Migration Policy Institute

Stranded Migrants A New Challenge for the International Community

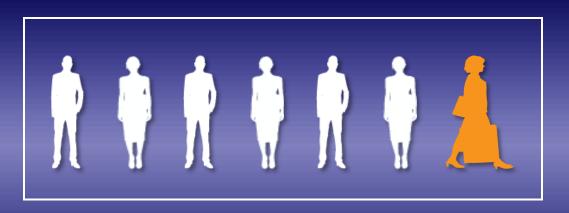
IOM Director General William Swing Washington, 9 May 2013



Demand for Growth: Migration Mega-trend: One in Seven

7 billion Population

I billion Migrants



214 million International

740 million Internal

Urbanization: 50% + Feminization: ca. 50%

Even faster migration growth than last 25 years

Migration Drivers Increase Complexity

- I. DEMOGRAPHY: North aging, South youthful
- 2. DEMAND labour shortage vs. labour surplus
- 3. DISPARITY increasing: economic, social
- 4. DISTANCE shrinking: budget transportation
 - 5. DIGITAL REVOLUTION: instant information
 - 6. DISASTERS: natural & human-made, rapid & slow onset
 - 7. DREAMS: life with dignity and prosperity

International Migrants in Context

Population: Between 4th and 5th Largest Countries

Indonesia	4th	237 million
International Migrants		214 million*
■ Brazil	5th	193 million

Economic Contribution: Size of Large GDPs

Saudi Arabia	23rd	USD 434 billion
Annual Migrant Remittances	24th	USD 400 billion*
Austria	28th	USD 379 billion

^{*} Sources: World Bank

International Migrants in Context

- Increasing labor demand and gaps
 European Union: 40 million by 2050
 China: Ageing
- Stranded Migrants
 - Critical & under-appreciated issue

Stranded migrants – Who are they?

- a) No consensus on definition: legally-difficult
- b) Useful operational definition "vulnerable migrants"
 - In transit or at destination
 - Government not able to support

Stranded migrants - Who helps them?

- 1) States have primary responsibility
 - May not have necessary
 - presence
 - funds
- 2) IOM Mandate
 - Constitution
 - 12-Point Strategy
- 3) IOM assistance for 2012: 12.5 million migrants

How do we address varied needs? 3 Broad Categories

Individual & specific

Large-scale displacement

Interrupted migration processes Precarious legal situation

Victims of natural disasters & political crises

Stranded Migrants - Categories:

(I) Interrupted migration processes

- specific, individual: small numbers
 - loss of or absence of required documents
 - visa requirements not fulfilled
 - not enough money, etc.

Stranded Migrants – Categories:

(2) Precarious legal situation

- unaccompanied minors
- victims of trafficking
- stranded at sea: regular or irregular
- rejected asylum seekers, etc.

Stranded Migrants - Categories:

(3) Victims of natural disasters & political crises

- I 992 first Gulf War, supported 250,000 Iraqi migrants
- 2011 to now Libya: 225,000 assisted during & after crisis
- 2012 Syria: 3,331 stranded migrants assisted

IOM Special Funds for Stranded Migrants

Temporary measure until programmes are developed & funded for a country

I) Global Assistance Fund (GAF)

- Established in 2000
- Flexible and responsive emergency mechanism
- Assists victims not eligible for other funds
- Immediate support to over 1,700 trafficked victims
- 2012: 167 victims assisted
- Funding (2000-2010): \$1 million

IOM Special Funds for Stranded Migrants

Temporary measure until programmes are developed & funded for a country

2) Humanitarian Assistance Stranded Migrants Fund (HASM)

- Created in 2006
- Ad hoc assistance to stranded migrants not eligible for funding from any other agency or IOM program
- 2,204 assisted
- Funding since creation: \$1,230,000

IOM Special Funds for Stranded Migrants

Temporary measure until programmes are developed & funded for a country

- 3) Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism (MEFM)
- 2011: established in response to Libya
- Quick response: Migrants stranded in crises
 Large scale emergencies
- Received: \$4.8 million
- <u>Used</u>: \$1.4 million for Syrian life-saving assistance

Addressing the gap holistically: Protecting Stranded Migrants

Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF)

- Necessary lens to identify and address vulnerabilities
- Before, during and after crises
- Integrated & holistic
 - life-saving responses
 - capacity building
 - regional and global migration management
- Endorsed by 149 Member States in 2012

International labor recruitment: The issues

Costs of unethical recruitment for workers, employers and the recruitment industry:

Private Sector

Harm to business reputation
Criminal liability
Decreased worker productivity
Unfair competition
Lack of transparency
Poor skills matching

Migrants

Violated human and labour rights

Decreased earnings

Debt bondage

Labour trafficking

A global problem requiring a global solution!

A global partnership to combat unethical recruitment

Voluntary participation

- Common code of ethical conduct and best practices
- Bridged international legislative and regulatory gaps

360 degrees partnership:

- Labor migrants
- Employers
- Recruitment industry
- Governments (origin, transit, destination)

Stranded Migrants in HLD: IOM Policy Recommendations

- 1) Manage migration in crisis situations
- 2) Enhance the evidence & knowledge base
- 3) Promote policy coherence & institutional development
- 4) Factor migration into development planning, all levels
- 5) Improve public perceptions of migrants
- 6) Protect human rights of all migrants

IOM Profile The leading migration agency



Conclusion

- Not new issue
- No need for Convention:

Experience

Only agency dealing with full spectrum of migration

Reach
Global presence

Prompt and efficient

Key partnerships: Clear-cut, complementary mandates