Research and Training Center (MRTF)
  - Fifteen Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs) around the world
  - International Development Fund (IDF)
  - Facilitation of regular labour migration arrangements

B) Address the plight of stranded migrants

- Evacuation: 460,000 in 2014
  - from L3 emergencies: Iraq, South Sudan, CAR and Syria

- Resettlement: over 120,000 in 2014

- Assisted Voluntary Returns and Reintegration
  - 35,000 a year
  - rights-based alternative to deportation
  - reintegration promotes development

B) Address the plight of stranded migrants

- Direct assistance funding mechanisms
  - Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants (HASM)

- Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC):
  Secretariat for State-led initiative to protect migrants

- Humanitarian Border Management (HBM)

- Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism (MEFM)

II. Labour Migration:
A) Reduce the costs of labour migration

- Visa Assistance Centers (VACs), with VFS Global
  - in 54 countries, for approx. 120,000 migrants in 2014

- Reduce remittance transfer costs, with Univeral Postal Union (UPU)
  - Pilot project in Burundi 2015

- Africa Institute for Remittances, with AU, launched 2014
  - Capacity-building : AU states, senders & recipients
  - Tools for remittances to reduce poverty

B) Eliminate migrant exploitation, including human trafficking

International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS):

- Partnership to eliminate exploitative recruitment
  - Recruitment Agencies, governments, private sector, International Organization of Employers (IOE)

- Launched March 2014, pilot in 2015

- Ongoing training for major global companies: trafficking & exploitation in supply chains

B) Eliminate migrant exploitation, including human trafficking

- Part of Humanitarian Border Management

- Rapid assessment of Syrian crisis's impact on trafficking, leveraging IOM's movement & displacement data:
    - Lebanon (2014)
    - Iraq (2014)
    - Tunisia (2015)

- Prevent sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

B) Eliminate migrant exploitation, including human trafficking

- Direct assistance to 5,323 victims (50% in Europe), of which:
  - 63% victims of forced labour
  - 14% unaccompanied minors (UAMS)
  - 15% victims of victims of sexual exploitation

- IOM's Global Assistance Fund: VoTs /individuals at high risk
  - 2,000 assisted since 2000

- International Migrant Smuggling Conference, June 2016

III. Fact-based policy & perception of migrants
A) Improve the perception of migrants

- Global Information Campaign on Contribution of Migrants

  #migrationmeans; #migrantheroes

- "Migrants Voices" – Oral history project

- "Migrants and Cities – A Global Mayors Conference" October 2015

- Integration programmes: 50 projects worldwide

- Plural+, part of the UN Alliance of Civilizations (UNAoC):

  – since 2009, over 700 youth from over 90 countries

B) Strengthen migration evidence base

- **Partnership** with private sector– Gallup, Deloitte, Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), DEVEX, ESRI

- **IOM Data Analytics Center (Berlin)**

  - **Report** every year to support evidence-based work

  - **Analyse** extensive data on migration

Case Study:
"Mainstreaming migration into national development strategies"

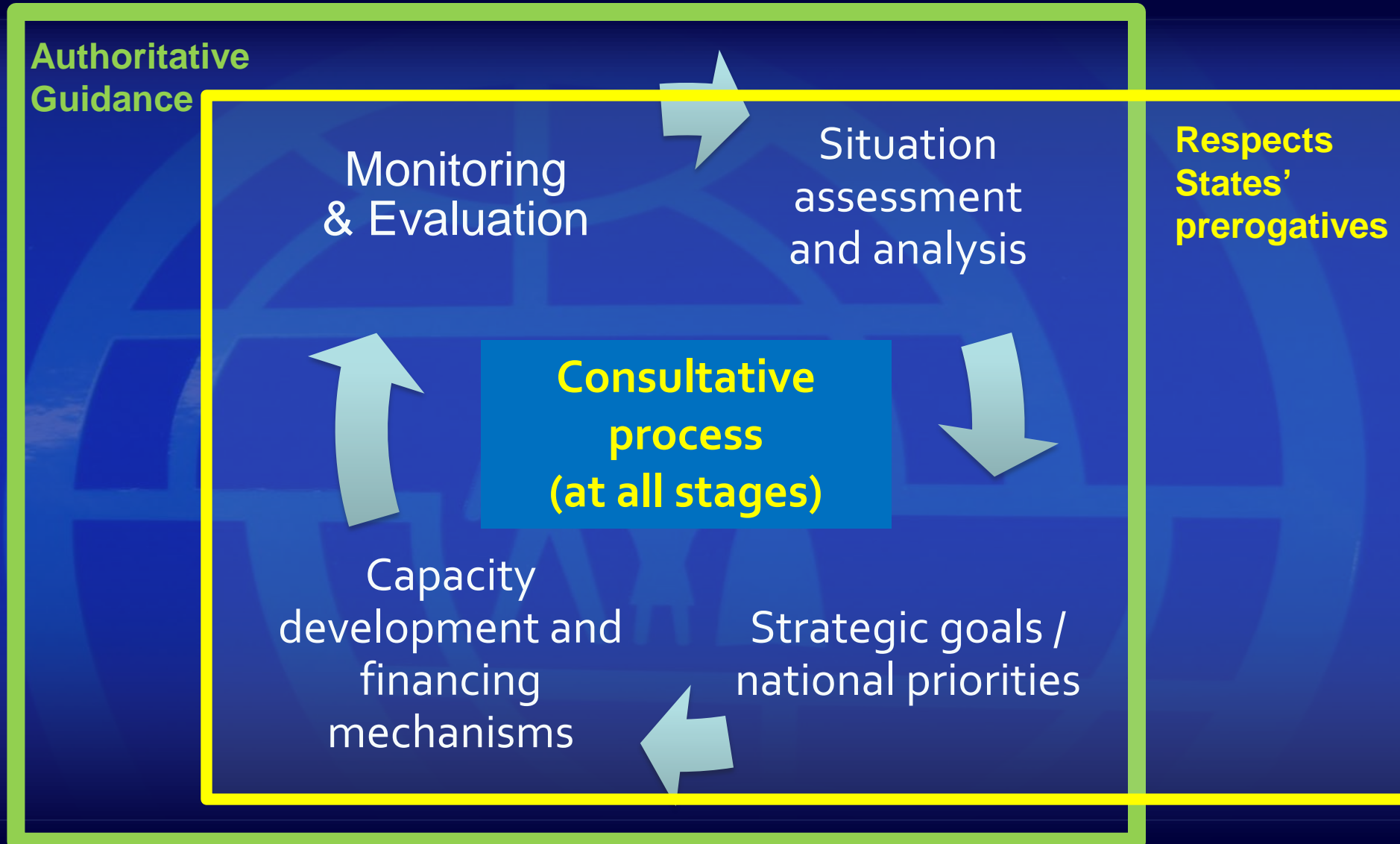- IOM-UNDP joint programme – 2nd Phase (2014-2018)

- 8 countries:

  Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan,

  Moldova, Morocco, Serbia, Tunisia

Case Study:
Integrating migration into development plans

Authoritative Guidance

Respects States' prerogatives

Monitoring & Evaluation

Situation assessment and analysis

Consultative process (at all stages)

Capacity development and financing mechanisms

Strategic goals / national priorities

Adapted from GMG (2010) Mainstreaming migration into development planning: A handbook for policy-makers and practitioners. Geneva: IOM

Conclusion

Dialogue:

- Assess the impact of migration on development
- Factor in migration – at all policy levels

Cooperation:

- Whole of government approach
- All relevant policies across govt. agencies
- From local government to national

Partnerships:

- Coordination between States, IGOs, CSOs, Private Sector

Please see IOM's contribution document for further details

of IOM's work in integrating migration into development.