

Migration & the SDGs in the Arab region

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Outline

- 1: Migration and the SDGs: Leaving no one behind
- 2: Migration, Labour, Remittances and the SDGs
- 3: Mainstreaming migration into development planning

Module A: Leaving no one behind

Leaving no one behind

- **Leave no one behind**
- “Goals and targets will be met for all nations and **peoples** and all **segments of society**”
- Reach first those who are ‘**furthest behind**’: vulnerable groups.

“People who are vulnerable must be empowered. Those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities (...) people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, **refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants.**”

Significance for migrants



Migrants often face **differentiated risks**, for example in health.



Possible linguistic, legal, social and administrative **barriers** accessing housing, employment and **basic services** -> e.g. disproportionately represented in informal settlements.



Migrants are often more **vulnerable to disasters** in urban areas.

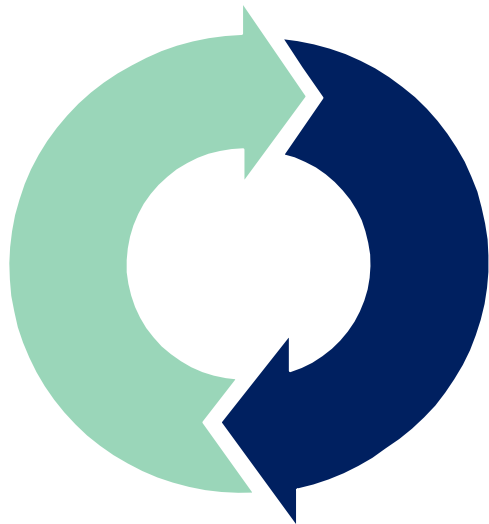


Multiple and/or **intersecting inequalities**: for example, female migrants.

Leaving no migrants behind: effects

Many SDG targets can only be achieved fully if migrants are considered.

Including migrants when implementing targets improves chances of meeting these effectively and sustainably.



If migrants are not left behind, they can better contribute to sustainable development.

Education



4.5 Access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including...children in vulnerable situations”

4.1; 4.2; Access to primary and secondary education; quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education

Improving the education of migrants will have positive effects on other targets.

Education of migrants will improve through progress in other targets.



Leaving no migrants behind: how?

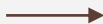
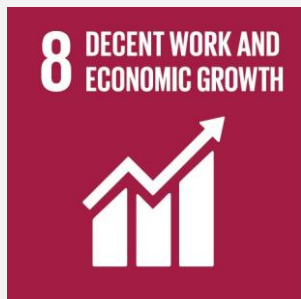
- **Implementing targets that relate directly to migration.**
- **Integrating migration into implementation of other targets / mainstreaming migration into development:** considering how migrants relate to each target.
- **Inclusive monitoring through migratory status disaggregation.**



17.18 Increasing disaggregation by migration

Module B: Migration, Labour, Remittances, and the SDGs

Decent work, trafficking and more.



8.7 Combatting labour trafficking and forced labour

8.8 Promoting decent work and migrant labour rights

The SDGs call for:

- ➔ Taking a rights based approach to promoting decent work for migrants
- ➔ Combatting all types of labour trafficking and forced labour

Gender and labour migration



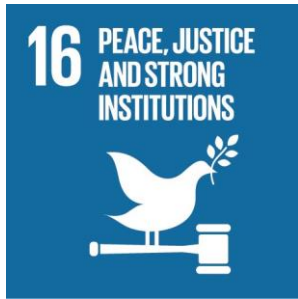
5.2. Eliminating trafficking of women and girls

5.4 Protecting migrant domestic workers

The SDGs call for:

- ➔ Combatting all types of trafficking and exploitation of women and girls
- ➔ Empowering migrant domestic workers

Trafficking



16.2 Combatting child trafficking

The SDGs call for:

- ➔ Countering all types of child trafficking and exploitation

Remittances



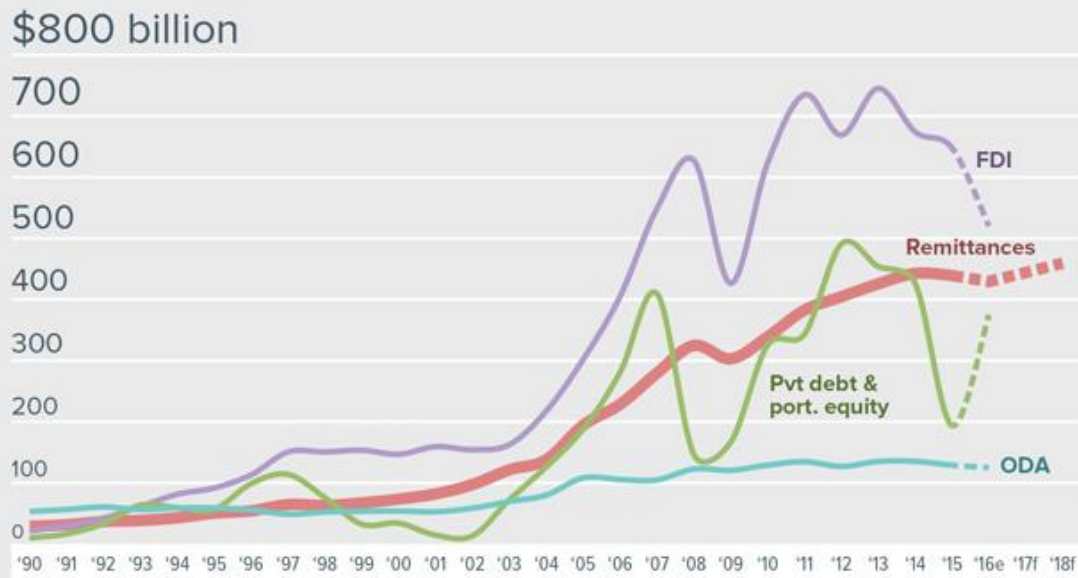
10c. Lowering remittance costs

The SDGs call for:

➔ Lowering remittance transaction costs <3%

- High costs burden migrants and reduce the development potential of remittances.
- High costs can particularly affect migrant women, who tend to send smaller amounts of money more often than men, who tend to send larger amounts less regularly.

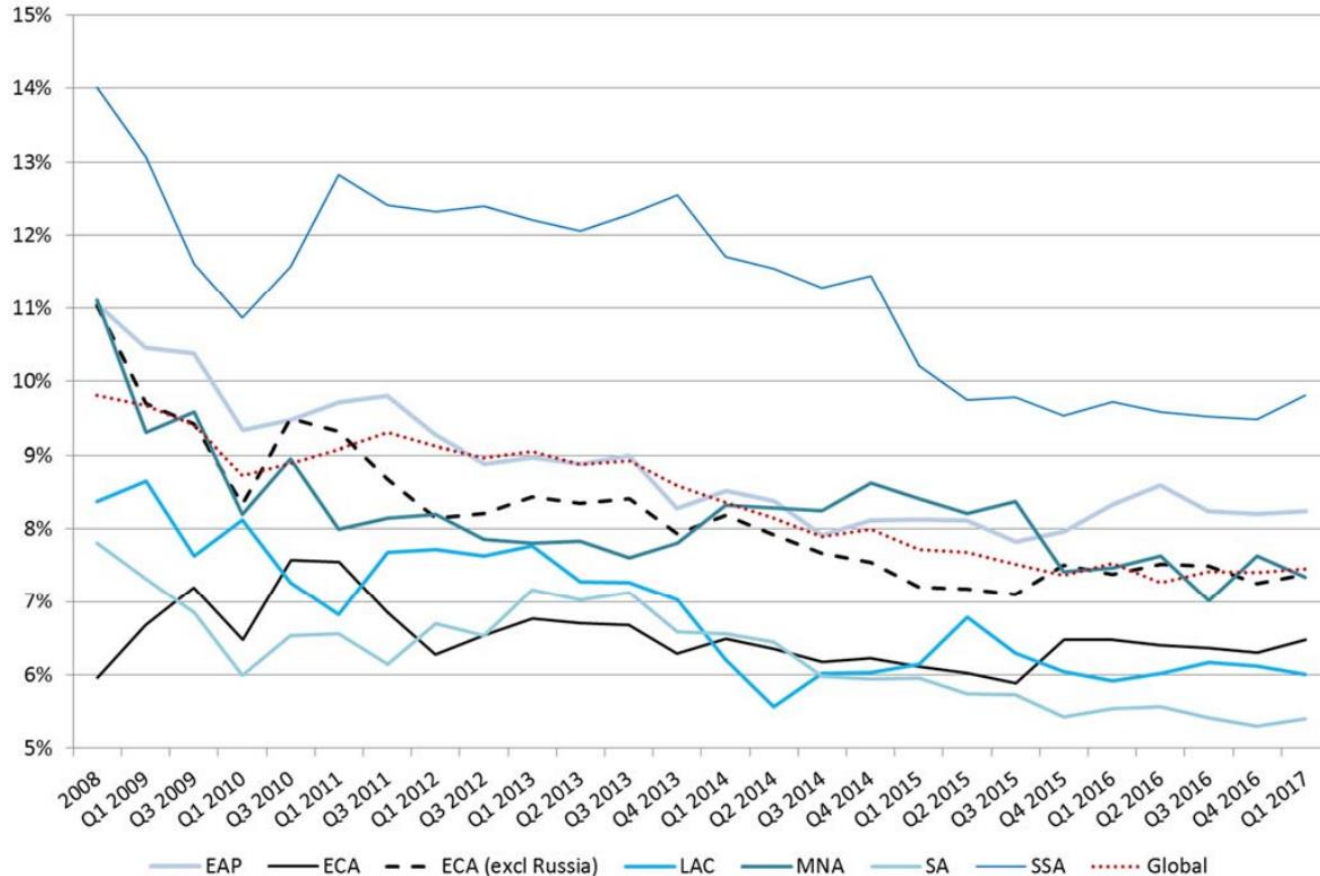
Remittance flows to developing countries **decreased by 2.4 percent to \$429 billion** in 2016 but are **larger than Official Development Assistance (ODA)** and **more stable than private capital flows**



Remittances to the Middle East and North Africa **grew 9.3% to \$53 billion in 2017**, driven by strong flows to Egypt.

In 2018, growth in remittances expected: +4.4% to \$56 billion.

Average costs of remittances per region, 2017.



Global average **7.45%**
in Q1 2017.



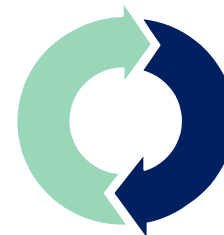
The Middle East and
North Africa region
7.35% in Q1 2017.



SDG target: **under 3%**.

Meeting 10c could:

- **Help progress other targets:** poverty eradication, health, education.
- Could also directly help **local level development** through specific schemes.



How?

- **Increasing competition and transparency** in the transfer market: cost-comparison tools, diversifying supply of providers, helping migrants make informed decisions.
- Improving **financial inclusion** for migrant women and men: strengthening **financial literacy** and improving **access to financial services**.
- Improving the conditions under which remittances are earned, sent and used by migrant women and men and their families.

Module D: Mainstreaming migration into development planning

Why migration mainstreaming?

First time migration is formally recognised as a development topic: key opportunity to proactively address migration and its relationship to development.

The migration-SDG linkages reach beyond implementing migration policies and entail **integrating migration across sectors**.



If migration is integrated in the SDGs and national development planning, it can help us move towards migration governance that benefits all individuals, communities and countries alike.

What does this entail?

- **Mainstreaming migration into development programming**

Development programming is not usually designed with migration in mind. The aim is to understand how migration is relevant to national development issues and **adapt programming and frameworks to better address migration.**

- **Mainstreaming migration into other policies, strategies and/or legislation**

A policy coherence approach that **considers how other policies in areas such as labour, housing, health or agriculture affect and are affected by migration.**

How to move forward

- **Mainstreaming migration into other policies, strategies and/or legislation**



Consultations to discuss targets and how to progress them in specific sectors.

- Discuss which sectors are linked to target; convene relevant stakeholders to discuss how sectoral policies could help.

Policy coherence indicators. To help consider how policies across sectors could be optimised for migration.

- E.g. *JMDI Guidelines* help identify institutional/policy weaknesses in sectors

Consult sector-specific resources.



Follow relevant law drafting, policy, programme, or project design process for that ministry.

- **Mainstreaming migration into development programming**



Integrate into national development planning processes.

- Could include any annual development planning cycle or formulation of a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

If not possible, ensure interventions can be *directly linked to national development objectives and that these follow parallel results framework/reporting processes.*



Overall



Generic steps for how to engage in a law, policy, programme or other project process; **must be applied to specific context.**

Buy-in is a necessary condition: link to NDP objectives or equivalent; importance of awareness raising.

Mainstreaming is a process.

Thank you!

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