IOM Administration concrete action on Migration related SDG target

3.8 SDG on access to health:

- IOM continued its global efforts in 2015, with 58 per cent of missions across the globe reporting active health engagement. IOM's vision of "Healthy Migrants in Healthy Communities" is centred on three key principles and approaches: (i) promoting migrants' right to health, (ii) the maintenance of good public health outcomes (for both individuals and communities), and (iii) the contribution to positive health and development outcomes of migration (in countries of origin, transit and destination).

- The focus of IOM's work ranged from direct delivery of health services to provision of technical assistance and capacity building for health providers, governments and other stakeholders. Examples of work included pre-departure health assessments and travel health assistance for refugees as part of resettlement programmes; helping governments tackle malaria, tuberculosis (TB) and other communicable diseases in mobile populations; supporting access to maternal health services and to voluntary HIV testing, counselling and treatment for migrants; advising governments on how to support the health needs of victims of trafficking and gender-based violence; building awareness and promoting the active engagement of migrant populations and host communities on the right to health and how to access health services; and promoting multi-sectoral and multi-agency collaboration and coordination on global migration health issues.

- IOM missions reported that they had trained more than 13,000 health workers on migration-related topics in 2015. Increasingly IOM is also training law enforcement officers responsible for immigration and border procedures on health-related topics, with over 100 persons trained in the European Union in 2015. IOM has also been active in supporting regional dialogues and initiatives on migration and health, including in the Northern, Eastern and Southern Africa regions, in the EU and across Asia. In Africa, IOM has facilitated dialogues with Regional Economic Forums (EAC and SADEC) towards the harmonization of health protocol and delivery of care for migrants along the transport corridors.

- Through its engagement, IOM has contributed to migration and migrants being included in national health strategies, plans, policies and training curricula in a number of countries. It has supported increased TB detection rates (e.g. Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Tajikistan, Colombia), containment of malaria artemisinin resistance (e.g. Myanmar), improved access to HIV treatment (e.g. Uganda and Kenya), and contributed to a reduced number of deaths from cholera (e.g. Haiti, Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan). IOM research and guidance materials have also been used by national governments to improve health interventions.

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.

- IOM works with individuals, corporate partners and donor governments to protect girls, boys, women and men living in internally displaced persons settlements by providing solar lanterns.

IOM's Global Solar Lanterns Initiative aims to help vulnerable families in camps and communities across Africa, Asia, and Latin America to improve their health, education and safety as people can carry out routine chores at night or travel to and from water and sanitation facilities in "off-the-grid" locations with little or no access to electricity.

- IOM seeks to prevent and address sexual abuse and exploitation (SEA) by aid workers in humanitarian response operations. This included coordinating a pilot project (2013 - 2015), on behalf of the IASC, to establish interagency community-based complaints mechanisms (CBCMs) in a refugee camp in Ethiopia and IDP camps in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Activities focused on developing interagency systems to receive and address sexual exploitation and abuse claims, provide victim assistance, raise awareness among affected populations (i.e. beneficiaries), and carry out training and prevention efforts targeting humanitarian actors. For the first time, individuals now have safe and easy access to report alleged abuses committed against them. The notable volume of allegations brought forward through the CBCMs confirms the need for having such referral mechanisms and standardizing PSEA response systems in all humanitarian operations. To support replication of inter-agency CBCMs, IOM has developed operational tools including Global Standard Operating Procedures and the PSEA-CBCM Best Practice Guide.

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.

- IOM works with governments, the private sector, CSOs and UN agencies to protect trafficked victims, to prevent such abuses from occurring and to support the development and implementation of policies aimed at the prevention and prosecution of these crimes, and the protection of victims.

- IOM's programming seeks to restore the rights of trafficked victims through humanitarian, health, legal, and other forms of assistance. Since 1997, IOM has assisted over 80,000 trafficked persons. In 2015, IOM provided specialized protection to one in seven victims identified worldwide. Ensuring freedom and a chance at a new life, IOM's assistance includes safe accommodation, medical and psychosocial support, and assisted voluntary return and reintegration. Additionally, in 2015, IOM launched 6Degree.org in Asia, the first crowdfunding portal that enables the public to contribute financially to the sustainable reintegration of individual human trafficking victims.

- IOM works to strengthen legal frameworks and policies to combat trafficking and protect victims. IOM trains CSOs and government officials, such as immigration and border management officials, police, prosecutors and judges, labour attachés, and consular authorities. IOM also promotes dialogue and cooperation on counter-trafficking at local, national, regional and international level, by facilitating national and regional taskforces, developing inter-institutional victim identification and assistance mechanisms, promoting regional protection initiatives under regional consultative processes, and participating in international coordination mechanisms, such as the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons.

- IOM supports businesses to maintain standards in the workplace that promote the dignity of migrant workers and strengthen labour supply chains. IOM's prevention work also includes awareness raising campaigns, such as "IOM X" which encourages behavioural change among employers, migrants, communities of origin, and aspirant migrants across Southeast Asia.

- Making progress in the areas of poverty eradication, gender equality and women's empowerment, promoting full and productive employment and decent work, reducing inequality within and among countries, and providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, will be essential elements of a broader and more holistic approach to combat trafficking. A principal challenge in developing a targeted counter-trafficking response and measuring its impact is the lack of reliable, high-quality data. IOM has the largest victim of human trafficking database in the world and has teamed up with other leaders in this field to develop and host the largest open access, multi-stakeholder repository of human trafficking data, which will rapidly enhance the evidence base for the development and evaluation of anti-trafficking responses.

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.

- IOM's work in promoting migrant-friendly labour policies includes advising governments on their labour migration policies; building national capacity for safe labour migration practices; supporting inter-governmental dialogues on labour migration and the establishment of bilateral recruitment schemes; supporting the development and maintenance of job information and job matching platforms; and pre-departure counselling for prospective migrants. For instance, IOM has also helped to establish a "Migration Gateway" platform that informs Syrian refugees in Jordan of labour migration opportunities.

- IOM recognizes that, when operating transparently and ethically, recruitment intermediaries facilitate labour mobility. However, when it is done it increases the vulnerability of migrants to trafficking, forced labour and other forms of exploitation and abuse. IOM works with partners to develop the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS). IRIS is a voluntary certification process for international recruitment intermediaries. Such an approach will support intermediaries upholding ethical recruitment principles, give them a market advantage, and enable employers to make better informed decisions as to whose recruitment services they procure. The overarching goal is to help bring transformative change the international labour recruitment industry, helping companies to support an "employer pays" model of recruitment while eliminating the recruitment fees to workers that are so often linked with debt bondage and forced labour.

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

- IOM supports the integration of migration considerations into policy planning in order to achieve policy coherence. Through the IOM-UNDP *Global Joint Programme on Mainstreaming Migration*

into National Development Strategies, a collective approach has translated into: a) the establishment or consolidation of intra-governmental coordination on migration, as well as dialogue between government and non-government stakeholders; b) the development of evidence on the mutual effects of migration on national development or sectoral goals and *vice versa*; c) policy formulation and integration of migration into national development and sectoral policies; and d) strengthened institutional capacity to support the 'mainstreaming' process in the long run.

- In September 2014, IOM published the first ever estimates on migrant fatalities globally in its report "*Fatal Journeys: Tracking Lives Lost during Migration*". An update of such estimates will be provided in the forthcoming report *Fatal Journeys 2015: Identification and Tracing of Dead and Missing Migrants* (June 2016). The Missing Migrants Project partners with various government and non-government entities to collect data on migrant fatalities – which is extremely patchy and difficult to collect – and also draws on media and other available sources of information.

- IOM has also developed a series of capacity building materials, as well as partnerships with other agencies. A training manual on migration and development was produced and published and used in a series of different contexts to build the capacity of national actors engaged in M&D.IOM's recently established Global Migration Data Analysis Centre manages the Missing Migrants Project. Launched in 2014, the project involved the creation of a database tracking migrant fatalities and disappearances during migration worldwide. The Missing Migrants database is currently the most comprehensive database on migrant border-related deaths globally. Data are published in an online platform and presented in data briefs and an annual report.

- Stemming from the work on Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), IOM has been in collaboration with a number of partners from the UN system as well as research institutions have worked on developing methodologies to measure good migration governance. IOM and UN-DESA have proposed a Migration Governance Indicator that is based on the 6 categories of MiGOF. Moreover, IOM in collaboration with EIU is developing a methodology to monitor more in depth progress being made on target 10.7, that is also inspired by MiGOF.

- Border management: Sound border management is critical to ensuring the security of countries and the safety and dignity of migrants, as well as facilitating trade and the movement of cross-border communities. Border management is also one of IOM's core areas of engagement with almost half of IOM Missions (45 per cent) report engagement in this area in 2015. IOM's work includes the training of more than 16,500 officials, support to states on border-related data management, and providing systems for identity management and information management. IOM also helped to facilitate practical cooperation and communication between border officials of countries in high migration regions, for instance through our programme of support to border management entities in Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria.

- IOM offers its own border management information system to states; MIDAS (Migration Information Data Analysis System). In operation since 2007, MIDAS was created to provide a low-cost solution to countries that could not afford to install a border management system at prevailing

commercial rates. MIDAS primarily provides states with the ability to record entry and exit data of all migrants, and to check their details against watch lists (including Interpol alert lists

- In addition to building governments' own border capacity, IOM is often contracted to provide international migration services, which facilitate safe, legal and orderly migration. These services include the establishment of Migrant Processing Centres, which include Visa Application Centres and Humanitarian Visa Assistance Centres. Document verification is another service IOM delivers on behalf of States. IOM visits relevant authorities to directly verify identity and civil status documents, business and investment documents, as well as employment and education-related documents. In 2015, IOM verified over 12,600 documents – an increase of over 100 per cent from 2014.

- Resettlement: Resettlement is a vital international protection tool and a durable solution for the most vulnerable. The number of global resettlement needs reached one million in 2015. The contexts in which resettlement takes place are becoming increasingly fraught. IOM faces daunting security, logistical and other challenges as the trend shifts from large homogenous refugee groups in stable, well-established locations, to caseloads from more diverse, remote and sometimes dangerous contexts. On top of this, the pace of resettlement processing has come under enormous pressure, by higher caseload demands for a higher caseload volume to be admitted under an accelerated timeframe. The latter half of 2015 saw an up-swing in Syrian resettlement, notably to Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States and a number of European countries.

- During the last two weeks of December alone, we helped resettle 5,221 Syrian refugees from the Middle East to Canada. In November, IOM and UNCHR marked a major milestone: the resettlement of over 100,000 Bhutanese refugees from Nepal to third countries since programme began in 2007.

- IOM's commitment goes beyond the transportation of refugees. We also support their integration. In the UK we increased classroom hours for cultural orientation with support from our government partners. In Norway and Belgium we are increasingly using bi-cultural teachers to support the transition and help refugees integrate in their new communities. In total we worked with 15 different resettlement countries in providing tailored orientation to refugees. New partners in 2015 included Cambodia, Korea, Iceland, Finland and Portugal.

- Health and immigration: IOM is entrusted by many countries to carry out health assessments and travel health assistance for refugees and migrants ahead of resettlement or immigration. These services help reduce and better manage the potential public health impacts of migration on migrants and host communities. Services include pre-departure presumptive treatment for endemic conditions like Malaria and diagnostics and treatment for TB and sexually transmitted infections. IOM also immunizes all migrants against vaccine preventable diseases and offers specialized counselling. The year saw a shift in emphasis towards the Middle East as a region of migrant origin. In response, IOM strengthened its Middle East health team to respond to the sudden increase, providing health services to over 40,000 migrants and refugees in that region alone. Similarly, extensive pre-departure and travel health assistance operations were set up in Greece.

- Assisted voluntary return and reintegration: IOM considers assisted voluntary return and reintegration a humane and dignified approach to support migrants who are unwilling or unable to stay in a host or transit country and wish to return voluntarily to their country of origin. AVRR is a core activity provided by IOM to migrants and its Member States across the world. In 2015 IOM assisted approximately 69,000 migrants to return home voluntarily, from 98 host or transit countries to 157 countries of origin. AVRR beneficiaries also included migrants in vulnerable situation such as Victims of Trafficking, Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMCs) and migrants with medical needs. 76 per cent of AVRR beneficiaries were male, 24 per cent were female. Most of AVRR beneficiaries (80.72 per cent) returned from the EU, Norway and Switzerland. The Middle East and North Africa and Asia and the Pacific were the next most important host regions (8.28 per cent and 4.91 per cent respectively). Migrants assisted with AVRR mainly returned to Eastern, South Eastern Europe and Central Asia (60.59 per cent), followed by Asia and the Pacific (13.87 per cent) and the Middle East and North Africa (7.01 per cent).

- An important part of IOM's work in the field of AVRR is implemented after the return in countries of origin to support migrant reintegration. In 2015 IOM issued a paper ("Reintegration – Effective Approaches"[1]) which analysed past and current reintegration schemes to offer inspiration for – and generate dialogue on – future ones. The paper explored different approaches intended to make reintegration more sustainable, innovative, balanced, measurable and more complementary with other development efforts.

- Upon request of IOM's Member States, reintegration in the framework of AVRR was also discussed during the seventeenth session of the Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance, which took place on 28 and 29 October 2015.

- In 2015 IOM contributed to promoting dialogue and capacity building on returns in different parts of the world. Australia and IOM co-chaired a Bali Process Ad Hoc Group Roundtable on Returns and Reintegration in Manila. The roundtable was attended by delegates from Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, IOM, UNHCR, UNODC and the Regional Support Office (RSO). The UK and the Netherlands also attended to share European experiences with return and reintegration issues.

- Simultaneously, IOM supported governments to draft standards of inter-institutional procedures to assist returning nationals and creating informational and referral hubs for returnee migrants. In the framework of the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) or Puebla Process, IOM promoted regional dialogue and co-responsibility through the formulation of a public policy guiding document approved by RCM member states (Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, El Salvador, United States, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Dominican Republic) and titled "Guiding Principles for the Return, Reintegration and Integration of Migrants". To translate these principles into action, IOM presented the "Manual for the Drafting of National Reintegration Policies". In Southern Africa, the current Secretariat of MIDSA (Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa) is composed of IOM, UNHCR, UNODC and Save the children and achieved to draft a Regional Plan to

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[1] https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/docs/Reintegration-Position-Paper-final.pdf

address mixed migration. This plan has been approved by Ministers who prioritized AVRR as one of the four areas on which they require swift support in terms of developing practical tools and standard setting - the other three areas being the protection of UMCs, alternatives to detention and statelessness.

- Stranded migrants: In addition to assisted voluntary return and reintegration, IOM assisted 524 stranded individuals of 43 different nationalities in 2015 through our Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants (HASM) mechanism. The HASM offers ad hoc return assistance to vulnerable migrants for whom no other assistance is available. It enables IOM to quickly help stranded migrants to return home voluntarily, safely and with dignity.

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

- IOM works with partners to enable migrants to make better informed decisions on remittance transfer providers. In 2015, IOM's engagement included entering into a partnership with TawiPay, a Swiss organization providing reliable, up-to-date comparisons of remittance transfer costs. Our partnership will enable us to collectively optimize the availability of remittance cost data. We also continued our partnership with the Universal Postal Union (UPU). Through a pilot project in Burundi, IOM and UPU help post offices become competitive actors on remittance transfers. The idea is to contribute to lower transfer costs through increased competition in the market.

- IOM also works to enhance the positive impact of remittances on development. This includes linking remittances and with credit schemes to promote entrepreneurial activities. In Ukraine, IOM has undertaken innovative research on migrant remittances and savings in main countries of destination for Ukrainian migrants. These findings led to the formulation of further activities supporting enterprise development in Ukraine with migrant savings and investments.

SDG 11 on cities

- IOM considers local authorities and other local actors as key actors within migration governance processes. Indeed, as proximity players, these are at the forefront of migration dynamics and are therefore best placed to effectively develop and implement local initiatives and policies aiming at effectively tackling the challenges of migration and building on the opportunities brought by it. IOM is therefore a key partner of the EU/Swiss funded Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI), which gathers several agencies (UNDP, IOM, ILO, UN Women, UNHCR, UNFPA and UNITAR) around the theme of migration and local development. The JMDI aims to empower local authorities as effective actors of migration and local development initiatives. To do so, as implementing agencies IOM and the International Training Centre of the ILO produced "My JMDI Toolbox," a training toolbox aiming to building the capacity of local actors, which is being rolled out in several occasions in several countries. Moreover, IOM and the JMDI published a "White paper on mainstreaming migration into local development planning and beyond," providing pathways to adapt the mainstreaming concept at the local level.

SDG 13.1-3 – resilience to climate hazards and natural disasters

- IOM believes that migration should be recognised as an integral component in climate change policies and practice. IOM's work on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC) has greatly expanded in the past five years, both in terms of the number of activities and our engagement in external policy processes. Environmental and climatic factors are increasingly more visible and integrated in IOM's activities at all levels: policy, research, international migration law, operations, advocacy, communication and capacity-building. In January 2015, IOM established a new MECC Division to reflect the increasing importance of this area of work to the Organization.

- In 2015, 44 missions reported that they had been engaged on MECC issues. Of these 28 had provided technical assistance to government entities and 21 had supported capacity building in partners. Missions reported that more than 500 people from a range of government entities, NGOs and other partners across the world had been trained by IOM on MECC issues in 2015. IOM has advised nations on how migration can be part of national adaptation plans, how to incorporate migrants in disaster risk reduction plans, and how to prepare for possible mass displacement as part of disaster preparedness efforts. IOM's efforts have also included using climate friendly technologies in our projects, where possible, for instance through the production and use of solar lanterns.

- IOM has also engaged actively in international forums and initiatives. The December 2015 global conference on climate change in Paris (COP21) that led to the adoption of a global new climate Agreement, presented a good opportunity to raise awareness of the role of migrants and migration in climate change adaptation and prevention. Human mobility was discussed throughout the official negotiation process but also in a series of parallel events supported by IOM. IOM's engagement made an impact: according to recent external data visualization analysis, one of IOM's twitter accounts dedicated to inform on climate migration matters was among the top 10 "climate migration" influencers of COP 21. In the margins of the conference, IOM also organized a photo exhibition entitled "Entwined Destinies: Migration, Environment and Climate Change" at the National Museum of Immigration History in Paris. The exhibition attracted more than 4,000 visitors and its run was extended due to popular demand. The adopted agreement of COP21 represented an important milestone for IOM, as it clearly recognizes the importance of taking into account the rights of migrants when tackling climate change and including migration and displacement matters in the implementation phase of the Paris Agreement, through the creation of a special Taskforce in charge of working on minimizing, addressing and preventing displacement in connection to climate change. At the request of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs IOM is already supporting the implementation of COP21 commitments through the provision of technical expertise and preparing for COP22 in Marrakesh in November 2016.

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

- Together with its partners, IOM will continue to work towards the effective protection of abused, exploited, and trafficked women, men, girls, and boys, as well as the prevention of trafficking, exploitation, and abuse; prosecution and redress, and policy and partnerships. For more information on IOM's counter-trafficking work, see Target 8.7 above.

SDG 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to significantly increase 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.

- The creation of IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) in Berlin, Germany, is itself a response to growing calls for comprehensive data on global migration trends. GMDAC activities fall under several categories, all relevant to improving migration data. One of the key activities of the Centre is offering tailored support to developing countries and regions in their efforts to improve collection, analysis, management and sharing of migration data for migration and development policymaking. For instance, under the Support to Free Movement of Persons and Migration in West Africa project (FMM West Africa), co-financed by ECOWAS and the EU, GMDAC is in the process of developing Regional Guidelines for collecting, analysing, disseminating, and managing migration data across the 15 Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), plus Mauritania. GMDAC is also providing targeted assistance to various country governments, in cooperation with IOM's field missions.

- IOM has been supporting the production of national (and regional) Migration Profiles for almost a decade. More than 60 countries around the world now have a Migration Profiles and 13 more are planned—either new profiles or updates—under the auspices of FMM West Africa. Migration Profiles bring together existing migration data from different sources in a structured manner, provide a comprehensive overview of key international migration and socio-economic development trends in the target countries, and identify data gaps and potential strategies to improve data management for policymaking purposes. More than simply a report, migration profiles are a process to encourage dialogue, cooperation and data sharing across the various agencies usually tasked with the collection of migration data at the national level. Through mechanisms such as the creation of technical working groups, which bring together data experts and policy makers from various government ministries, agencies, and other relevant stakeholders, local capacities to share, analyse and disseminate data for policy needs are themselves strengthened.

- IOM is also carrying out a joint project with the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) to develop a Migration Governance Index (MGI). This project aims to provide a consolidated framework for evaluating country-specific migration governance structures, and to act as a potential source for informing implementation of the migration-related SDGs. The MGI currently looks at 15 countries—selected to provide a broad representation of levels of economic development, type of migration profile (including receiving and sending countries), and geographic scope—and uses 73 qualitative questions to measure performance across five domains identified as the building blocks of effective migration governance. These domains include: 1) institutional capacity, 2) migrant rights, 3) safe and orderly migration, 4) labour migration management, and 5) regional and international co-operation and other partnerships.

- IOM is also working with Gallup – using their expertise and data collection from the Gallup World Poll – to develop a system to measure migrant outcomes against several core SDG variables. The Gallup World Poll provides a unique source of data on international and internal migration trends that can help fill in some of the existing data gaps necessary to formulate comprehensive migration policies. The combination of these data with IOM's on-the-ground knowledge gathered from its more than 400 offices around the world provides an unparalleled reserve of knowledge on the conditions of migrants worldwide.

- IOM is taking the data revolution to the fight against modern-day slavery through the development of its human trafficking data exchange portal. IOM has the largest victims of human trafficking database in the world, containing data on over 40,000 individual cases and with nearly 5,000 additional cases being added every year. The Organization is now partnering with other leaders in this field to host the world's largest open access, multi-stakeholder repository of human trafficking data. By making the Organization and its partners' data available to external parties on a systematic basis, whilst ensuring the anonymity of victims, IOM's data portal will rapidly enhance the evidence base for the development and evaluation of responses to the threat of human trafficking and labour exploitation and abuse.