OUTLINE

• IOM Overview
• Migration in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
• Migration Trends in the Region
• Key Migration Issues for Sustainable Development in the Region
IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As the leading international organization for migration, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to:

• assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration management;
• advance understanding of migration issues;
• encourage social and economic development through migration;
• uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.
IOM MEMBER STATES

From 67 in 1998 to 166 in 2016 (with a further 8 as observer states)
IOM IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

- IOM active in the region for over 20 years
- 37 IOM offices in 19 out of the 20 countries and territories
- 929 IOM staff in the region
- Over 250 active projects and a budget of over 130 million USD in the region
- Regional Office in Vienna with a range of technical expertise
MIGRATION IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
Migration: 21st Century’s Megatrend

1 billion people on the move. More than at any other time in recorded history.
- 250 million international migrants
- 760 million internal migrants

250 million international migrants

760 million internal migrants

7 billion population > 1 billion migrants
Migration in the Sustainable Development Agenda

- Migration is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda
- Human mobility is referenced across its 17 Goals
- Most prominent reference: Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
- IOM assist governments in implementing migration aspects of the SDGs
MIGRATION IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

4.b: By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries.

• Student mobility enhances knowledge transfer and supports development of human potential
• Ex/ Hsinchu Business Park – TPC

5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

• Trafficking of women and girls – in addition to being a gross injustice of basic human rights – also negatively impacts on broader issues of social and economic equality and the personal development potential of migration
MIGRATION IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

8.7. Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

8.8. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

- Recognizing the increased vulnerability of migrants to forms of labour abuse which impacts on decent work and the quality of economic development for all;
- Recognizing the increased risks faced by women migrants based on the type of employment traditionally undertaken by female migrants;
- Ex/ Poorer working conditions and lower wage growth in industries dominated by migrant labour – Agriculture, Hospitality Services, Domestic Work, Etc.
MIGRATION IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

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

10.C: By 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%.

- Recognizing the role migration policy plays in the development of countries of origin and destination
- “Well managed” labour migration policies result in positive economic development outcomes for countries of origin and destination whereas poor migration management may have negative consequences not just for the impacted migrants but for society as a whole
- ...But how do you measure the quality of migration policies?
- Remittances seen as a key measurement of the potential positive impacts of migration on development
MIGRATION IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children.

- Recognizing trafficking as one of the great crimes against children negatively impacting on peace and justice in society

17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data, disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

- Recognizing the need for more and better data on migration issues in order to enhance evidence-based policy making required for well managed migration
MIGRATION TRENDS IN THE REGION

South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Regional Office: Vienna, Austria

Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Georgia
Israel
Kosovo / UNSCR 1244
Kyrgyzstan
Montenegro
Republic of Moldova
Russian Federation
Serbia
Tajikistan
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan

Map is for illustrative purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
REGIONAL MIGRATION FIGURES

IMMIGRANTS IN THE SEECEA COUNTRIES

29.8 MILLION
IMMIGRANTS IN THE REGION

12% OF WORLD MIGRANTS
9.8% ARE YOUTH IMMIGRANTS
53% OF IMMIGRANTS ARE WOMEN
7.6% OF TOTAL POPULATION ARE IMMIGRANTS

EMMIGRANTS FROM SEECEA COUNTRIES

37.2 MILLION
EMIGRANTS FROM THE REGION

15% OF WORLD MIGRANTS
63% MOVE WITHIN THE REGION
54% OF EMIGRANTS ARE WOMEN
9.5% OF TOTAL POPULATION ARE EMIGRANTS

FORCED DISPLACEMENT

WORLDWIDE

CROSS-BORDER DISPLACEMENT

• 21.3 Million refugees globally (by Dec 2015)

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

• 40.8 Million displaced by conflict and violence (by Dec 2015)
• 203.4 Million displaced by natural disasters (between 2008 and 2015)

IN THE REGION

CROSS-BORDER DISPLACEMENT

• 2.9 Million refugees in SEECA (by Dec 2015)
• 2.9 Million refugees in Turkey (by Mar 2017)
• 562,300 refugees from a SEECA country (by Dec 2015)

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

• 3.6 Million displaced by conflict and violence in SEECA (by Dec 2015)
• 687,000 displaced by natural disasters in SEECA (between 2008 and 2015)

Sources: UNHCR Global Trends (June 2016), IDMC Global Internal Displacement Database (July 2016), Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (March 2017), Republic of Turkey Ministry of Interior Directorate General of Migration (March 2017) Management
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<th>IN THE REGION</th>
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<td><strong>TOP COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION (2015)</strong></td>
<td><strong>TOP COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION FOR MIGRANTS FROM THE SEECA REGION (2015)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• USA</td>
<td>• Russian Federation</td>
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<td>• Germany</td>
<td>• Germany</td>
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<td>• <strong>Russian Federation</strong></td>
<td>• Ukraine</td>
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<th><strong>TOP COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN (2015)</strong></th>
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REMITTANCES

WORLDWIDE

REMITTANCES AS SHARE OF GDP IN 2015
• 0.8 % of the global GDP

TOP RECIPIENTS RELATIVE TO GDP IN 2015
• 32.2% Nepal
• 31.2% Liberia
• 28.8% Tajikistan
• 25.7% Kyrgyz Republic

COST OF REMITTANCES (APRIL 2016)
• 7.5% is the average cost worldwide
• 3% is the target set in the Sustainable Development Goals

IN THE REGION

REMITTANCES AS SHARE OF SEECEA GDP IN 2015
• 2.5% of the overall SEECEA GDP
• 9 % of the national GDPs in SEECEA on average

TOP RECIPIENTS RELATIVE TO GDP IN 2015
• 28.8% Tajikistan
• 25.7% Kyrgyz Republic
• 23.4% Moldova
• 16.7% Kosovo*

COST OF REMITTANCES (APRIL 2016)
• 4.9% is the average cost in the region
• Highest price remittance corridor: Switzerland to Serbia (15.2%)
• Lowest price remittances corridor: Russia to Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia (1.2—1.4 %)

KEY REGIONAL MIGRATION TRENDS

• Migration is of key importance to the countries in SEECA:
  o Some top countries of origin and destination of international migrants world-wide are in the region
  o Regional migration rates are well above the world average of 3%: nearly 10% of the SEECA population are emigrants, nearly 8% are immigrants
  o Remittances are of great importance to many economies in the region

• Most migration (63%) is intraregional
• Search for employment is the dominant reason for migration
• Dependency on labour migration means that economic and policy shifts in countries of destination can have critical impacts on countries of origin
• High rates of irregular migration and migration-related organized crime (smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings)
KEY MIGRATION ISSUES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGION
MIGRATION MANAGEMENT IN COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

• Defining the role migration should play in responding to demographic shifts

• Urbanization & Regional Variations – Migration’s role in supporting sustainable development at the community level

• Migration Policy as an Economic Issue & Not a Political Issue – Mainstreaming migration into economic development policy and the importance of stable regulations – Currently a lot of volatility in policy and programmes

• Need for improved monitoring of labour recruitment and policies on integration and labour mobility – impact on remittances 6 on domestic labour market

• Need to shift public perception and dialogue on migration to highlight its necessity and value – supporting inter-group contact
MIGRATION MANAGEMENT IN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

• Integrating labour migration models into labour market management and TVET policy (ex/ Philippines) – Diversifying CoDs

• Enhancing the development value of remittances – Financial Motivation, Financial Instruments, & Incentivization (ex/ India, Mexico)

• Addressing impact of persons left behind and enhancing their productivity – lost non-remunerated labour and how to fill gaps

• Knowledge-Transfer from labour mobility to enhance productivity at home – need for enabling environment

• Regulating and managing labour recruitment to reduce risks of exploitation and develop effective matching mechanisms