

IOM COUNCIL

NINETY-NINTH SESSION

**Conference Room XVII, Palais des Nations, Geneva,
Mon. 29 Nov. – Thurs. 2 Dec. 2010**



THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT TO THE COUNCIL

WILLIAM LACY SWING

**Conference Room XVII, Palais des Nations, Geneva,
Monday, 29 November 2010**



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
FOR MIGRATION



Outline

I. The State of Migration

II. The State of the Organization

III. Five-Year Outlook





I.

THE STATE OF MIGRATION



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
FOR MIGRATION



A. Global Migration Trends

“Era of greatest human mobility”

- 1 billion migrants worldwide
 - 215 million international migrants (World Bank; UNDESA)
 - 740 million internal migrants (UNDP)
- Urbanization: +50% of world's pop. in urban areas (1st time in history)
- Feminization: ca. 50% of migrants women
- At current rate: 405 million international migrants 2050 (World Bank).





A. Global Migration Trends

“A 21st century “mega-trend”

- Negative population replacement rates and employment deficits in industrialized world;
- High birth rates; high unemployment in developing countries;
- Widening North–South economic and social disparities;
- Natural, man-made and slow-onset (e.g., climate change) disasters.





A. Global Migration Trends

“Migration integral to global economy”

- **Labour force growth in developing countries** (2.4 billion 2005; 3.6 billion 2040) **highlights global labour supply/demand disparities.**
- **New migration patterns:** Africa, Asia, Latin America, Middle East becoming countries of destination for labour migrants.





B. Effects of Financial Crisis

“Migrants resilient but vulnerable”

- Remittance decline (5.5%) less than forecast (9%);
- Fewer returns than expected;
- Declining irregular migration flows;

On the other hand:

- Unemployment rates higher than for nationals;
- Remaining migrants more vulnerable;
- Rising anti-migrant sentiment.





C. Resilient Remittances

2009 — 2010:

- **Remittances (World Bank)**
 - 440 billion USD in 2010
 - Of this 325 billion USD to developing countries = 10% to 30% of GDP
- **Remittances exceed total Official Development Assistance (ODA)**
- **Compare: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) declines 40%.**





D. Anti-Migrant Sentiment

- Reflected in political campaigns; sensationalist media; new national laws; tightened, restrictive visa regimes;
- Stimulates human trafficking; incites menacing public behaviour;
- Urgent to dispel migrant myths, stereotypes; improve public knowledge of migrant contributions.





E. Capacities for Change

60 years of moving migrants for resettlement, return, family reunification & labour schemes

In 2010:

- **Resettlements:** 86,000 persons via projects in 94 countries.
- **Returns:** +30,000 migrants returned from +35 host countries to +160 countries of origin.
- **Migrant Training:** 22,000 migrants in 43 countries (refugees, IDPs, labour migrants, care providers, temporary workers).
- **Health Assessments:** +127,000 to help facilitate integration.





E. Capacities for Change

IOM Committed to:



- **Developing Member States' technical capacities to address labour migration; irregular migration; integration; environmental change.**
- **Some Tools: Migration Research and Training Centre, Korea; ACP Migration Observatory, Brussels; ACBC, Moshi, Tanzania; Migration Profiles (35 countries);**



IOM's African Capacity-Building Centre:
+400 government officials from 31 African countries trained in immigration, border management, health, counter-trafficking, etc. in 2010.



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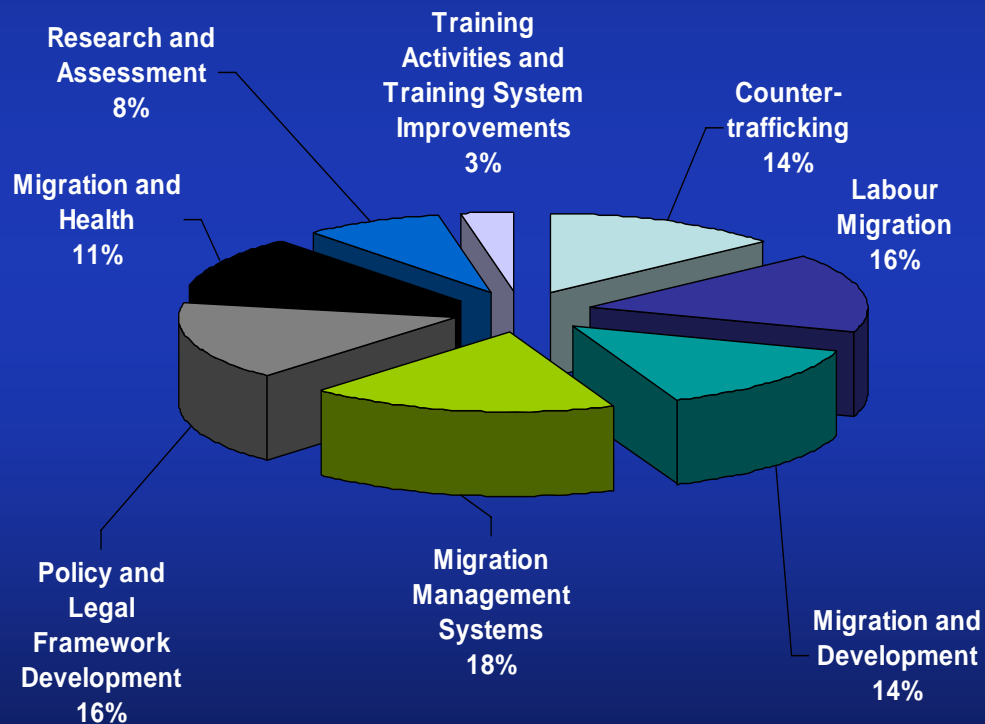


E. Capacities for Change

1035 Facility: Capacity Support to Developing IOM Member States

USD 5.8 million
(for +30 countries):

Albania	Mali	Mauritius
Armenia	Mexico	
Benin	Nepal	
Bolivia	Niger	
Bosnia	Pakistan	
Burkina Faso	Peru	
DRC	Sri Lanka	
Ecuador	Tajikistan	
El Salvador	Tanzania	
Egypt	Turkey	
Ethiopia	Ukraine	
Jamaica	Venezuela	
Kazakhstan	Vietnam	
Kenya	Zimbabwe	
Libya		



Direct/Voluntary Contributions

	Austria
	Italy
	Belgium
	USA





F. Humanitarian Assistance

- **In 15 Emergencies (2010):**
IOM helped stabilize displaced with life-saving shelter, non-food items, psycho-social support, health care, camp management.
- **In 22 countries in recovery (2010):**
IOM received, integrated displaced persons; supported land restitution; reintegrated ex-combatants.

A child stands outside an IOM distributed tent in Multan, Punjab Province, Pakistan. 2010



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II.

THE STATE OF THE ORGANIZATION





A. Original Priorities

1. Member States Proprietorship

Efforts to Support Member State Stewardship:

- Governing body sessions;
- Periodic "info. afternoons";
- Special briefings e.g. Haiti, Pakistan, Sudan;
- Regional Group briefings;
- Senior staff visits to capitals;
- Regular meetings with visiting Member State delegations;
- Regular calls on Geneva-based Permanent Missions in Geneva;
- Upgraded Sr. Regional Advisers.
- Working Group on Budget Reform





A. Original Priorities

2. Strategic Partnerships

A few recent examples:

- MOUs with CARICOM, EURASEC, IIHL, UPU;
- IOM-UNHCR workshops in Manila on refugees, asylum-seekers and irregular movement in Asia (Nov 2010);
- IOM-OSCE joint Training Modules on Labour Migration Management;
- Support to MIDSA Ministerial Conference, Windhoek, Namibia, (17 Nov);
- Close partnership with the Organization of American States;
- Regional Workshop - Arab Labour Organization Ministerial Conference Sana'a, Yemen (27-28 Nov).





A. Original Priorities

3. Staff Professionalism

Key initiatives 2010:

- **Rotation Process:** 99 staff moved to 62 duty stations (all new SMT);
- **New Performance Appraisal System:** for systematic analysis, monitoring;
- **Unification of IOM Staff Regulations:** harmonizes conditions of service.
- **Mandatory Chiefs of Mission training:** Incorporates new innovations.





B. Gender Representation

- 7,700 IOM staff as of June 2010;
- Of 816 IOM international officials: 42% women; 58% men;
- Women at P-4, P-5, D-1 level drop to 30%, however. (On par with other field-based agencies, but requires targeted HR initiatives.)





C. Staff Safety and Security

- United Nations Department of Safety and Security a key partner in global safety and security management;
- Assessment: USD 6.4 million in 2010 (vital expenditure not covered in core budget);
- Tragically, six IOM staff members lost their lives in 2010.





D. Ethics and Internal Controls

Recent Policies/Instructions:

- **Policy on Reporting Irregular Practices, Wrongdoing and Misconduct;**
- **Instruction Prohibiting Close Relatives in the Workplace (2010);**
- **Instruction on Internal Controls Related to Payroll Processing (2010);**
- **IOM Manual on Procurement of Goods, Works and Services (2010);**
- **Statement of Commitment on Eliminating Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by UN and Non-UN Personnel (2010);**
- **Firm action taken in cases of violations, including dismissals.**





E. Organizational Reforms

1. Structural Reform

- Following adoption of Council Resolution No. 1186 (26 Nov 2009) IOM's new structure launched in August 2010;
- HQ completed; organigrammes shared with Membership;
- Next steps: validation of Regional Office profiles and planning for staff movements. IOM Field Guide to Project Management (1st quarter 2011)
- Changes to Field structures to be completed by end of 2011.





E. Organizational Reforms

2. Budget Reform

- Despite persistent core budget deficits (USD 10-12 million), IOM not appealing for ZRG budget given Member States' financial stringencies.
- At same time, we have kept Member States informed of uncovered needs in the interest of full disclosure and transparency.
- Administration welcomes, supports, as appropriate, Working Group on Budget Reform.





E. Organizational Reforms

IOM Austerity Measures:

- **Eliminating unnecessary expenditures** (e.g., prohibition of business class; reduced daily subsistence rates; transfer of HQ admin. functions to Manila and Panama; high proportion of local staff over international staff).
- **Deferral of expenditures without impact on IOM services** (e.g., postponement of HQ refurbishments; vehicles, office equipment and systems replacements; delayed filling of vacant posts).
- **Drawing on in-house resources** (e.g., PRISM creation, maintenance and expansion; space allocation planning; retirees for field assessment missions, etc.).



F. Global “Governance” Debate

- International migration increasingly complex, global issue;
- Positioning of IOM on global migration “governance” issue;
- Goal: maintaining IOM as a leading global migration agency, irrespective of institutional or organizational affiliation; guided by 12-Point Strategy.





III.

FIVE YEAR OUTLOOK

Matching Capacities to Challenges & Opportunities



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A. Strategic Objectives

1. Establish, maintain IOM as leading migration agency;
2. Strengthen IOM's capacity to serve migrants and Member States;
3. Increase public recognition of migration's contribution to humanity.





A. Strategic Objectives

1. Establish, maintain IOM as leading migration agency

- Stay on policy cutting edge without becoming normative (improving knowledge management; replicating, adapting, sharing expertise, best practices, lessons learned.)
- Ensure IOM's "voice in every conversation, seat at every table."
- Establish sound, strategic partnerships in core service areas.
- Manage growing administrative needs; find ways to fund leadership capacity.





A. Strategic Objectives

2. Strengthen IOM's capacity to serve migrants and Member States

- **Increase emergency, humanitarian response capacity** (e.g., improved human and financial surge capacity, expanded monitoring and evaluation ability.)
- **Respond to new and emerging areas** (e.g. climate change; unaccompanied minors; large-scale migrant integration; migration and security; migration and trade, health and migration, et. al.)
- **Assess delivery, quality of projects** (e.g., stronger audit, risk assessment.)





A. Strategic Objectives

3. Increase public recognition of migration's contribution to humanity

- **Advance States' capacity to manage migration** (drawing on entire range of options to meet labour migration demands).
- **Increase, strengthen RCPs** (to encourage regional cooperation).
- **Expand IOM's membership** (to broaden migration dialogue/consensus).





V.

CONCLUSION

Haiti 2010



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Conclusion

The 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 of origin, transit and destination.



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