

On 27 September 2015, the UN General Assembly agreed on an ambitious, global sustainable development agenda for the next 15 years. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes 17 Development Goals and 169 Targets that build on the Millennium Development Goals seeking to eradicate extreme poverty, lower inequalities and achieve environmentally sustainable development by the year of 2030. Importantly, this 2030 Agenda makes explicit the need for well-managed migration policies, which includes promoting and protecting the rights of migrants.

As the leading migration agency globally, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), is well-placed to ensure that the 2030 Agenda along with the migration targets are achieved, making migration humane and dignified. The current migration realities make this critical: one in every seven persons in the world is a migrant—roughly one billion people—and billions more are impacted by migration daily. Rather than giving voice to negative perceptions of migrants, the international community must challenge anti-migrant sentiments and focus on promoting the positive benefits that migration provides to both countries of origin and destination.



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**REDUCED
INEQUALITIES
WITHIN AND
AMONG COUNTRIES**

Target 10.7

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

WHO ARE WE?

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is an international, intergovernmental organization with over 65 years of dedicated experience in assisting and protecting migrants. As of 2016, IOM has 165 member states, 8 observer states and presence in over 100 countries with nearly 500 offices operating worldwide. IOM has been working in Cambodia since 1992 and is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. In order to achieve our goals, we work in partnership with the government, the UN system and civil society to:

- Assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration
- Advance understanding of migration issues
- Encourage social and economic development through migration
- Uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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CAMBODIA: MIGRATION PROFILE

Cambodia's labour force has grown by 22% in recent years, with more than one million Cambodians migrating across borders in search of employment opportunities, particularly to Malaysia and Thailand. These numbers constitute more than 12% of the existing Cambodian work force. While some migrants go through regular migration channels, the vast majority use irregular channels citing the high costs and lengthy time to use regular channels. Approximately half of all Cambodian cross-border migrants going to Thailand come from three provinces, namely Siem Reap, Battambang, and Banteay Meanchay and more than 32% of Cambodian migrants are female. Cambodians also migrate to Korea, Japan and Taiwan. Finally, in addition to cross border migration, millions of Cambodians migrate internally from rural to urban areas in search of better employment opportunities.

Migration has the potential to positively impact upon socio-economic conditions in Cambodia through the exchange of knowledge and skills, transfer of remittances and investments, and increased access to health services and education. IOM is committed to promoting the positive contributions of migrants by supporting policies and strategies that advance the social, economic and cultural inclusion of migrants.



LABOUR MIGRATION

Migration is a livelihood strategy for millions of Cambodians in search of better employment opportunities and it is an integral part of the social and economic fabric of the country. Migration is an agent for development and an important contributor to poverty reduction at the household level. IOM's labour migration programming seeks to contribute to poverty reduction in Cambodia by ensuring that migrants, particularly female migrants, have better employment opportunities and conditions, especially in Thailand, through enhanced skills and improved access to safe migration. *To facilitate safe and regular migration*, IOM focuses on:

- Building administrative and operational capacity, particularly in improving the effectiveness of regular migration procedures and the protection of migrant workers
- Linking migrants to existing safe migration services through targeted information campaigns, a network of partners and establishment of migrant resource centres in key border areas
- Working with employers in Cambodia and abroad to improve job matching, fair recruitment and sustainable return and reintegration
- Enhancing the Government of Cambodia's management of outward labour migration flows to neighbouring countries with an emphasis on reducing the costs of migration to the workers and at the same time reducing the instances of abuse and exploitation
- Ensuring migrants, especially poor women, have better employment opportunities and conditions through enhanced skills and better recognized qualifications



PROMOTING ETHICAL RECRUITMENT AND SUPPLY CHAIN PRACTICES

IOM works with the private sector in Cambodia to ensure their large and often complex supply chains are free of slave labour. In particular, we are seeking to increase capacities among suppliers about ethical recruitment, prevention of forced labour and supply chain transparency in a way that enhances productivity of businesses while at the same time protects workers. IOM promotes inclusive economic growth, where migrant workers' rights are protected and decent work is available to all.



5 ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

TARGET 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.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT

Effective and humane border management is crucial to regular migration. IOM supports the strengthening of Cambodia's institutional capacity for effective migration management by:

- Enhancing their border and migration management structures and procedures (immigration border management, travel documents, identity management, and risk analysis)
- Promoting cross-border and regional interagency cooperation, with particular reference to information exchange, building operational and administration systems related to border management, and law enforcement to combat transnational organized crimes with a focus on smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons
- Providing capacity building training to frontline border control officers to effectively detect and respond to cases of human trafficking and smuggling, including travel document examination
- Building capacity in the field of humanitarian border management (HBM) and Health and Humanitarian Border Management (HHBM) in a way that relevant actors can contribute to the protection and well-being of vulnerable mobile populations
- Enhancing legal migration by assisting Cambodia to more efficiently and cost-effectively process visas thru the provision of international migration services, including the operation of the Canadian Visa Application Centre (CVAC)

COMBATTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

With the support of the international community, including IOM, the Government of Cambodia has built a comprehensive legal and institutional framework to combat human trafficking in Cambodia. IOM will continue to contribute to the greater protection of survivors of human trafficking by working closely with the Government of Cambodia to strengthen capacities of consular officials and embassy staff in destination countries for the rapid identification of Cambodian victims of trafficking and labour exploitation and assist in their safe and voluntary return.

With our technical assistance and programming, IOM Cambodia continues to:

- Protect Cambodian victims of trafficking stranded abroad by facilitating voluntary repatriation
- Provide immediate direct assistance and reintegration support upon victims' return to Cambodia with an expanded focus on adult male victims of forced labour. This includes screening for victims of trafficking at the main international border point in Poi Pet at the Migrant Resource Centre
- Complement the provision of direct assistance, also focusing on capacity building, such as training in victim identification, psychosocial first aid, and case management to Government and NGO service providers, including community leaders
- Raise awareness about risks of human trafficking, and promote behaviour change models in key migrant sending areas



8 PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL.

TARGET 8.5

By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

TARGET 8.7

Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking, and secure the prohibition and elimination of worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

TARGET 8.8

Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.



16 PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

TARGET 16.2

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children



MIGRATION HEALTH

Migrants and mobile populations benefit from an improved standard of physical, mental and social well-being, which enables them to substantially contribute towards the social and economic development of their home communities and host societies. IOM is committed to enhancing the capacity of the Government to understand and appropriately meet the health needs of vulnerable migrants and mobile populations, with a particular focus on cross-border migration and communicable disease control. Along the Cambodian borders with Thailand and Vietnam, IOM aims to enhance the capacity of the Government and local partners to respond to the health needs of vulnerable migrants and mobile populations and in particular increase early detection and treatment of communicable diseases (such as HIV, Malaria and TB) among vulnerable migrants.

MOVEMENT, EMERGENCY AND POST-CRISIS MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

When conflicts or natural disasters erupt, they result in mass movements of affected people and often disproportionately affect migrants' already living, working, studying, traveling, or transiting in the country experiencing the crisis. For instance, in 2014, IOM quickly responded with transport, lifesaving supplies and medical care in the mass return of over 250,000 Cambodians from Thailand to the Cambodian borders. During emergencies, IOM Cambodia coordinates with local authorities and NGOs to provide adequate food, water, health care and safe transportation to migrants to safely return to their home provinces.

In collaboration with the Government and other NGOs, IOM also provides assistance in humanitarian emergencies and capacity building with regard to disaster risk reduction. This is particularly relevant to flooding during the rainy season in Cambodia, during which the IOM provides assistance including rapid risk assessment, shelter, and essential non-food items. IOM is the co-lead of the Shelter Sector in the newly-formed Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF), which encompasses the UN Disaster Management Team and civil society organizations.



MIGRATION, CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Cambodia has experienced significant changes in its climate as the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, in particular floods and droughts, has become more prevalent. Increasing pressure on the lives and livelihood of rural communities caused by the intensification of environmental degradation and climate-related disasters is anticipated to intensify the current trend of high rural to urban migration and international migration in the coming years. IOM aims to enhance evidence-based knowledge among Cambodian policymakers to ensure the migration dimensions of climate change and environmental degradation are given due consideration in policymaking and further guide interventions at the national and community levels.



3 ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

TARGET 3.3

BY 2020, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases, and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases.



17 REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

TARGET 17.19

By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to increase significantly 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.



13 TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

TARGET 13.3

Improve education, awareness-raising, and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning.