

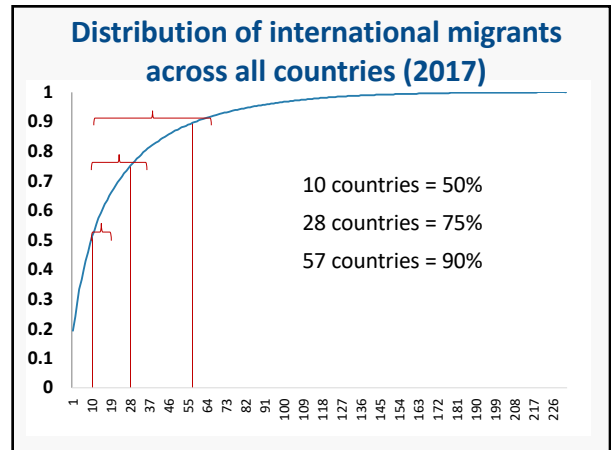
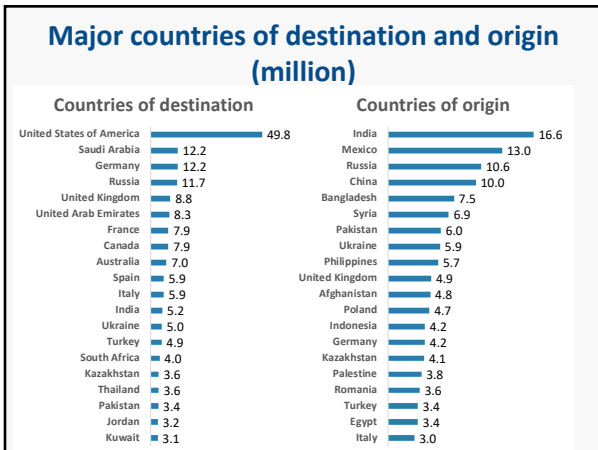
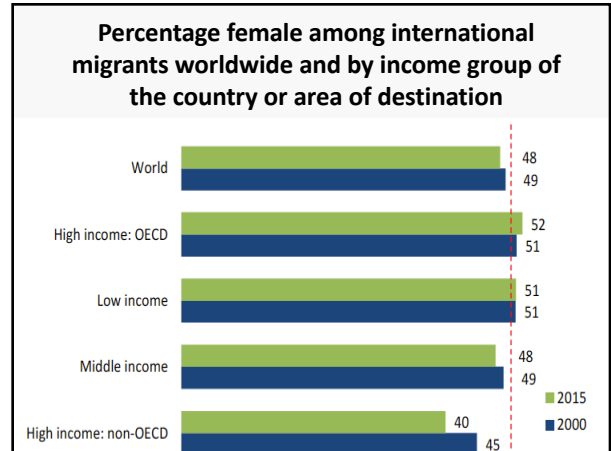
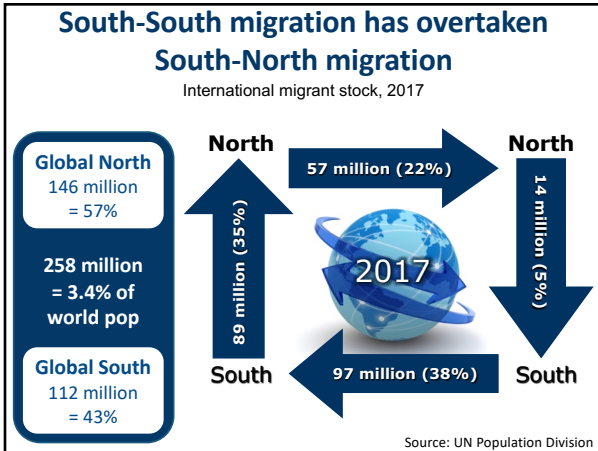
Migration, Displacement, and the Sustainable Development Goals

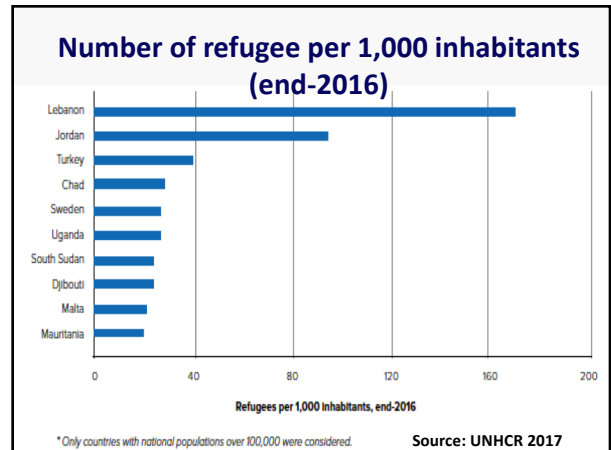
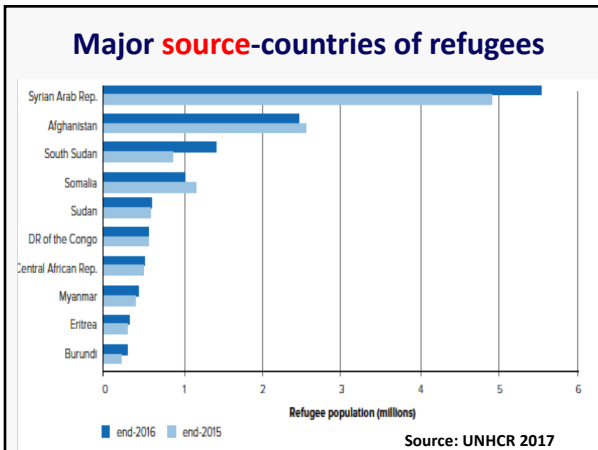
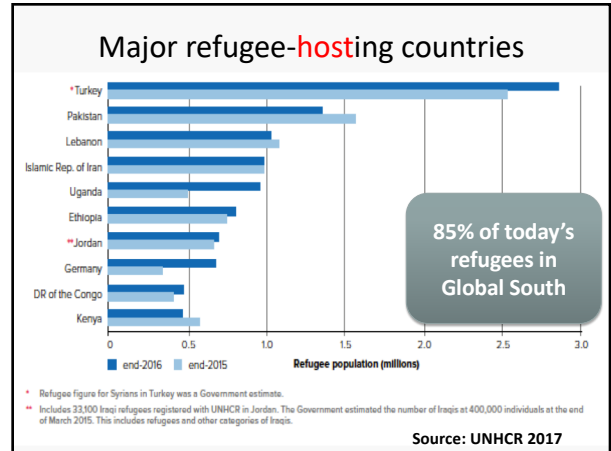
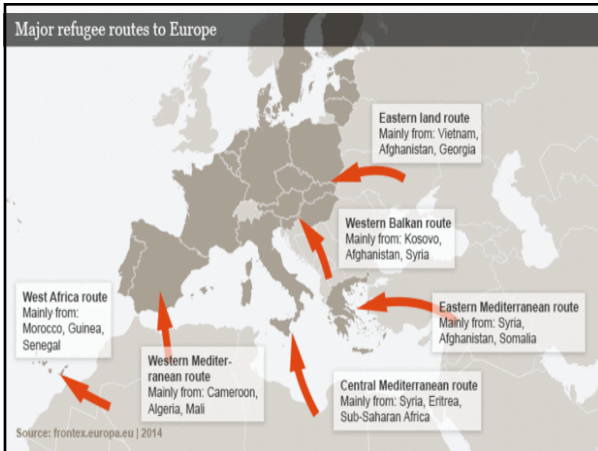
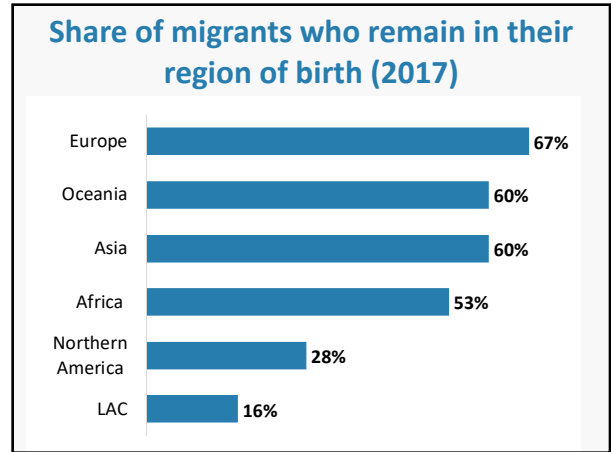
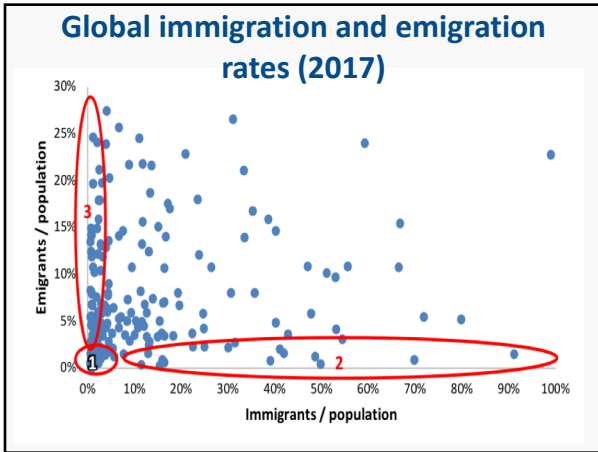
SUMMER SCHOOL ON
HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT

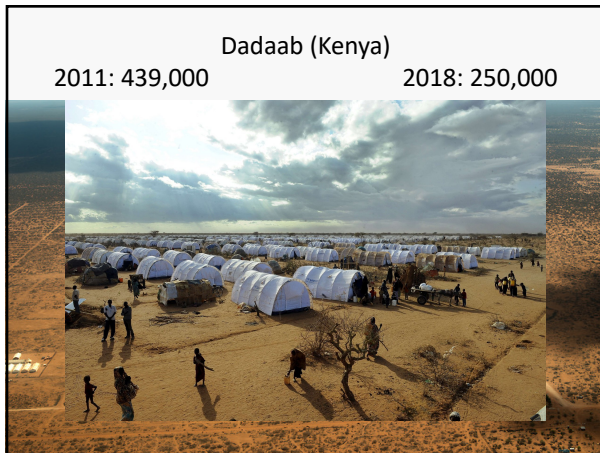
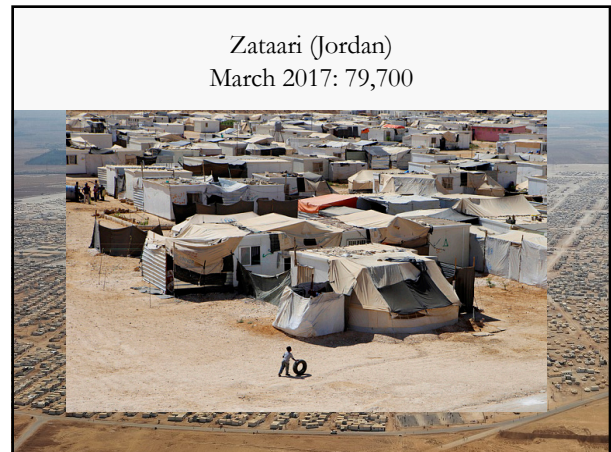
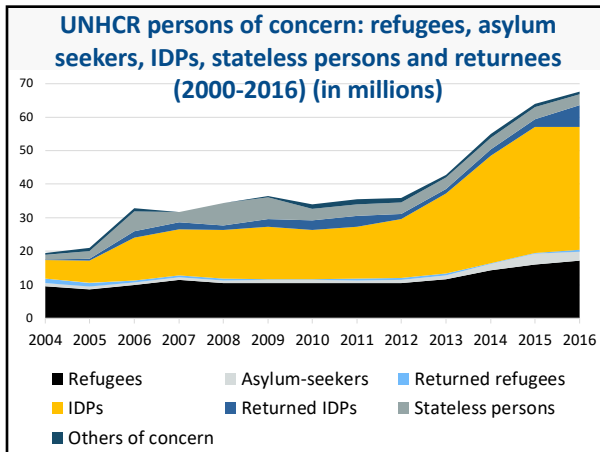
O. P. JINDAL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY & HARVARD
UNIVERSITY
12 JULY 2018

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Migration, Displacement, and the SDGs







Accommodation of refugees (2014-2016, end-year)

Type of accommodation	No. of refugees			Distribution (%)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
<u>Planned/ managed camp</u>	3,512,500	3,390,900	4,011,000	29.3	25.4	28.6
Self-settled camp	487,500	518,600	525,200	4.1	3.9	3.7
Collective centre	302,000	301,900	320,100	2.5	2.3	2.3
<u>Individual accommodation (private)</u>	7,578,400	8,949,200	8,877,100	63.2	67.0	63.3
Reception/ transit camp	111,700	197,600	281,800	0.9	1.5	2.0
Sub-total	11,992,100	13,358,200	14,015,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unknown	2,393,200	2,763,200	3,172,200	(UNHCR 2017)		

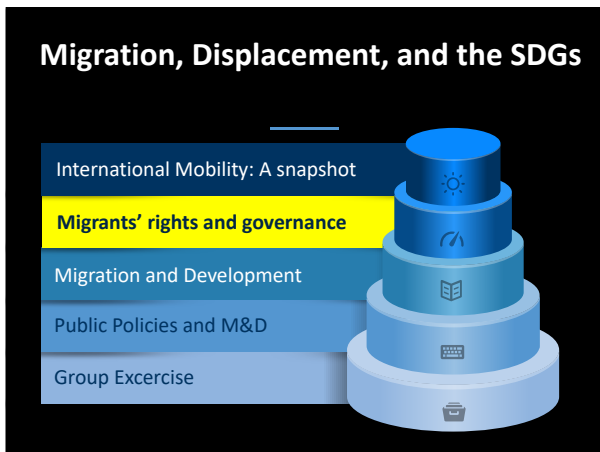
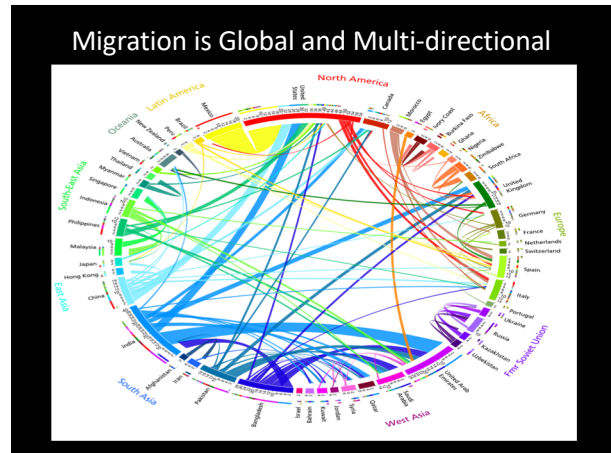
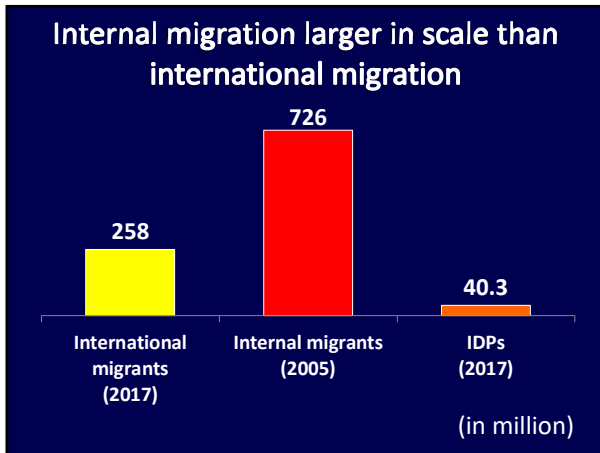




Statistical definition of international migrant

Person

- who resides outside his or her country of birth for one year or more, irrespective of the motivation to move
- or
- who resides in a country holding a foreign citizenship (thus, counting 'legal foreigner').



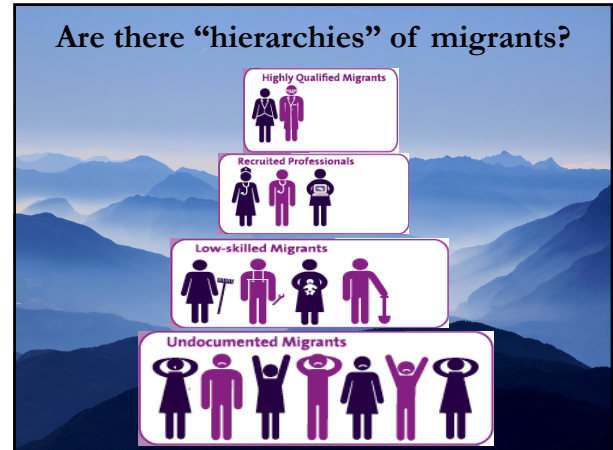
What 3 regimes exist for migrant protections?

- General Human Rights Norms ("everybody rights") → universality of HR.
- Specific Migrant and Refugee Rights: mostly specific interpretations of general HR.
- Domestic rights: same content but different source, not international but domestic law.

It's important to uphold migrants' and refugees' human rights because

- It is the right thing to do. ... **Moral/normative**
- It is international/national law. **Legal**
- Not doing it can lead to shaming at international fora **Diplomacy/IR**
- It increases the potential and agency of migrants.
- Leads to better, more appropriate policies.
- Creates trust.
- Not doing it can create public health, rule of law, and security challenges.

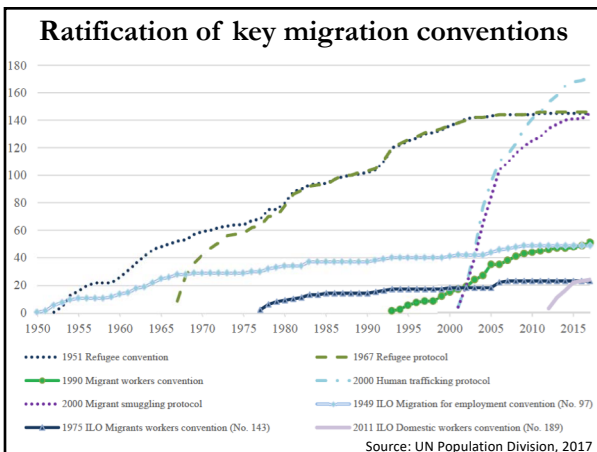
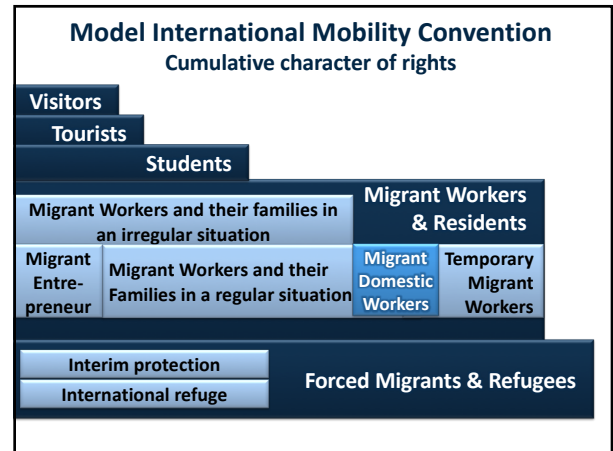
Public Policy



MODEL INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY CONVENTION

GLOBAL POLICY INITIATIVE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

International convention on the rights and duties of all persons moving from one State to another and of the States they leave, transit or enter



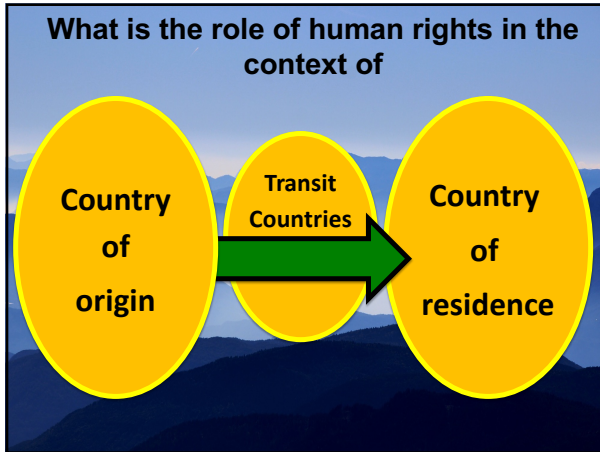
Ratification of the MWC: 51 states

Albania, Argentina, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, East Timor, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sao Tome and Principe, Lanka, Saint Vincent&Grenadines, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uganda and Uruguay

(March 2018)

Average < 3% immigrants/pop

Country Status: State Party (51), Signatory (16), No Action (131)



General Assembly Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants

Seventy-first session
Agenda items 13 and 117

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 September 2016
[without reference to a Main Committee (A/71/L.1)]

71/1. New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants

The General Assembly
Adopts the following outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants:

New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants

We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 19 September 2016 to address the question of large movements of refugees and migrants, have adopted the following political declaration.

#UN4RefugeesMigrants

- New York Declaration acknowledges the importance of migrant rights
- Lead to negotiations for
 - Global Compact for Refugees
 - Global Compact on Safe, Orderly & Regular Migration

Both to be adopted in 2018

Migration, Displacement, and the SDGs

The stack of cylinders from top to bottom is: 'International Mobility: A snapshot', 'Migrants' rights and governance', 'Migration and Development' (highlighted in yellow), 'Public Policies and M&D', and 'Group Exercise'. Each cylinder has a small icon on top.

Unpacking the link between development and human mobility

The icons include symbols for education, technology, industry, and social services, all in shades of blue and green.

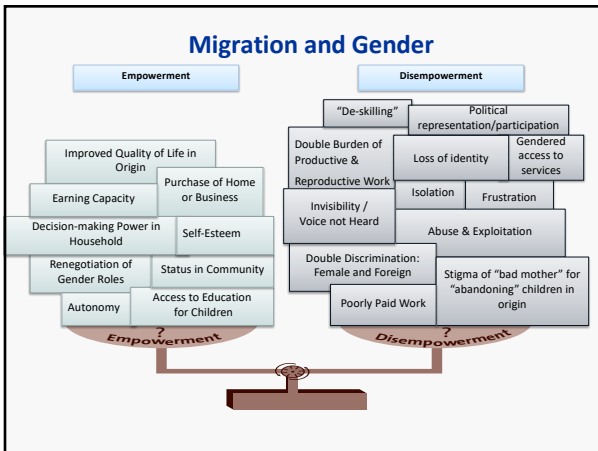
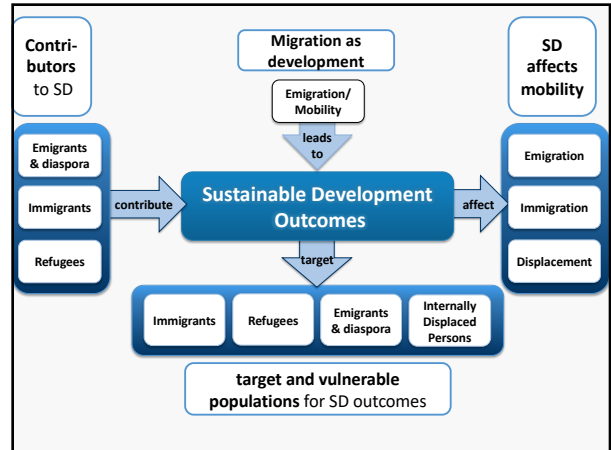
Key fundamental questions for a Migration and Human Development Framework

1. Whose Development?
2. What is Development?
3. How to measure development?
4. What are the links between migration and development?
5. What role can policies play?

DMMD

DaM-MaD-MaC-DOTVUM framework

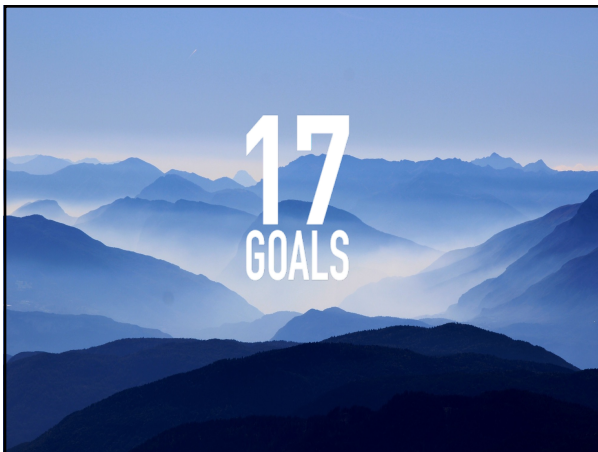
- Development affecting mobility (DaM)
- Migration as development (MaD)
- Mobile populations as contributors to development (MaC)
- Development outcomes targeting vulnerable mobile populations (DOTVUM).



Channel Diaspora Contributions into Sustainable Development

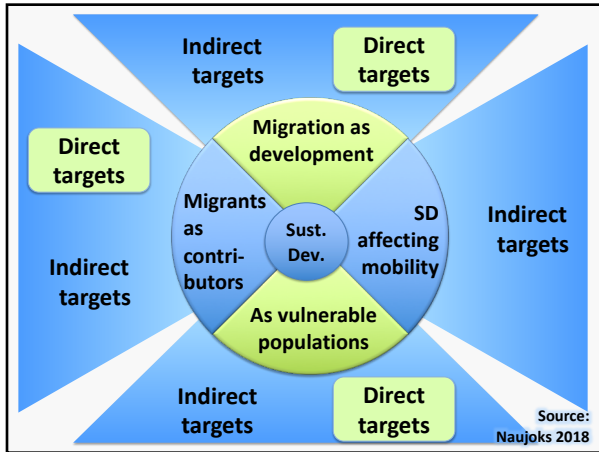
- Remittances
 - Individual
 - Collective
 - Savings
- Diaspora investments
 - Direct
 - Portfolio
- Charitable contributions
- “Social remittances”

Sustainable Development



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 SDGs and 169 associated targets.



SDGs, Rights & Migration

- Facilitate orderly, safe, regular migration through well-managed migration policies.
- Protect labour standards of migrant workers.

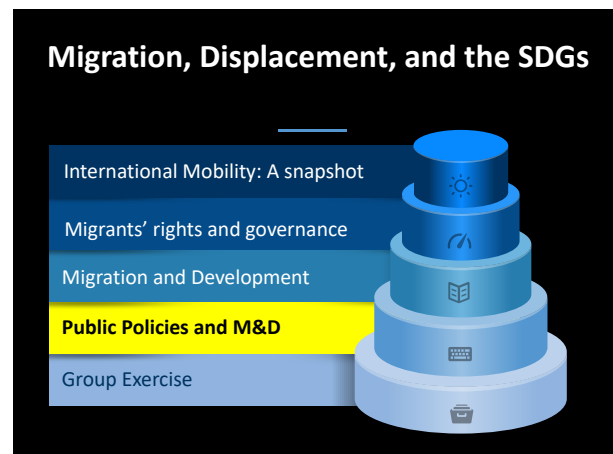
SDG10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

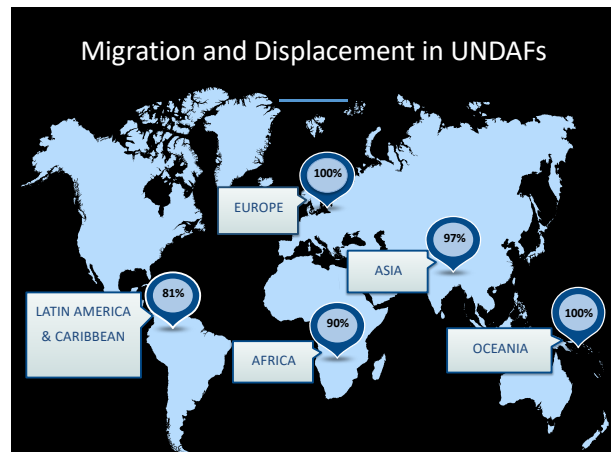
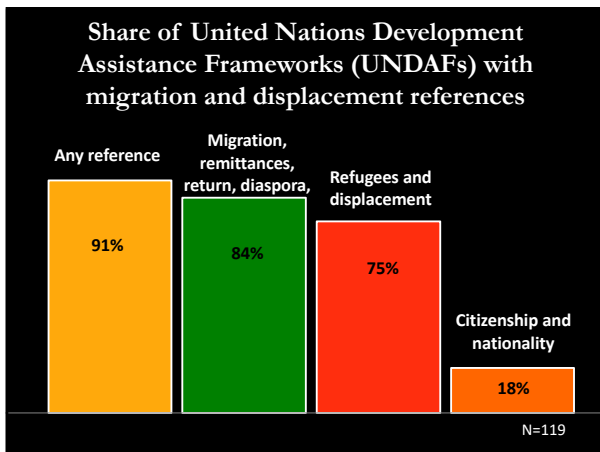
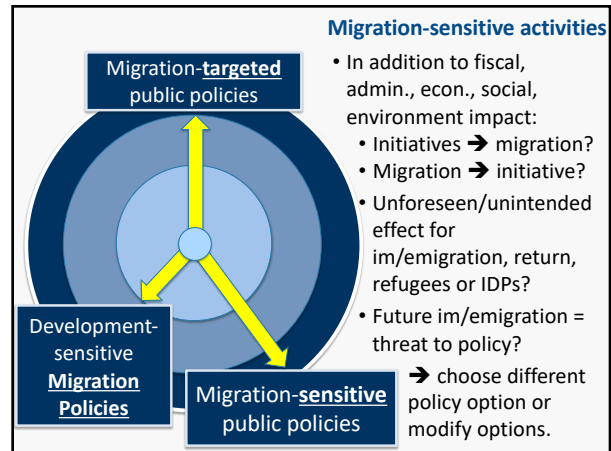
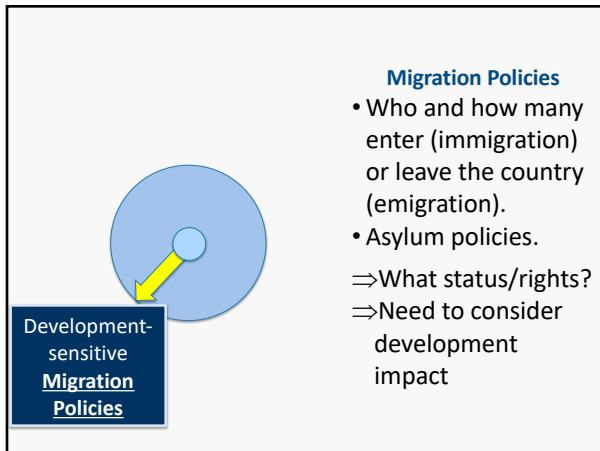
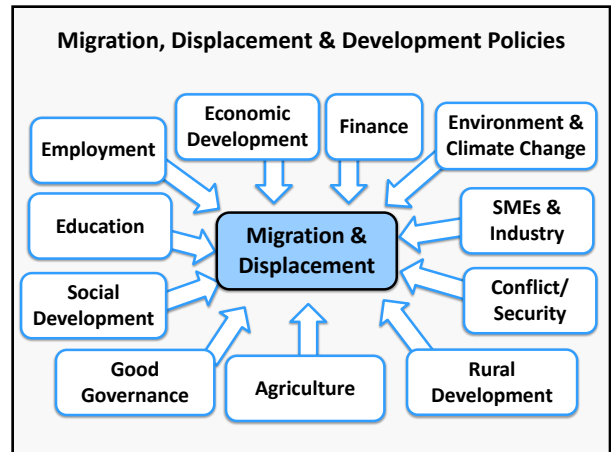
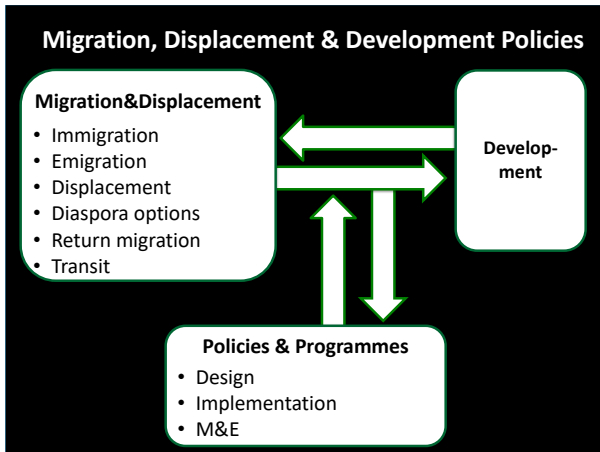
Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular migration through well-managed migration policies.

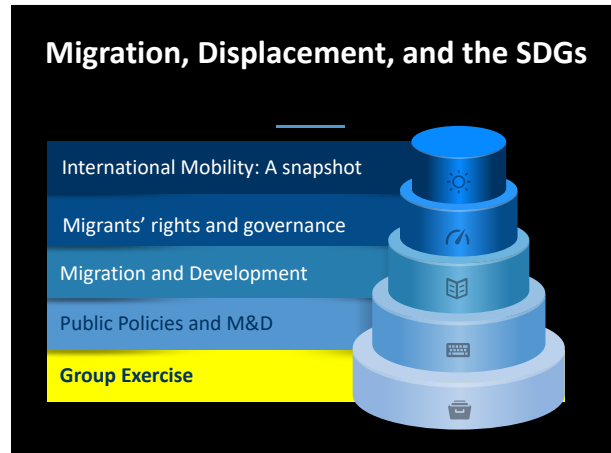
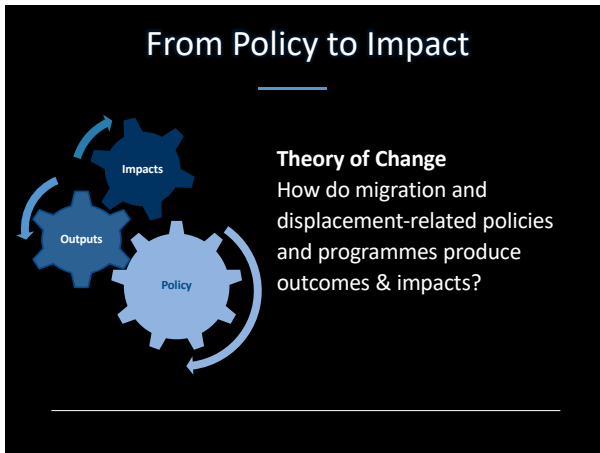
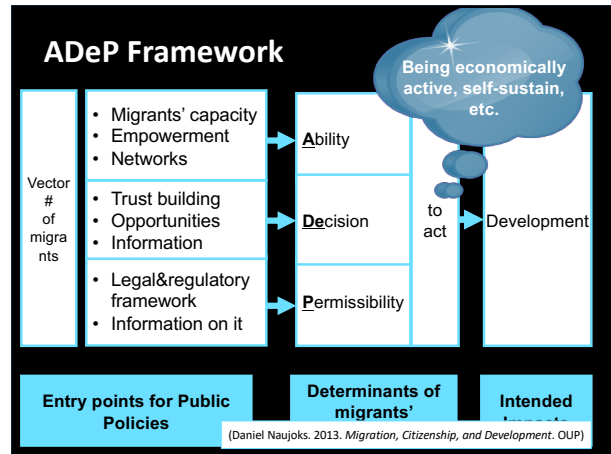
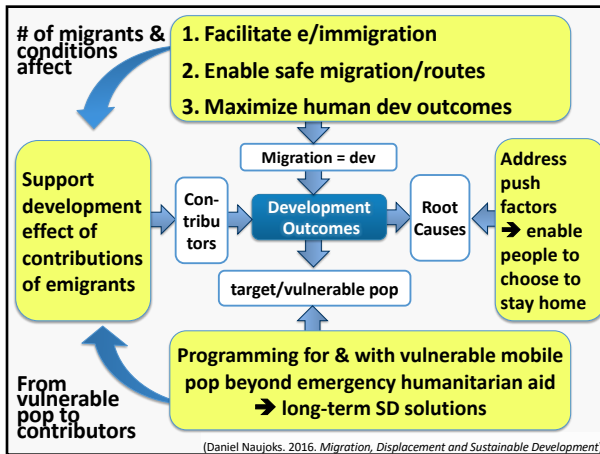
Indicators

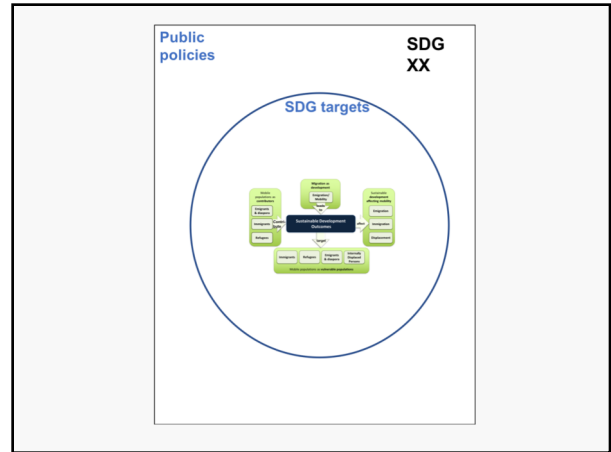
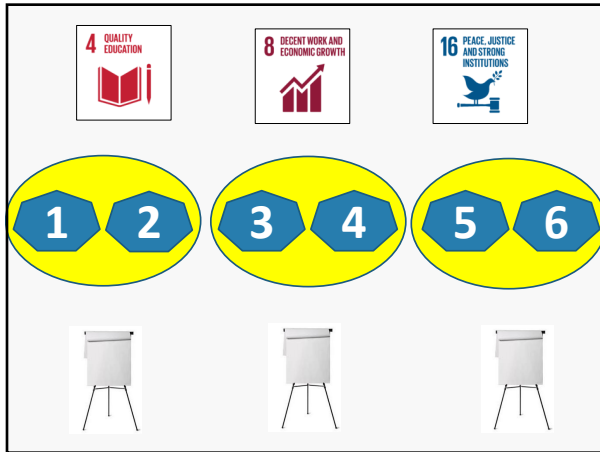
- 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination.
- 10.7.2: Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies.

Migration Governance Index (MGI)		Dashboard on policy and institutional coherence for migration and development (PICMD)	
Dimensions	1. Institutional capacity	1. Promote institutional coherence	
	2. Migrant rights	Countries of Origin	Countries of Destination
	3. Safe and orderly migration	2. Reduce the costs of migration	
	4. Labour migration management	3. Protect the rights of migrants & their families	
	5. Regional & international co-operation, other partnerships	4. Promote the (re)integration of migrants	
No of indicators	73	48	62
Implementing institution	IOM and Economist Intelligence Unit	OECD and UNDP under KNOMAD	

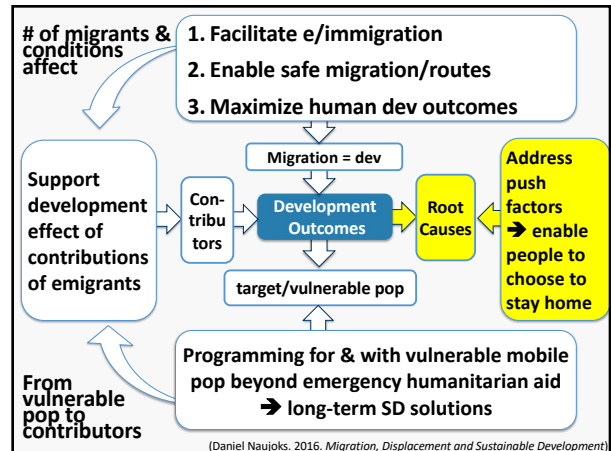








Group exercise: Connecting specific SDG targets and human mobility



The "push-pull" factor model

What are key **push** factors?

- High population growth/density
- Lack of jobs/livelihoods
- Political repression/ lack of governance.
- War, crime, violence.
- Environmental degradation/ disasters

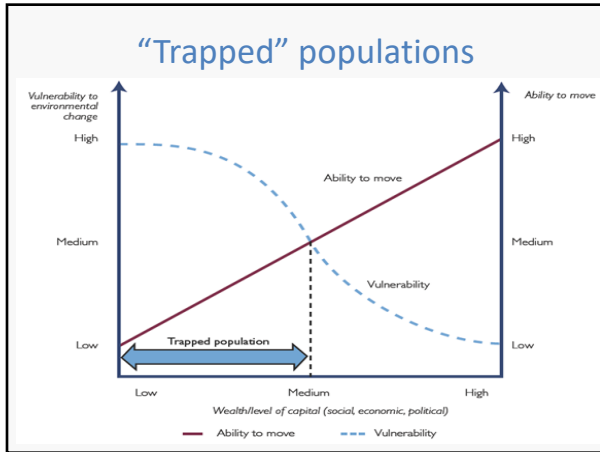
What are key **pull** factors?

- Higher income and available jobs
- Available land
- Political freedom

"Push-Pull factors"

It is not really a "model" because:

- Purely descriptive/a heuristic
- Too deterministic
- Lack of explanatory framework
- People move "against" the framework (e.g., return migration).



Do development programmes address the “root causes” of migration/displacement?

Does “more development” mean less migration?

What needs to be considered?

More development may lead to

Migration

—

+

Migration

Higher income

- People have jobs that pay enough so they don't have to leave their homes → reduces migration.
- Helps to cover migration cost → increases migration.

More access to education and information

- Leads to more local entrepreneurs and development which in turn decreases migration pressures.
- Leads to more opportunities to find employment opportunities abroad and access to information about travel routes.

More development may lead to

Migration

—

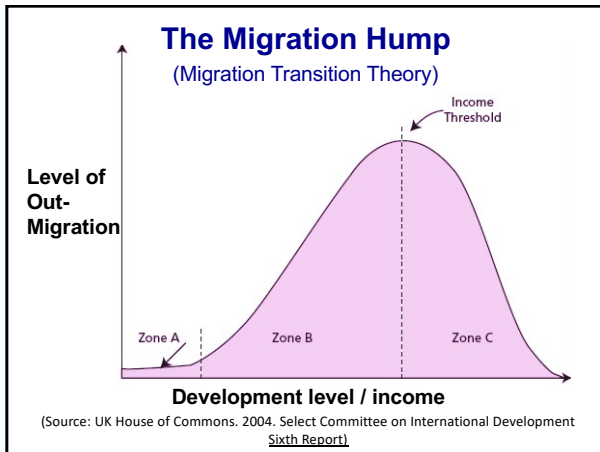
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Migration

Overall more development

- Leads to more incentives to stay at “home”.
- Leads to aspirations, capabilities, social networks to migrate.

⇒ thus, the impact of development on migration is not linear or clear.



Does the wish to address the root causes of migration/displacement lead to problematic allocations of development funds?

- Areas that are migration-prone but not the poorest?
- Regions close to major donor countries, but not poorer countries/regions further away from such countries?

Key take-away points

- Migrants, refugees, and displaced persons are at the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other key development frameworks.
- International human mobility is multi-directional and multi-faceted.
- When defining migrants, refugees, etc. it is important to differentiate between statistical, legal, and policy definitions, while also considering the connotations of certain terms for the discourse at large.

Key take-away points

- The Global South hosts 42% of international migrants and 84% of global refugees.
- It is important to differentiate effects of human mobility for those on the move, from impacts for communities and countries of origin, transit and of destination.

Key take-away points

- There are several SDG targets that directly and explicitly focus on migrants. This includes target 10.7 on migration governance, target 8.8 on migrants labour rights and several targets on human trafficking.
- Migration and displacement need equally be considered with regard to a large number of SDG targets that do not explicitly refer to human mobility. Indirect SDG targets can consider migrants, refugees and IDPs as
 - Vulnerable populations that shall not be left behind.
 - Contributors to achieve specific SDGs

Key take-away points

- When designing public policies to address the link between human mobility and sustainable development, we need to go beyond simplistic assumptions and have concrete theories of change.
- Policies for migrants and displaced persons need to be based on their specific needs, potentials, and preferences.

THANKS FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!

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