



International Organisation for Migration The UN Migration Agency

Global Compact Migration

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International Organisation for Migration- United Nations Migration Agency

- *Founded in 1951; Inter Governmental Organisation**
- *Headquarters in Geneva- Switzerland**
- *UN Leading Agency on Migration- worldwide**
- *165 Member States**
- *Over 9,500 employees and 450 offices worldwide.**

- *Mandate: to promote humane and orderly migration,
through provision of services to governments and migrants**

Assisted an estimated 21 million migrants and refugees last year



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

IOM works in the four broad areas of migration management:

- Migration and development
- Facilitating migration
- Regulating migration
- Forced migration

IOM activities that cut across these areas include:

- 1-Promotion of international migration law,
- 2- Policy debate and guidance,
- 3- Protection of migrants' rights,
- 4-Migration health



IOM

- **Head Office for the SADC Region in Pretoria-South Africa**
- **Country Office and Regional Office in Pretoria**
- **Sub offices- CAPE Town, Durban, Musina**



Introduction

Defining Migration Governance:

“The traditions and institutions by which authority on migration, mobility and nationality in a country is exercised, including the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies in these areas.”

Migration Governance Framework
IOM Council Resolution 1310 (adopted in 2015)



Global Compact Migration

- The Blue Print for how Migration will look like



Fragmented Global Instruments on Migration Issues

- **No single instrument or norm** covering all the relevant rights and duties of migrants;
- **Series of convention** dealing with human rights, the rights of workers, transnational crime, humanitarian law and refugees;
- **Need to draw on existing body of instruments, norms, research and inter-governmental commitments** to determine how migration should be governed.



IOM supported several inter-governmental platforms which shaped global and regional discussions on migration over the years:

- Berne Initiative
- Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)
- Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (MIDSA, MIDWA, IGAD-RCP, MIDCO, MIDECCAS, Bali Process, Abu Dhabi Dialogue, Colombo Process, etc.)
- Pan-African Forum on Migration (PAFoM)
- International Dialogue Migration (IDM)



- **High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (2006)**
 - Recognition of the developmental potential of well-managed migration.
 - Establishment of the GFMD
- **High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (2013)**
 - Migration recognized a multi-dimensional and cross-cutting phenomenon requiring stronger international cooperation.
 - Called for the consideration of migration issues in the post-2015 development agenda.



Migration in the SDGs

- Migration included in the 2030 Development agenda as a **development enabler**.
- Specific reference under 6 development goals and indirect linkages to 4 additional goals = in 10 SDGs in total





main SDG goals directly related to MIGRATION

Goal 3 HEALTH

Migrant in transit can be especially vulnerable to health risks. Migrant having reached their destination may not have access to health care. It is important for the well-being of migrants to improve access to safe, effective and affordable healthcare services.



Goal 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES

Migrants help cities to thrive and become more vibrant, successful centers of economy and life. City and local governments are encouraged to include migration and migrants in their urban development planning and implementation.

Goal 4 EDUCATION

Expanding the numbers of scholarships means more opportunities for youth in developing countries to study abroad.



Goal 10 REDUCE INEQUALITIES

"Awareness brings changes.
Every migrant worker is a
migrant hero"

#IAMMIGRANT



Goal 13 CLIMATE ACTION

Migrant communities are often among the most harshly affected by climate-related disasters. To better protect them, we are strengthening responses to disaster and climate change events.

Goal 5 GENDER EQUALITY

Migrant women and girls are especially vulnerable to human trafficking and gender-based violence. Supporting youth to study helps reduce the risk of gender-based violence inequalities.



Goal 16 PEACEFUL SOCIETIES

PEACEFUL SOCIETIES

Preventing trafficking in persons and offering survivors of trafficking safe and sustainable reintegration support efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.

Goal 8 DECENT WORK

The importance of migrants in the global economy continues to grow. The ethical recruitment of migrants helps enhance the impact of migrants on development.



Goal 17 PARTNERSHIPS

Having specific and current data pertaining to a group's specific needs, especially in developing countries, helps increase the capacity to deliver on migrant services.



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

UN Stats Commission indicator 10.7.2:
The number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies



IOM has been requested to:

- jointly service the full GCM process, providing technical and policy expertise;
- support the Secretary General (SRSG) in the development of the inter-agency issues briefs for the various thematic sessions;
- organize discussions on regional aspects of migration in close consultation with the UN Regional Economic Commissions and sub-regional bodies;



IOM'S VISION ON THE GCM

IOM envisions a global compact that will place the rights, needs, capacities and contributions of migrants at its core, with a view to ensuring their safety, dignity and human rights.

Four core elements encompass IOM Vision :

- protecting the rights of migrants;
- facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration;
- reducing the incidence and impacts of forced and irregular migration;
- addressing mobility consequences of natural and human-induced disasters.

Available tools for the GCM to realize this vision :

- The Migration Governance Framework (**MiGoF**)
- Adherence to international standards and the fulfilment of migrants' rights
- Evidence-based and whole-of-government approaches
- Fostering and relying on strong partnerships



IOM'S VISION ON THE GCM

- Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia, gender discrimination and intolerance.
- Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, and gender and other inequalities, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution.
- International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions, including at borders, on return readmission, integration and reintegration
- Contribution of migrants and diaspora to all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits
- Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, including appropriate identification, protection and assistance to migrants and trafficking victims
- Irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labor mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications, and other relevant measures



- Thank You
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