

Civil Society-IOM Consultation

60 Years Advancing Migration through Partnership

Geneva, 11 November 2011





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- II. **IOM'S VISION FOR STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS**
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I. HISTORY OF CSO RELATIONS

A. Phase 1...Post World War II (1951 –1964)

- Mass migration of Europeans displaced by WWII.
- Collaboration with religious and humanitarian organizations for the identification and relocation of displaced.

B. Phase II...Regional & Intra-State Conflicts (1965 – 1989)

- Refugee resettlement programmes (Africa, Asia, Central America, Balkans).
- Extensive cooperation with international NGOs on resettlement of refugees.

C. Phase III...(1990 – Present)

- Emergencies, resettlement, migration and development, labour migration, counter trafficking, return and reintegration, DDR, SSR, migration health, etc.
- Emphasis on expanding national partner cooperation to identify and address beneficiary needs.



I. HISTORY OF CSO RELATIONS

- Pursuant to Article 1 (2) of the Constitution,

“In carrying out its functions, the Organization shall cooperate closely with international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, concerned with migration, refugees and human resources...”





II. IOM's VISION FOR STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

NGOs as Ideal Partners for IOM:

- Flexible;
- Extensive networks;
- Knowledge of and access to communities at the grass-roots level;
- Emphasis on the well-being of the individual.



II. IOM's VISION FOR STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

Diverse Relationships

Including:

- IOM Collaborators;
- Service Providers or Project Implementers;
- Donors;
- IOM Beneficiaries of technical cooperation;
- Grant recipients, or service recipients.





II. IOM's VISION FOR STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

48 NGO Observers:

International Organisation of Employers; International Council of Voluntary Agencies; CARE International; Caritas Internationalis; Catholic Relief Services; Episcopal Migration Ministries; Federation of Ethnic Communities' Councils of Australia, Inc.; Food for the Hungry International; HIAS, Inc.; International Catholic Migration; Commission; International Council on Social Welfare; International Islamic Relief Organisation; International Rescue Committee; International Social Service; Solidar; Japan International Friendship and Welfare Foundation; Lutheran World Federation; Niwano Peace Foundation; Norwegian Refugee Council; Partage avec les enfants du tiers monde; Paulino Torras Domènech Foundation; Refugee Council of Australia; Sasakawa Peace Foundation; Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.; United Ukrainian America; Relief Committee; World Council of Churches; Migrants Rights International (MRI); Assistance Pédagogique; Internationale (API); Australian Catholic Migrant and Refugee Office (ACMRO); Human Rights Watch; Amnesty International; American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; Center for International Migration and Integration (CIMI); Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS); Friends; World Committee for Consultation (FWCC); Islamic Relief; Center for Migration; Studies of New York (CMS); Hassan II Foundation for Moroccans Residing Abroad; Qatar Charity; Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA); International Trade Union; Confederation; (ITUC); Africa Recruit; Refugee Education Trust (RET); Femmes Africa Solidarities (FAS); December 18; European Youth Forum (YFJ); International Institute of Humanitarian Law (IIHL); FOCSIV – Volontari Nel Mondo (Federation of Christian Organizations for International Volunteer Service); Scalabrini International Migration Network (SIMN).





III. IOM-CSO PARTNERSHIPS IN ACTION

Emergency and Post-Conflict

IOM and NGOs work together on:

- organizing safe and orderly evacuation or return of displaced pop;
- providing emergency shelter and relief;
- ensuring that protection concerns are identified and addressed;
- conducting censuses, surveys, organizing return and reintegration of IDPs, as well as of former combatants and dependants.



III. IOM-CSO PARTNERSHIPS IN ACTION

Counter-Trafficking

NGOs and IOM cooperate in:

- **Awareness-raising among potential migrants;**
- **Capacity-building for governmental institutions in counter-trafficking;**
- **VOT shelters and protection services;**
- **Psycho-social counseling and medical support;**
- **Return and reintegration assistance.**



III. IOM-CSO PARTNERSHIPS IN ACTION

Migration Health

IOM works closely with multi-sectoral partners to:

- Provide equal access to healthcare services to migrants and mobile populations;
- Advocate for inclusion of migrant's right to health;
- Conduct research to support evidenced informed policies on migrant health.



III. IOM-CSO PARTNERSHIPS IN ACTION

Labour Migration:
NGOs are important partners in:

- Promoting regular labour migration, within the framework of combating irregular migration;
- Fostering economic, social development in countries of origin, transit and destination; and
- Ensuring respect for the rights and integrity of labour migrants.





III. IOM-CSO PARTNERSHIPS IN ACTION

Movement Management: **IOM works with CSOs in:**

- **Temporary and permanent resettlement or return programmes;**
- **Cultural orientation, tracing, family reunification, sponsorship,**
- **Transit assistance, post-movement follow-up services.**



III. IOM-CSO PARTNERSHIPS IN ACTION

Mass Information:

NGOs play a significant role in researching, designing and implementing public information campaigns to raise awareness of various migration issues through mass media.





III. IOM-CSO PARTNERSHIPS IN ACTION



Human Rights of Migrants:

CSOs and IOM work together in:

- Organizing or carrying out workshops and information dissemination campaigns to increase awareness of the human rights of migrants;
- Conducting research, collecting information to identify and address abuses.

From the People of
Japan



III. IOM-CSO PARTNERSHIPS IN ACTION

International Migration Law:

- **CSOs are IOM partners in shaping the Organization's vision and action towards a better migration governance within the rule of law.**
- **IOM provides technical support for civil society groups including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) through training and capacity building on International Migration Law.**





III. IOM-CSO PARTNERSHIPS IN ACTION

IDM, RCPs and Global Initiatives:

- Existing platforms for collaboration with civil society take place in the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM);
- The Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD); and
- The Global Migration Group.





IV. Global Migration Challenges and Priorities

- A. MIGRANT HUMAN RIGHTS:** Migration is the right to leave one's place of birth or abroad in search of new opportunities and a better life.
- B. COUNTER TRAFFICKING:** Important progress in South America to fight trafficking and smuggling; continued efforts in countries of origin, transit, destination necessary.
- C. MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:** (a) Remittances – \$325 billion to developing countries in 2010 – reduce transaction fees, and facilitate transfers; (b) Diasporas – empower to contribute innovation, development; provide “brain gain” to counter “brain drain.”

...continued





IV. Global Migration Challenges and Priorities

D. MIGRATION AND ENVIRONMENT: Population displacement a growing concern in South America and elsewhere; The poorest and most vulnerable will bear the brunt of climate change. Need for greater preparedness, disaster risk reduction.

E. GLOBAL MIGRATION DEBATE: International migration increasingly complex, global issue; New actors on the stage e.g. Global Migration Group, Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD); Important role to be played by regional processes to feed into discussions and debate, particularly ahead of the 2013 UN General Assembly High Level Debate on Migration and Development.

1. Brookings Institute Report, April 2011

2. Estimates by Swiss Re (one of the world's largest reinsurers)





IV. Global Migration Challenges and Priorities

F. MANAGING SOCIAL DIVERSITY: Multi-ethnic societies increasingly the norm rather than the exception; Societies becoming increasingly multi-ethnic, multi-religious, and multicultural; Governments challenged to help their people address fears and uncertainty associated with the changing composition of the nation state.





Way Forward

The migration challenge: find a humane, orderly, equitable arrangement that:

- a) **Acknowledges national sovereignty on population movements and a State's expectation that migrants will respect host country culture and laws;**

and simultaneously...

- b) **Acknowledges people's age-old desire to migrate to improve their lives and their expectation that their rights will be respected.**

This compromise formula best achieved through dialogue and partnerships among States, international organizations and civil society.





Way Forward

- Commitment to Strengthen Partnerships with CSOs.
- Renewing and expanding annual consultation.
- Complementing HQ level annual consultation with regional level meetings.