IOM
UN MIGRATION

MIGRATION INITIATIVES 2019

Migration governance: From commitments to actions

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Migration Initiatives is available online.

MIGRATION INITIATIVES 2019

Migration governance:
From commitments to actions

Some of the children at the Kobiteye returnee camp on the southern border of Chad that hosts over 5,500 Chadian returnees from the Central African Republic. The camp is located some 600km south of the capital city N'Djamena.

FOREWORD

The year 2019 marks an important turning point for the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Just as I join IOM as its new Director General, the Organization is assuming the responsibilities of coordinator and secretariat to the forthcoming UN Network on Migration, while supporting those signatory States that will be implementing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, a framework setting out guiding principles on all aspects of migration.

As we look forward to this new era of global collaboration, it is important to reflect on some of the growth and achievements IOM has itself realized over the past 10 years. IOM's global footprint has expanded significantly: both our operational expenditures and the size of our workforce have grown around 50 per cent since 2008. IOM's membership expanded to include an additional 47 Member States and IOM's 65-year long relationship with the United Nations culminated in the Organization formally joining the system in 2016. Over the past decade, migration has been increasingly included in a number of internationally agreed texts, notably the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in which migration is defined as an important issue to enhance sustainable development. IOM is working with other agencies to deliver on this goal.

Migration Initiatives 2019 reflects on the past year's achievements and presents IOM's outlook for 2019. This year's title, *Moving from commitments to actions*, reflects the Organization's commitment to the issue areas identified through the Global Compact and to support States in delivering the actions required to effectively improve migration governance and address the challenges associated with migration today. In 2019, IOM will work alongside States and partners to ensure the effective implementation of the SDGs and the commitments taken up by most of the world's leaders in Marrakech.

I am proud to be a part of IOM in the coming years, as the Organization capitalizes on its important achievements to promote a world in which the rights of migrants are protected throughout the migration cycle and in which human mobility is well-governed and continues to be a positive force in development.

Antonio Vitorino,
IOM Director General

Antonio Vitorino
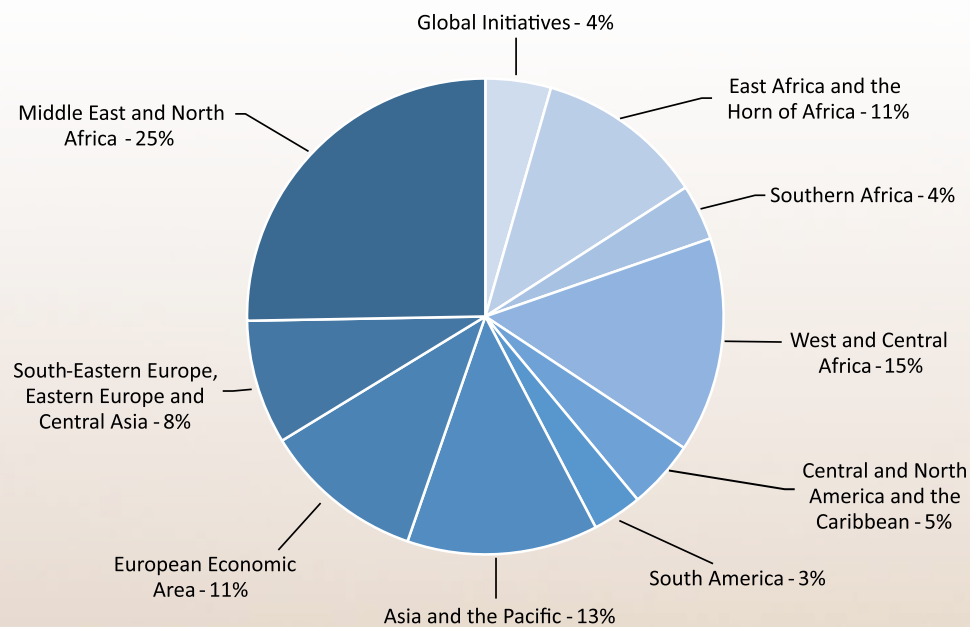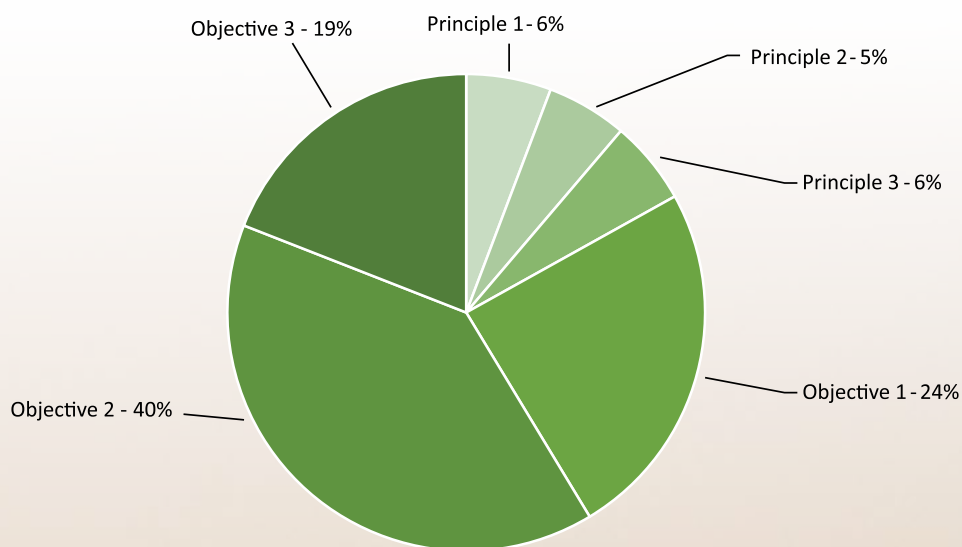Director General

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Principle 1	Principle 2	Principle 3	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Total	Total
Global initiatives	20,598,000	13,955,000	16,784,000	16,950,000	20,842,000	42,737,000	131,866,000
East Africa and the Horn of Africa	8,183,000	4,990,000	10,643,000	52,288,000	205,174,000	57,822,000	339,100,000
Southern Africa	14,408,000	7,769,000	8,337,000	38,155,000	16,520,000	27,264,000	112,453,000
West and Central Africa	37,264,000	33,609,000	63,688,000	82,508,000	148,710,000	68,082,000	433,861,000
Central and North America and the Caribbean	13,700,000	15,850,000	8,250,000	31,050,000	38,660,000	30,550,000	138,060,000
South America	1,776,000	5,983,000	2,867,000	21,310,000	61,645,000	6,090,000	99,671,000
Asia and the Pacific	11,662,000	9,516,000	18,156,000	92,285,000	139,572,000	113,014,000	384,205,000
European Economic Area	1,783,000	3,973,000	4,900,000	176,202,000	132,690,000	$5,546,000	325,094,000
South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	32,108,000	15,636,000	15,536,000	48,417,000	76,156,000	62,651,000	250,504,000
Middle East and North Africa	29,147,000	50,664,000	19,493,000	165,426,000	333,817,000	151,049,000	749,596,000
Total	170,629,000	161,945,000	168,654,000	724,591,000	1,173,786,000	564,805,000	2,964,410,000

Left side photo:
A young boy drinks from a spout in Ferrick Ibet Village, a host community in Chad where IOM made boreholes for 250 inhabitants.
© IOM 2018/ Amanda NERO

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Global Initiatives - 4%

East Africa and the
Horn of Africa - 11%

Southern Africa - 4%

Middle East and North
Africa - 25%

West and Central
Africa - 15%

South-Eastern Europe,
Eastern Europe and
Central Asia - 8%

Central and North
America and the
Caribbean - 5%

European Economic
Area - 11%

South America - 3%

Asia and the Pacific - 13%

Objective 3 - 19% Principle 1 - 6%

Principle 2 - 5%

Principle 3 - 6%

Objective 1 - 24%

Objective 2 - 40%

A small caravan of donkeys carry water in cans in a sandstorm. Due to a major drought in 2017 in Mauritania, people in the Hodh El Chargui region are receiving humanitarian assistance. © IOM 2018/ Sibylle DESJARDINS

EAST AFRICA AND THE HORN OF AFRICA

	Principle 1	Principle 2	Principle 3	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Total
Regional initiatives	780,000	1,140,000	2,500,000	4,580,000	-	1,320,000	10,320,000
Burundi	-	-	70,000	4,856,000	15,938,000	1,956,000	22,820,000
Djibouti	2,000,000	500,000	400,000	2,500,000	1,500,000	3,500,000	10,400,000
Ethiopia	-	-	-	6,353,000	13,856,000	10,621,000	30,830,000
Kenya	1,403,000	1,950,000	378,000	1,079,000	689,000	1,525,000	7,024,000
Rwanda	500,000	200,000	500,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	8,800,000	16,000,000
Somalia	-	-	-	11,000,000	69,750,000	21,000,000	101,750,000
South Sudan	1,300,000	-	1,200,000	16,400,000	80,560,000	1,000,000	100,460,000
Uganda	200,000	700,000	430,000	1,020,000	16,000,000	2,100,000	20,450,000
United Republic of Tanzania	2,000,000	500,000	5,165,000	500,000	4,881,000	6,000,000	19,046,000
Total	8,183,000	4,990,000	10,643,000	52,288,000	205,174,000	57,822,000	339,100,000

SOUTHERN AFRICA

	Principle 1	Principle 2	Principle 3	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Total
Regional initiatives	2,000,000	3,500,000	2,000,000	3,500,000	2,000,000	2,800,000	15,800,000
Angola	50,000	50,000	50,000	350,000	841,000	300,000	1,641,000
Botswana	1,000,000	100,000	400,000	2,262,000	1,000,000	485,000	5,247,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,910,000	1,200,000	2,000,000	12,298,000	8,400,000	10,840,000	40,648,000
Eswatini	298,000	150,000	300,000	430,000	-	710,000	1,888,000
Lesotho	50,000	100,000	50,000	250,000	300,000	482,000	1,232,000
Madagascar, the Seychelles and the Comoros	40,000	105,000	160,000	585,000	563,000	413,000	1,866,000
Malawi	280,000	-	542,000	2,687,000	-	610,000	4,119,000
Mauritius	-	55,000	75,000	238,000	-	200,000	568,000
Mozambique	240,000	859,000	1,200,000	1,310,000	880,000	2,200,000	6,689,000
Namibia	40,000	240,000	60,000	300,000	500,000	360,000	1,500,000
South Africa	1,750,000	-	500,000	10,000,000	-	6,415,000	18,665,000
Zambia	-	650,000	500,000	3,295,000	1,826,000	789,000	7,060,000
Zimbabwe	2,750,000	760,000	500,000	650,000	210,000	660,000	5,530,000
Total	14,408,000	7,769,000	8,337,000	38,155,000	16,520,000	27,264,000	**112,453,000**

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

	Principle 1	Principle 2	Principle 3	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Total
Regional initiatives	4,000,000	5,500,000	1,500,000	11,000,000	6,600,000	14,800,000	43,400,000
Benin	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	200,000	300,000	1,100,000
Burkina Faso	-	100,000	200,000	1,850,000	4,600,000	3,500,000	10,250,000
Cabo Verde	-	-	-	-	250,000	350,000	600,000
Cameroon	-	100,000	-	4,160,000	2,500,000	1,165,000	7,925,000
Central African Republic	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,500,000	46,500,000	6,000,000	56,000,000
Chad	1,600,000	185,000	800,000	6,850,000	4,320,000	3,300,000	17,055,000
Côte d'Ivoire	2,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	7,000,000	500,000	4,000,000	15,000,000
Gambia	100,000	600,000	300,000	6,000,000	350,000	1,010,000	8,360,000
Ghana	500,000	424,000	400,000	823,000	630,000	555,000	3,332,000
Guinea	7,986,000	5,350,000	3,050,000	-	-	-	16,386,000
Guinea-Bissau	200,000	100,000	50,000	1,200,000	1,000,000	150,000	2,700,000
Liberia	300,000	50,000	1,300,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	500,000	5,150,000
Mali	4,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	3,400,000	2,000,000	850,000	12,750,000
Mauritania	700,000	500,000	150,000	3,500,000	5,000,000	2,500,000	12,350,000
Niger	8,400,000	9,675,000	49,210,000	8,125,000	7,110,000	12,300,000	94,820,000
Nigeria	5,235,000	7,000,000	2,275,000	15,500,000	61,300,000	6,000,000	97,310,000
Senegal	793,000	1,225,000	983,000	4,500,000	2,780,000	8,632,000	18,913,000
Sierra Leone	350,000	100,000	800,000	4,600,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	9,350,000
Togo	-	100,000	70,000	700,000	70,000	170,000	1,110,000
Total	37,264,000	33,609,000	63,688,000	82,508,000	148,710,000	68,082,000	433,861,000

Cash-for-work activities are those where community members are selected following a criteria of vulnerability and gender equality by a committee to work for 20 days in large groups with the different communities in exchange for payment. The objective is to support the immediate recovery of communities affected by the conflict and encourage the revitalization of the local economy, facilitate the beginning of income-generating activities for vulnerable households and strengthen dialogue among community members. This group from the Central African Republic participate in cash-for-work activities. © IOM 2017/Amanda NERO

CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

	Principle 1	Principle 2	Principle 3	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Total
Regional initiatives	3,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	18,000,000
Antigua	45,000	-	-	-	5,500,000	-	5,545,000
Belize	-	100,000	-	250,000	22,000	300,000	672,000
Costa Rica	1,000,000	2,500,000	150,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	9,650,000
Cuba	50,000		50,000	500,000	100,000	350,000	1,050,000
Dominican Republic	350,000	300,000	150,000	1,600,000	288,000	1,000,000	3,688,000
El Salvador	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	15,500,000
Guatemala	850,000	1,000,000	550,000	4,000,000	7,500,000	2,500,000	16,400,000
Guyana	500,000	400,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	250,000	2,050,000
Haiti	2,700,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	16,200,000
Honduras	900,000	1,000,000	750,000	5,500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	14,150,000
Jamaica	55,000	300,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	1,000,000	1,755,000
Mexico	3,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	2,500,000	3,500,000	17,500,000
Nicaragua	-	1,000,000	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	11,000,000
Panama	-	-	-	1,500,000	500,000	-	2,000,000
Trinidad and Tobago	250,000	250,000	150,000	300,000	400,000	150,000	1,500,000
United States of America	-	-	150,000	1,000,000	250,000	-	1,400,000
Total	13,700,000	15,850,000	8,250,000	31,050,000	38,660,000	30,550,000	138,060,000

SOUTH AMERICA

	Principle 1	Principle 2	Principle 3	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Total
Regional initiatives	300,000	550,000	390,000	440,000	870,000	480,000	3,030,000
Argentina	125,000	73,000	87,000	120,000	1,800,000	200,000	2,405,000
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	-	220,000	-	800,000	-	100,000	1,120,000
Brazil	150,000	150,000	-	250,000	1,500,000	500,000	2,550,000
Chile	311,000	180,000	120,000	740,000	105,000	150,000	1,606,000
Colombia	90,000	280,000	100,000	5,550,000	51,200,000	100,000	57,320,000
Ecuador	500,000	2,500,000	800,000	8,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	19,800,000
Paraguay	-	1,500,000	700,000	1,370,000	20,000	70,000	3,660,000
Peru	250,000	350,000	600,000	2,500,000	900,000	650,000	5,250,000
Uruguay	50,000	30,000	20,000	40,000	50,000	40,000	230,000
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	-	150,000	50,000	1,500,000	200,000	800,000	2,700,000
Total	1,776,000	5,983,000	2,867,000	21,310,000	61,645,000	6,090,000	99,671,000

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

	Principle 1	Principle 2	Principle 3	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Total
Regional initiatives	-	-	-	-	959,000	26,146,000	27,105,000
Afghanistan	-	-	-	15,750,000	30,830,000	22,517,000	69,097,000
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	7,524,000	7,524,000
Bangladesh	805,000	25,000	1,009,000	11,900,000	5,835,000	3,000,000	22,574,000
Cambodia	500,000	840,000	700,000	500,000	420,000	620,000	3,580,000
China	242,000	610,000	658,000	61,000	18,000	247,000	1,836,000
Fiji	-	70,000	-	350,000	-	393,000	813,000
India	61,000	-	-	35,000	-	201,000	297,000
Indonesia	4,250,000	3,900,000	2,100,000	10,800,000	11,050,000	7,900,000	40,000,000
Japan	20,000	25,000	-	150,000	400,000	150,000	745,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	104,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	1,740,000	1,700,000	4,044,000
Malaysia	41,000	126,000	70,000	30,000	-	2,603,000	2,870,000
Maldives	-	300,000	-	1,800,000	300,000	-	2,400,000
Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau	120,000	10,000	550,000	2,635,000	3,110,000	1,400,000	7,825,000
Mongolia	750,000	650,000	75,000	450,000	250,000	450,000	2,625,000
Myanmar	-	-	-	10,930,000	11,800,000	1,844,000	24,574,000
Nepal	-	400,000	90,000	1,620,000	5,060,000	240,000	7,410,000

	Principle 1	Principle 2	Principle 3	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Total
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	130,000	130,000
Pakistan	275,000	-	9,074,000	9,141,000	7,300,000	16,351,000	42,141,000
Philippines	570,000	560,000	1,030,000	2,170,000	45,500,000	5,170,000	55,000,000
Papua New Guinea	250,000	1,000,000		1,380,000	2,100,000	1,650,000	6,380,000
Republic of Korea	20,000	50,000	200,000	300,000	100,000	200,000	870,000
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	125,000	-	616,000	741,000
Sri Lanka	500,000	400,000	1,500,000	2,030,000	8,900,000	400,000	13,730,000
Thailand	3,114,000	350,000	1,000,000	14,536,000	1,500,000	4,500,000	25,000,000
Timor-Leste	40,000	100,000	-	392,000	1,000,000	-	1,532,000
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	800,000	1,000,000	1,800,000
Viet Nam	-	-	-	4,900,000	600,000	5,962,000	11,462,000
Total	11,662,000	9,516,000	18,156,000	92,285,000	139,572,000	113,014,000	384,205,000

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA

	Principle 1	Principle 2	Principle 3	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Total
Regional initiatives	200,000	-	500,000	9,879,000	1,500,000	400,000	12,479,000
Austria	256,000	564,000		178,000	479,000	2,268,000	3,745,000
Belgium	50,000	50,000	158,000	2,309,000	-	2,249,000	4,816,000
Bulgaria	58,000	29,000	-	436,000	1,308,000	4,340,000	6,171,000
Croatia	130,000	237,000	-	837,000	-	594,000	1,798,000
Cyprus	90,000	120,000	20,000	350,000	3,700,000	2,100,000	2,590,000
Czechia	45,000	27,000	77,000	154,000	460,000	536,000	1,299,000
Denmark	-	-	-	253,000	-	182,000	435,000
Estonia	-	-	-	202,000	-	93,000	295,000
Finland	-	87,000	60,000	1,539,000	-	2,265,000	3,951,000
France	-	-	-	100,000	8,244,000	16,000	8,360,000
Germany	255,000	195,000	-	94,000,000	-	7,300,000	101,750,000
Greece	-	118,000	471,000	45,354,000	102,353,000	10,588,000	158,884,000
Hungary	20,000	65,000	200,000	520,000	300,000	300,000	1,405,000
Iceland	-	-	-	68,000	-	214,000	282,000
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	1,520,000	1,520,000
Italy	-	-	-	1,265,000	-	2,927,000	4,192,000

	Principle 1	Principle 2	Principle 3	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Total
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	154,000	154,000
Lithuania	-	223,000	89,000	137,000	-	184,000	633,000
Luxembourg	-	-	20,000	122,000	-	125,000	267,000
Malta	-	17,000	-	615,000	487,000	-	1,119,000
Netherlands	-	59,000	2,430,000	644,000	293,000	3,747,000	7,173,000
Norway	-	-	50,000	1,575,000	-	2,350,000	3,975,000
Poland	400,000	100,000	200,000	477,000	-	500,000	1,677,000
Portugal	90,000	-	-	524,000	1,218,000	531,000	2,363,000
Romania	-	15,000	50,000	705,000	631,000	771,000	2,172,000
Slovakia	30,000	250,000	50,000	200,000	200,000	700,000	1,430,000
Slovenia	18,000	27,000	-	160,000	110,000	55,000	370,000
Spain	-	-	-	585,000	1,607,000	2,049,000	4,241,000
Sweden	-	-	-	4,305,000	-	5,485,000	9,790,000
Switzerland	-	-	-	5,070,000	1,500,000	47,000	6,617,000
United Kingdom	231,000	1,790,000	525,000	3,639,000	12,000,000	875,000	19,060,000
Total	1,783,000	3,973,000	4,900,000	176,202,000	132,690,000	55,465,000	375,013,000

SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

	Principle 1	Principle 2	Principle 3	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Total
Regional initiatives	4,800,000	570,000	1,100,000	21,015,000	4,700,000	-	32,185,000
Albania	850,000	1,700,000	200,000	500,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	6,250,000
Armenia	1,000,000	800,000	2,000,000	850,000	1,500,000	750,000	6,900,000
Azerbaijan	2,615,000	2,195,000	3,055,000	3,950,000	980,000	1,400,000	14,195,000
Belarus	1,500,000	350,000	300,000	100,000	-	900,000	3,150,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,480,000	450,000	230,000	6,300,000	3,476,000	295,000	13,231,000
Georgia	1,500,000	1,500,000	450,000	950,000	500,000	7,500,000	12,400,000
Kazakhstan	800,000	200,000	150,000	1,000,000	200,000	1,000,000	3,350,000
Kyrgyzstan	850,000	300,000	1,000,000	300,000	100,000	500,000	3,050,000
Montenegro	700,000	70,000	50,000	65,000	350,000	80,000	1,315,000
Republic of Moldova	793,000	558,000	65,000	78,000	-	1,745,000	3,239,000
Russian Federation	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	-	800,000	3,300,000
Serbia	2,000,000	300,000	100,000	1,100,000	-	3,500,000	7,000,000
Tajikistan	28,000	221,000	48,000	1,511,000	-	651,000	2,459,000
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	200,000	150,000	-	900,000	1,500,000	200,000	2,950,000
Turkey	365,000	2,057,000	5,098,000	414,000	56,425,000	36,205,000	100,564,000
Turkmenistan	187,000	-	-	10,000	-	35,000	232,000
Ukraine	10,400,000	200,000	40,000	4,740,000	5,315,000	2,440,000	23,135,000
Uzbekistan	500,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	2,500,000	8,100,000
Kosovo*	40,000	15,000	150,000	3,134,000	10,000	150,000	3,499,000
Total	32,108,000	15,636,000	15,536,000	48,417,000	76,156,000	62,651,000	250,504,000

* References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

	Principle 1	Principle 2	Principle 3	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Total
Regional initiatives	-	3,695,000	495,000	11,384,000	17,433,000	17,101,000	50,108,000
Algeria	700,000	875,000	100,000	300,000	-	2,000,000	3,975,000
Bahrain	-	60,000	-	1,100,000	-	60,000	1,220,000
Egypt	3,835,000	2,696,000	2,667,000	1,759,000	-	3,011,000	13,968,000
Iraq	6,700,000	2,166,000	400,000	16,977,000	66,881,000	7,003,000	100,127,000
Jordan	-	736,000	-	5,421,000	24,093,000	18,595,000	48,845,000
Kuwait	-	40,000	-	1,100,000	-	-	1,140,000
Lebanon	5,460,000	2,600,000	5,567,000	8,550,000	4,000,000	28,000,000	54,177,000
Libya	2,000,000	25,000,000	2,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	30,000,000	79,000,000
Morocco	1,050,000	1,050,000	800,000	2,650,000	450,000	5,050,000	11,050,000
Sudan	4,100,000	6,100,000	4,900,000	21,600,000	25,000,000	19,300,000	81,000,000
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-	-	104,890,000	-	104,890,000
Tunisia	302,000	646,000	564,000	2,585,000	70,000	929,000	5,096,000
Yemen	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	77,000,000	86,000,000	20,000,000	195,000,000
Total	29,147,000	50,664,000	19,493,000	165,426,000	333,817,000	151,049,000	749,596,000

PRINCIPLE 1:
ADHERING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND FULFILLING MIGRANTS' RIGHTS

PRINCIPLE 1: ADHERING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND FULFILLING MIGRANTS' RIGHTS

As per the first principle of the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), sound migration governance requires adherence to international standards and the fulfilment of migrants' rights.

While many migrants willingly choose to leave their home countries, a growing number is forced to leave due to reasons as varied as poverty, conflict, climate change and lack of housing, health care or education. Without proper migration governance in place, migrants find themselves at an increased risk of human rights violations, whether along their transit route or upon arrival in their countries of destination. Individuals who migrate irregularly are even more exposed to such violations and find themselves vulnerable to exploitation and discrimination.

IOM implements a variety of activities to support Member States in upholding the fundamental rights of all migrants. IOM centres policy dialogue around international law, and this process is further reinforced by numerous capacity-building initiatives aimed at developing good practices to uphold international standards.

IOM fosters a rights-based approach (RBA) to programming and policies to garner a broader understanding and inclusion of migrants' rights to ensure that the human rights of all migrants are upheld and respected. A successful RBA places the migrant at the forefront of policies, programming and governance by integrating rights, norms and standards derived from international law. IOM's journey towards the Global Compact for Migration is anchored in the Organization's commitment to foster an environment conducive to the rights of migrants. In 2018, IOM is pleased to have concluded the intergovernmental negotiations on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and lead to the adoption of the first intergovernmental agreement seeking to improve migration governance and address the challenges associated with migration.

Left side photo: Venezuelans working for Brazil's Displacement Tracking Matrix team at the border collect data from the people crossing. © IOM 2018/Amanda NERO

International migration law

IOM plays a key role in advising States, as well as building the capacity of the various actors involved in migration governance to act in adherence to international standards and promote the rights of migrants in the development and implementation of migration policies.

To fulfil its role with regards to Principle 1 of the MiGOF, IOM has been actively strengthening the internal understanding and integration of an RBA to the different work areas of the Organization. In addition, the Organization has also worked on advocacy research, tools and capacity-building initiatives aimed at helping States and other relevant stakeholders to ensure the integration of international standards in their migration policies, strategies and relevant legislation.

Rights-based approach to migration policy

In 2017, IOM started developing an *Information Note on an RBA to Migration Policies*. Compliance with international standards is critical to good migration governance and can help maximize the benefits of migration. The Information Note aims at providing guidance to governments and policymakers on how to ensure that migration policies are designed towards the effective implementation of international standards, notably with regards to the rights of migrants. The Information Note also outlines the measures that can contribute to the integration of an RBA into States' legal and institutional frameworks, as well as sectoral policies in the area of migration.

Considering the renewed interest by governments in receiving advice on the development or amendment of their migration policies, particularly following the adoption of the Global Compact for Migration, the Information Note aims to provide guidance to governments and policymakers on effective implementation that ensures the rights of migrants will be expanded and transformed into a more in-depth publication. The document will guide States through the policy development process, with a specific focus on ensuring that international standards and migrants rights are fully factored in and that the policy is geared for effective implementation while also reflecting the commitments that States have adopted in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. The publication will also be accompanied by training modules that will be used to train government officials and other relevant stakeholders on implementing an RBA to policy in their national context.

Rights-based approach to programming and human rights monitoring system

RBA is a conceptual framework and methodological tool for developing policies and practices that integrate the rights, norms and standards derived from international law. This means, in practice, that RBA is a conscious and systematic integration of rights and human rights principles into all stages of programming throughout the project cycle. An RBA to migration programming aims to empower rights-holders or strengthen the capacity of duty-bearers in their obligations to protect the rights of rights-holders. Although there is no standard universal understanding of how to apply RBA to projects, it generally consists of attributes including the following:

• Identifying the rights-holders and their entitlements and the duty-bearers who respect, protect and fulfil the rights of rights-holders;

• Assessing and identifying the extent to which rights are being respected, protected and fulfilled;

• Strengthening the capacity of rights-holders to make their rights claims or fulfil their human rights, and duty-bearers to meet their obligations; and

• Ensuring that human rights principles and standards from international law guide the programming and are integrated into the project's process.

Following the completion of a manual in 2016 on *Rights-based Approach to Programming*, and the launch of trainings in 2017, IOM will continue to roll out the approach in 2019 and encourage RBA to programming by identifying the international legal standards at play in projects and incorporating rights principles into the actual programming process.

To strengthen adherence to international standards in the Organization's activities, in 2019, IOM will establish an internal mechanism for monitoring and assessment of situations that may have a negative impact on beneficiaries' rights under international law. The internal mechanism will serve on an ad hoc basis and provide monitoring and recommendations when issues with respect to human rights arise related to the Organization's projects and programmes.

Additionally, IOM aims to disseminate a sound understanding of States' obligations and migrants' rights under the relevant international legal framework. Such framework is the result of decades of negotiation by the international community of a system in which individuals can live safely, including when they are in

countries of which they are not nationals, and States can cooperate effectively by abiding by rules that they have jointly created. While there is no lack of legal protection for migrants, IOM notes the acute lack of implementation of the legal protection frameworks for individuals who migrate irregularly or find themselves in precarious situations along their migration route or at destination.

IN FOCUS

"Fulfilling migrants' rights is paramount to IOM interventions" and "right to health" are no exceptions as enshrined in numerous international agreements, covenants and actions plans, including the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. Mainstreaming the migration health agenda in the public health approaches of countries in the South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (SEEECA) region to institutionalize migrant-sensitive health systems remain challenging; however, investing in key national programmes provides the opportunity for engagement. IOM, together with 13 other UN agencies, developed and signed a UN Common Position Paper to end HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and viral hepatitis in the European region in 2018. All 13 signatories, within their respective mandates, are called upon to reinvigorate inclusive efforts to end the HIV, TB and viral hepatitis epidemics in the European region, as well as work with governments to ensure increased accountability of the UN and also of governments to achieve this goal.

Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

The aim of the Global Compact for Migration is to strengthen inter-State cooperation and fill the gap in implementation by building on existing legal frameworks and facilitating the exchange of good practices. IOM will play a key role in supporting States in the implementation phase of the Global Compact for Migration, which will also take into consideration commitments adopted by States in the 2030 Agenda. To strengthen and further develop its supporting role considering these recent developments, IOM will work on the following areas:

Commentary of the Global Compact for Migration

The adoption of the Global Compact for Migration marks a historical moment in inter-State multilateral relations on migration. Yet, the adoption of the Global Compact for Migration should not be viewed as a concluding step, but rather as the beginning of a

Aisha, a recently arrived 20-year-old Rohingya* refugee, gave birth to her first child in the IOM Health Clinic in Leda on 14 November. The yet-to-be-named baby girl lay sleeping as her mother told their story.

Aisha was six months pregnant when her village was attacked, and she and her family were forced to flee. They ran to the river and crossed it to eventually reach Bangladesh. "I only had the clothes I was wearing", said Aisha. She remembers the pain of escaping when heavily pregnant and the need for frequent rest stops.

Her husband, who was with her when they arrived in Bangladesh, has yet to see their baby daughter. He is currently receiving treatment at a Cox's Bazar hospital supported by IOM, for gunshot wounds he sustained fleeing Myanmar.

Aisha, a new mother, sits with her baby in IOM's Leda Clinic in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. © IOM 2018/Olivia HEADON

* Note that the term *Rohingya* as used to describe the Muslim peoples of Rakhine State, Myanmar, is not accepted by the Government of the Union of Myanmar, which in June 2016 issued an order directing State-owned media to use the term "Muslim community in Rakhine State".

new phase during which effective implementation mechanisms will be conceived and implemented. The implementation of the Global Compact for Migration will also require a closer reading and understanding of the implications of the commitments adopted by States. To help this process, IOM intends to partner with prominent academic institutions to develop a commentary of the Global Compact for Migration aimed at clarifying its content while also taking into consideration pre-existing international norms and relevant jurisprudence.

Comparative analysis of legislation and identification of good practices

This initiative responds to the growing request for assistance from States seeking to identify good practices in legislation relating to migration that can be replicated, or improved upon, within their own legislative systems. Taking the Global Compact for Migration as a starting point to identify the priority components, IOM will conduct a comparative analysis of different national legislations on migration, including border management, residency and nationality, access of non-nationals to health and social security, labour codes and their application to non-nationals, refugees, asylum seekers and their temporary protection, as well as environmental migrants at the regional level. The analysis will be conducted by identifying States that will be taken as a model in each region of the world. The findings relevant to each region will be compiled in a short booklet.

IN FOCUS

IOM, in the Central and North American and the Caribbean region, will focus on the promotion of the ratification and full application of the nine core human rights instruments and the Inter-American regional human rights instruments. Additionally, IOM will prioritize the promotion of the right to access to justice, the right to a nationality and the right to identity that migrants routinely face violations on.

IOM will provide support to the governments of the Central and North American and the Caribbean region to update their migration-related legislation in order to facilitate channels for regular migration, as well as prevent and effectively combat migrant smuggling and human trafficking, while providing protection to the victims of such crimes. Besides, IOM will work towards concluding bilateral and multilateral cooperation memorandums of understanding (MOUs) to counter human trafficking, such as the MoU that IOM is currently promoting among the governments of Belize, Antigua and Barbuda, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

Advanced training on international migration law

IOM organizes three annual trainings, in Geneva for representatives of Permanent Missions to international organizations, and in San Remo for government officials, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the academia and other stakeholders.

The course aims to offer participants the possibility to acquire a thorough knowledge on some of the key and most challenging topics related to international migration law, as well as enhance their knowledge in defining migration policies compliant with international standards. The different subjects will be addressed in a detailed and comprehensive manner to further build the capacity of the participants to apply international migration law standards into their legislation and policies.

During these trainings, participants have repeatedly expressed their wish for a second-level course that would provide them with the opportunity to go more in-depth on certain legal topics related to international migration law. The target group of this second-level course will be government officials, NGOs' representatives, lawyers, prosecutors, judges and members of the academia who have been trained in law. In addition, representatives of national human rights institutions will also be invited to attend the training. Participants

Almost a year after the historic city of Marawi in Mindanao, Philippines was attacked by extremists, tens of thousands of displaced Filipinos remain homeless. A senior IOM delegation visited Marawi city on 21 and 22 April to listen to the needs of the displaced people at a forum with local government and civil society partners.
© IOM 2018/Leonard DOYLE

will include those who have already attended the first-level course, as well as those who demonstrate a sound knowledge of international migration law, human rights law or international law.

Training for journalists and government spokespersons

In some regions of the world, xenophobic and anti-migrant discourses are on the rise. By reporting in a correct and ethical manner on migration and its impact on current societies, the media informs and educates the public and thus contributes to holding the State authorities accountable. Journalists can also help to confront and counter negative attitudes and behaviour towards migrants by raising awareness on risks or situations of human rights violations faced by migrants and advocating for them to stop.

Therefore, IOM aims to run a training targeting journalists and governments' spokespersons to improve reporting on migrants and migration from a human rights-based approach.

Advancing the International Recruitment Integrity System

The international mobility of workers often involves labour recruiters who play an important role in matching job seekers with employment opportunities abroad. When labour recruiters operate transparently and ethically, they minimize skills mismatches and facilitate affordable and safe labour mobility. However, unethical recruitment practices expose migrant workers to poor working conditions, abuse and exploitation and, in extreme cases, forced labour and human trafficking.

In 2019, IOM will further work on the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS), a social compliance scheme that is designed to promote ethical international recruitment. IRIS works by defining and setting a benchmark for ethical recruitment (the IRIS Standard), and establishing a voluntary certification system for labour recruiters. The goal of IRIS is to transform the international recruitment industry to make it fairer for all involved, particularly migrant workers. This includes shifting the cost of recruitment from the worker to the employer, promoting greater transparency within the recruitment process and ensuring the rights of migrant workers are protected. While rolling out IRIS along specific supply chains and labour migration corridors, IOM continues to engage with governments, the private sector and other partners across the world to collect additional practical knowledge that will help build

a robust certification system, identify and build capacity of labour recruiters committed to ethical recruitment and assist employers with recruitment due diligence in their supply chains.

In the field of labour and human mobility facilitation, IOM will prioritize the provision of support in policy and legislation development in line with best practices and international standards. In particular, an analysis of good practices as well as lessons learned will be made available in the area of bilateral labour migration agreements. Governments, regional economic communities and the African Union, in partnership with stakeholders on the international level, will be provided with further support and capacity-building systems to manage labour migration at the regional and continental levels.

This work is directly linked to Sustainable Development Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all); 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 the 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, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment); and 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).

Migrants' rights in humanitarian settings

To further strengthen its approach to crisis response within the principles and standards of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, IOM will continue to develop policy and guidance while remaining conscious of the specific nature of the Organization's mandate and operations.

In 2019, IOM will continue to strengthen principled humanitarian action to effectively access and respond to people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection in emergencies and protracted crises. Guided by the Organization's institutional humanitarian policy, the *Principles for Humanitarian Action*, IOM will invest in operational policy development and capacity strengthening with a focus on hard-to-reach and high-risk settings, including areas where IOM works through remote management. Operational guidance will include strengthened risk management,

due diligence and accountability mechanisms. To further advance policy integration and coherence, efforts will be undertaken to develop a shared understanding of opportunities, gaps and barriers in the humanitarian, development and peace nexus, with a view to safeguarding principled humanitarian action. Throughout 2019, IOM will continue to promote principled humanitarian action through its active engagement in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) at the various levels.

IN FOCUS

In line with IOM's IRIS global guidelines, IOM in the Western and Central Africa region puts emphasis on ethical recruitment within the context of regional and extraregional labour migration to specifically target abusive practices by unscrupulous intermediaries using job seekers for exploitation. Most countries in the West African region do not have public recruitment systems, whereby specialized agencies within the Ministries of Labour are responsible for the selection and recruitment of workers for international work opportunities. When such public recruitment systems do exist, they are in their infancy stage and do not necessarily ensure full protection of the migrant workers. Among other efforts by IOM's Western and Central Africa Regional Office to strengthen the public recruitment system in the region and build upon the Africa Labour Migration Symposium organized by IOM in Nairobi in July 2018, IOM – with selected countries in the region – will be exploring the possibility of conducting pre-departure trainings for migrant workers.

Similarly, in the Central and North America and the Caribbean region, IOM will work to strengthen the prevention of abusive and illegal recruitment of migrants in their countries of origin, as well as prevent forced labour and child labour of migrants in countries of destination, particularly in the agricultural and domestic service sector. To this end, IOM will continue supporting binational coordination on labour migration management, as has been the case with the work aimed to promote regular and safe migration for migrant workers migrating from the Dominican Republic and Haiti, as well as from Guatemala to Mexico.

Inter-Agency Standing Committee Protection Policy

IOM continues to invest in new global programme priorities in order to maintain the Organization's adaptability, agility and flexibility in rapidly shifting operational contexts, through establishing reference groups on cash-based programming, supply chain management, accountability to affected populations (AAP), protection mainstreaming, protection against sexual exploitation

and abuse, and prevention and mitigation of gender-based violence (GBV) in emergencies. The upcoming priorities for these areas include spearheading guidance materials and policy frameworks that are closely aligned with the Grand Bargain's respective work streams. The Organization is also strengthening its adherence to protection standards and their operationalization across its wide range of operations to practically integrate humanitarian protection principles into IOM activities in the context of the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF).

As part of its commitments on protection, in line with IASC Policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action, and building upon existing internal guidance notes and policies, IOM will strengthen its institutional adherence to protection standards and their operationalization across its wide range of operations. The Organization will prioritize the development of technical guidance, policies, assessment tools and the dissemination of good practices especially working in detention centres, on civil documentation and prevention of statelessness, on protection standard interventions in natural disasters, complementary pathways to resettlement, and community-based protection approaches. This to ensure that IOM fulfils its global commitments through a principled approach and according to international standards.

As part of its wider commitments on protection, IOM is developing an institutional Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Risk Mitigation Framework for its crisis and post-crisis operations, in line with IOM's commitments to the global Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies, and in accordance with the IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action. This initiative will draw from the progress already made through IOM's ongoing efforts to improve GBV prevention and risk mitigation in camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and shelter and settlements operations.

To ensure a more systematic, coherent and integrated approach to GBV in crisis, IOM initiated the development of an Institutional Framework on GBV in Crises (GBViC Framework) in 2017, with a planned launch of the Framework in Fall 2018. The development of the Framework represents a major step to support the institutionalization of strategies to address GBV in emergencies in IOM's response worldwide. Internal consultations have prioritized ensuring more concrete guidance on how to practically use and implement the Framework, and in 2019, IOM plans to develop the GBViC toolkit as an essential element to support the implementation strategy and allow IOM staff to operationalize the Framework.

In 2019, IOM will also continue the development of inter-agency camp management standards based on governance, participation and the reduction of GBV risks, working with a Camp Management Standards Working Group within the CCCM Cluster.

In addition, IOM will continue its efforts to institutionalize AAP. Throughout 2019, IOM will further strengthen its institutional capacity to carry out comprehensive and principled crisis response operations, address immediate needs of affected populations of concern to the Organization, and further promote community empowerment, build resilience and contribute towards longer-term recovery. Furthermore, IOM will continue to engage within the IASC Task Team on Accountability to Affected Populations to improve existing approaches and methodologies.

Migrant assistance

IOM provides technical assistance to States to develop their capacity to protect and assist migrants in need, in line with their obligations under international law, such as international human rights law, international labour law, transnational criminal law and refugee law. IOM activities aim to help States fulfil migrants' rights, while empowering rights-holders, such as trafficked persons, smuggled migrants with protection needs, (rejected) asylum seekers, migrants in irregular situations, stranded migrants, unaccompanied and separated migrant children, and migrants subjected to violence, exploitation or abuse to realize their rights.

Key operational frameworks developed by IOM, such as the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Framework and the Determinants of Migrant Vulnerability Framework, can be utilized by Member States to support their migration governance objectives.

Representatives of 21 Member States of the two Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs) of the Americas, the South American Conference on Migration and the Regional Conference on Migration, gather on 8 and 9 May 2018 in Montevideo, Uruguay. © IOM 2018

IOM Facility for Consular Assistance under the European Union–IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration

Around 60 per cent of migrants in the Niger and the majority of those seeking IOM assistance to return home from Libya do not have valid travel or identity documents. Effective provision of consular assistance is essential to ensure prompt and dignified return of stranded migrants, particularly for those in vulnerable conditions. IOM's support to facilitate and coordinate consular missions therefore contributes to fulfilling migrants' rights.

The regional Facility for Consular Assistance (FCA), established under the European Union–IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in West and Central Africa, supports consular missions of the relevant government authorities to Libya and the Niger. The consular missions require significant coordination efforts from IOM, liaising with local authorities, embassies and detention centres in Libya. Yet, the longer the documents get delayed, the longer the migrants are detained or stranded and faced with greater risks. The consular visits help the government representatives to identify such needs, as well as the means to facilitate travel documents issuance for their nationals preparing voluntary returns.

In the first half of 2018, two consular missions were conducted to Libya (the delegations of Ghana and the Gambia) and one to the Niger (the Guinean delegation). Government delegations included representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior and Immigration Services or Police, as per respective national law. At least five additional missions to both countries are to take place over the rest of the year. It is expected that similar number of missions would be assisted in 2019, continuing the efforts to strengthen the government capacities and in turn, contributing to fulfil migrants' rights. The consular visits help governments understand the gravity of the situation on the ground and have led them to consider deployment/appointment of consular or liaison officers to the transit countries.

Guinean migrants return home in Conakry, Guinea, through a special flight chartered by IOM Libya.
© IOM 2017/Lucas CHANDELLIER

IN FOCUS

In 2019, IOM's Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) in Cairo will continue reinforcing migration-inclusive RBAs in its programming and strategies for providing technical support and capacity-building to governments and relevant regional actors. IOM will prioritize any request by members of the League of Arab States (LAS) to provide technical support in reviewing/revising migration-related policies and legislations, in accordance with international standards and in line with the IOM's MiGOF and MENA regional strategy. Specifically, the Regional Office in Cairo will continue to collaborate with LAS in strengthening the capacities and policy dialogue among LAS member States with a special focus on promoting MiGOF in line with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, notably with Target 10.7.2. IOM's Regional Office in Cairo will continue its advocacy to ensure international standards and RBAs are mainstreamed in migration governance related regional policy dialogues and cooperation processes, such as the European Union–Horn of Africa Migration Routes Initiative (Khartoum Process), the African Union–Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants, the Rabat Process and relevant RCPs on migration. Throughout the MENA region, IOM will continue to prioritize supporting governments in upholding protection principles in humanitarian response in line with international protocols and conventions, such as the Palermo Protocol on human trafficking and smuggling and the Principles of Humanitarian Action. Gender mainstreaming will remain a priority in all IOM programming across the region.

Following the adoption of the Global Compact for Migration in late 2018 in Morocco, IOM's Regional Office in MENA will work to strengthen its central role within the UN Migration Network, working with Member States in MENA in the planning and roll-out of the Global Compact for Migration. Priorities will include capacity-building and sensitization of key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders at regional and national levels, in close collaboration and coordination with LAS.

IOM is also a member of the Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region. As co-chair of the working group, IOM will work closely work with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Africa to produce the 2019 Situation Report on International Migration in the Arab Region, which will be expected to inform migration governance-related policy dialogue.

Protection mainstreaming within resettlement and movement operations

Through its resettlement and movement operations, IOM remains committed to fulfilling migrants' rights and assisting the most vulnerable populations through information provision, establishing effective processes for participation and feedback, and ensuring that programme design and management are responsive to beneficiaries.

Throughout 2019, IOM will continue to promote and adhere to international standards by implementing resettlement activities that are fully in line with the AAP and the Protection Mainstreaming for Resettlement Framework, which are active commitments of the Organization. Through such frameworks, IOM is held accountable, takes account of the view of beneficiaries and gives account through transparency and information-sharing. From this perspective, protection and accountability are not mutually exclusive and can often complement each other.

IOM staff member accompanies a migrant family in Turkey to the airport on their way home. The AVRR programme assists migrants who would like to return to their country of origin but lack the means to do so. © IOM 2016/ Abby DWOMMOH

PRINCIPLE 2:
USING EVIDENCE AND WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACHES

PRINCIPLE 2: USING EVIDENCE AND WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACHES

The elaboration and implementation of sound migration policies is essential to protect the rights of all migrants. These policies should always rely on accurate, comprehensive and up-to-date data. Through research in the fields of cross-border movements, internal displacement, diaspora and seasonal trends in migration, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) consistently seeks to generate evidence and data to support the elaboration of policies that harness the benefits of migration for migrants and governments alike.

IOM implements several initiatives that are aimed at improving the different dimensions of migration management, with its own use of collection, analysis and dissemination of migration data including the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and its flagship publication, *World Migration Report*, as well as other research initiatives.

The Global Compact for Migration recognizes that migration is a multidimensional reality that cannot be addressed by one government policy sector alone. To develop and implement effective migration policies and practices, a whole-of-government approach is needed to ensure horizontal and vertical policy coherence across all sectors and levels of government.

A cohesive approach to migration policy development and management is still missing in many countries, as the migration portfolio is often divided among several ministries and agencies, and the coordination mechanisms to bring them together are not always in place or operational. Effective coordination is becoming increasingly difficult as new national structures focused on specific migration-related issues, such as ministries or agencies of diaspora, start emerging. As migration is a cross-cutting issue with relevance to many policy domains, it is also increasingly entering the portfolio of such non-line structures as ministries of labour, health, education, social welfare, environment and emergencies. Parliaments and courts are similarly becoming more active in framing policy decisions and developing practical mechanisms for addressing specific challenges. To promote a whole-of-government approach to migration governance, IOM will continue to facilitate inter-State cooperation and experience sharing, including at the regional level, on effective international practices to enhance the coherence of government approaches to migration.

Left side photo:
A Venezuelan family receives information prior to departure from the city of Boa Vista to Manaus, Brazil. © IOM Buenos Aires 2018/Juliana QUINTEROS

Migration policy research

Migration policies should be based on evidence and robust analysis, which is why IOM supports the development of effective and sustainable policies by conducting applied research and serving as a primary reference point on migration through its various migration research and analysis publications.

In 2019, IOM will publish the tenth *World Migration Report* (WMR), the Organization's flagship publication designed to provide clear and accessible migration data, research and analysis that are relevant to policy deliberations, as well as academic and applied research. Building on the revised WMR series structure as first seen in WMR 2018, the *World Migration Report 2020* will provide key data and information on migration, as well as balanced and evidence-based analysis of complex and emerging migration issues. The report will feature salient topics, such as children and migration, migration governance, migrant integration, migration and health, migrants in crises, among others.

Figure 1: **The revision of the WMR series has helped expand readership and sustain a high download rate in the seven months since WMR 2018 was launched by the Director General.**
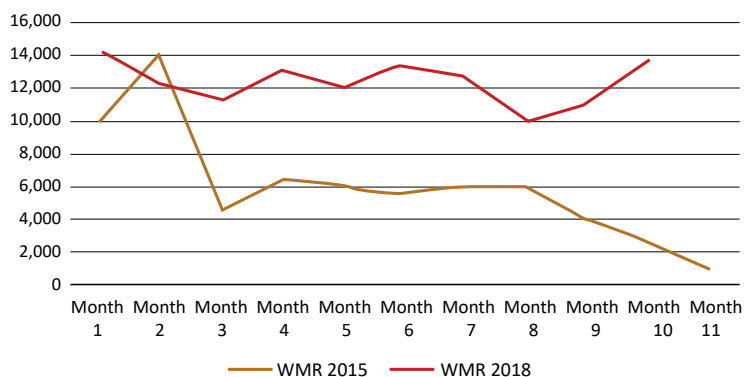
Note: This data is for downloads of the English version only. Translations of the *WMR 2018* in Arabic, Chinese, French and Spanish have recently been completed.

The second volume of *Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A global review of the emerging evidence base* was published and launched in 2018. IOM aims to further disseminate the report in the coming year to enhance knowledge of irregular migration and migrant smuggling, an area that continues to be poorly understood. The two volumes provide a unique review of the data that is being collected and what can be done to further build the evidence base on migrant smuggling globally.

The *Migration Research Series* focuses on policy-oriented and empirical research and analysis from various disciplines with the aim to contribute to a better understanding of the multidimensional aspects of migration and inform migration policies at the national, regional and international levels. In 2019, IOM will continue publishing relevant papers as part of the series for dissemination among policymakers, as well as practitioners, scholars, researchers and students interested in issues related to migration.

Over 2019, IOM will continue working closely with members of the Migration Research Leaders' Syndicate, an initiative launched by the Organization to support the Global Compact for Migration. The Syndicate brings together 36 of the world's leading academic and applied migration researchers from various disciplines to join in sharing their expertise and knowledge to support the Global Compact for Migration process. Syndicate members have contributed technical papers on some of the most complex and pressing issues in international migration today and will continue to be key advisers during the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration throughout 2019.

Launch of the Arabic version of the *World Migration Report 2018* in Cairo, Egypt.
© IOM 2018

Global Migration Data Analysis Centre

Global Migration Data Portal

Until quite recently, one of the most apparent shortfalls in the current migration data space is the absence of a comprehensive one-stop-shop for migration information and data – both in the form of a guidance tool on migration data sources, including their strengths and weaknesses, and particularly of a platform to access statistics and timely analyses. IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) operates the Migration Data Portal in order to fill this gap by providing easy access to and guidance on existing migration statistics from a wide range of providers. The Portal began as a pilot project in 2016 and has advanced to its third development phase, which will continue until mid-2019.

Currently, the Portal contains five main sections: (a) an interactive world map visualizing global migration indicators from a variety of sources; (b) thematic pages, which provide background information about key migration topics; (c) a capacity-building section, listing relevant tools on migration data collection and analysis; (d) an overview of migration data topics related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Global Compact for Migration; and (e) a blog and video section, where experts discuss key migration themes and trends.

In the third phase of the project, two new sections will be added on respectively – regional and national migration profiles – and existing sections will be updated and expanded, including with translation of key content to Spanish, French and German. These developments will make the Portal accessible to a wider audience, and in turn improve its usefulness as a tool to understand migration facts and guide policymaking.

Figure 2: Interactive world map from the Migration Portal showing migration statistics for easy access to data. The Migration Portal is user-friendly and easy to access. Screenshot taken on 27 Sept 2018.

Missing Migrants Project

Since 2014, the Missing Migrants Project (MMP) has been tracking incidents involving migrants who have died or gone missing in the process of migration towards an international destination. Data on migrant deaths are extremely scattered and difficult to access; IOM partners with government and non-governmental entities to collect data and draws on media and other available sources of information to create the most current and comprehensive global database. MMP has developed into an important source of latest information for governments, media, researchers and the general public. Today, the project hosts the only existing database on migrant fatalities globally and has become a key reference for information on missing migrants. Data on migrant deaths and disappearances can help to inform SDG indicator 10.7.2, which calls for the facilitation of safe migration.

Figure 3: Missing Migrants Project tracks incidents involving migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, who have died or gone missing in the process of migration towards an international destination. Screenshot taken on 27 September 2018.

To address the lack of data in regions identified by IOM staff and experts contributing to IOM's *Fatal Journeys* reports, MMP will hire regional monitors to be stationed in each of IOM's regional offices to expand and improve on existing data sources and strengthen partnerships with relevant State and humanitarian agencies for enhancement of MMP data and contribution to a global report.

Further, MMP aims to address the severe lack of data on missing migrants in Latin America, where thousands of migrant disappearances are estimated to occur every year. MMP plans to implement a pilot study to collect administrative data on migrant deaths in Latin America. This pilot study will serve as a template for future collection of administrative data in other regions.

Figure 4: Number of fatalities recorded on the Missing Migrants Project as of 28 September 2018.
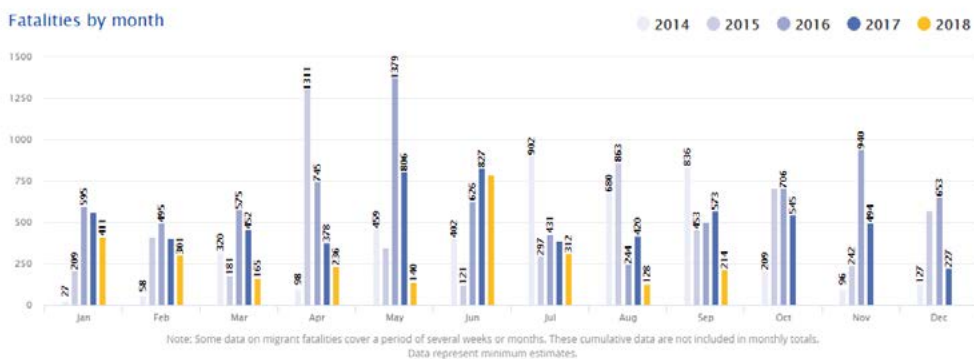
Source: Missing Migrants Project.

Figure 5: Recorded migrant deaths by region as of 28 September 2018
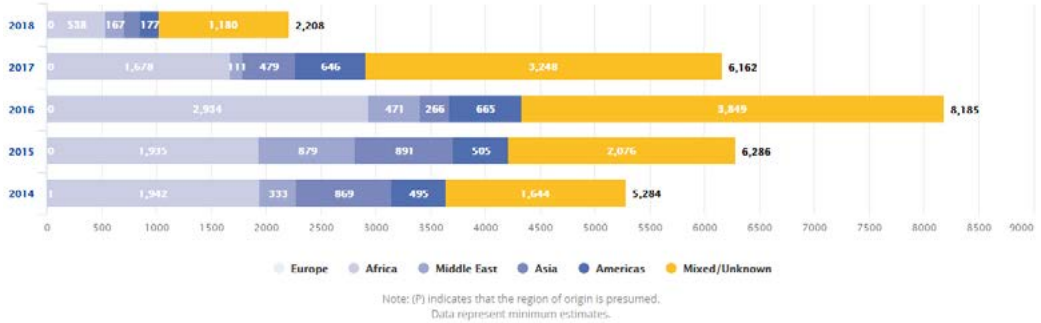
Source: Missing Migrants Project.

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In 2019, IOM in East Africa and the Horn of Africa, through the Regional Data Hub, will continue strengthening IOM's Mixed Migration data collection and management, to better inform migration movement analysis and overall understanding of human mobility across the region. This initiative builds on IOM's extensive experience in the collection and management of mixed migration data in the region to deepen data analysis and mining, increase research efforts and expand outreach and targeted stakeholder engagement, in order to influence regional policy development and the humane and orderly management of migration. The initiative will be guided by three main objectives: (a) improve the quality and availability of data on mixed migration collected at country level; (b) strengthen regional and subregional analysis of data on mixed migration to investigate movement trends, needs and risks along different migration routes; and (c) enhance the outreach and sharing of information on mixed migration flows in East Africa and the Horn of Africa with relevant stakeholders, including regional, national and international counterparts to promote further understanding and coordination on migration issues.

Data on capacity-building and analysis on children on the move

Gaps in data on refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and internally displaced populations make it difficult to understand patterns of child migration globally and develop policies to support migrant children. IOM and UNICEF have jointly proposed two projects aimed at improving data and providing better evidence to protect children on the move.

To address the lack of data on children on the move, a pilot study will identify best practices for collecting administrative data on migrant children. By analysing structures and methods for data collection, data processing and data sharing at the national level in a number of countries, the project will gather information about local experiences, challenges and best practices. This will help UNICEF and IOM better support States to create evidence-based policies to support migrant children.

IOM's Missing Migrants Project and UNICEF will work together to fill gaps in knowledge on the risks children face during migration. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for States to promote safe, orderly and regular migration, and to end preventable deaths of children and newborns. However, to date, there is no clear understanding of where data on child migrant fatalities exists, nor the best approaches to identify children who have died during migration. The proposed project will map key agencies and experts collecting information on child migrant fatalities and producing research, in order to identify effective interventions.

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Timely, reliable, disaggregated data and contextual information related to populations on the move across the Central Mediterranean route is imperative to a well-informed, well-managed, humane and collective response. To support States in meeting these obligations, there are calls for stronger and more comprehensive data, analysis and actionable information to ensure that vulnerable groups, including migrants, are not "left behind". IOM has proposed activities in West and Central Africa, as well as in Middle East and North Africa to address gaps in route-based understanding of migration flows through the following: (a) link capacities at country, regional and cross-regional levels to undertake targeted data collection and analysis; (b) conduct topical and in-depth research on migration trends, and on migrant characteristics and vulnerabilities; (c) ensure regular dissemination of information products with actionable content for operational actors and policymakers; (d) prepare background for future trend forecasting to promote proactive responses; and (e) enhance cooperation and exchange of information across the route. IOM is currently mapping information gaps on migration flows and migrant characteristics across the entire route, with a core focus on the Central Mediterranean route and targeted coverage of countries along the eastern and western routes to inform the geographic scope and nature of future data collection activities.

Sustainable Development Goals data training

IOM will design trainings and guidance materials tailored to national needs, building on GMDAC's previous capacity-building work with National Statistical Offices, as well as the migration data guidelines created for the Economic Community of West African States region and a forthcoming operational guide on the SDGs. The SDG data trainings will provide National Statistical Offices with the tools and knowledge necessary to monitor progress towards, and report on, migration-related SDG targets at both the national and international levels. The trainings will help National Statistical Offices increase the availability of minimum core data disaggregated by migratory status, as required by SDG Target 17.18 (By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, 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), and take steps to improve migration data capacity in relation to the 2030 Agenda. Though the trainings could be carried out in many countries, IOM has identified the Middle East and North Africa as regions in which capacity-building would be particularly effective. The region's diverse mobility dynamics present key opportunities to monitor evolving migration and development topics using the 2030 Agenda and further, some Member States in the region have already expressed an interest in improving national SDG monitoring.

Migrants rescued at sea by the Turkish Coast Guard are being helped from a life vessel by IOM staff and offered humanitarian assistance in Turkey. © IOM 2018/ Bekir ERDINC

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IOM in the South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (SEECA) region is pioneering the use of big data in diaspora mapping. More specifically, in Central Asia, IOM is looking to develop pilot initiatives using behavioural economics to enhance the use of migrant remittances for sustainable development. In the South Caucasus, IOM is experimenting with using big data and onomastic analysis in diaspora communities. Information collected through big data on diaspora communities, their locations, main interests and socioeconomic characteristics will inform targeted outreach thereto, in turn proposing focused engagement with their countries of origin accordingly. In addition to remote engagement of diaspora communities, identifying business angel investors, and investors in business growth and development back home, this IOM initiative will also explore the identification of professionals willing to return home and utilize their skills and expertise in the countries of origin. Diaspora mapping and engagement contributes to objectives 1 and 19 of the Global Compact for Migration.

Furthermore, IOM continues to roll out and apply DTM in the SEECA region, a modular information system designed to provide critical information to decision makers and responders during crises and contribute to a better understanding of population flows through tracking and monitoring displacement and population mobility. With active operations ongoing in crises setting (Ukraine and Turkey), as well as in the context of the mixed migration flows to Europe through the Mediterranean route towards the European Union, DTM is increasingly approached by governments in the region to apply its methodology in non-crisis and preparedness contexts, including to monitor and track population mobility regionally and build capacities of national governments in the collection of data related to different categories of mobile population. DTM activities are in support of IOM's overall commitment and efforts undertaken to improve its capacities for collection and processing of migration-related data and position IOM as reference point for migration. More information about DTM activities and information products can be found on the regional Flows to Europe Geoportal and the Global DTM website.

Evidence on migrants' vulnerabilities and assistance

Through data collection, analysis and research, IOM helps governments, policymakers and practitioners in developing and implementing evidence-based policies and programmes to respond to migrants' protection and assistance needs.

IOM's central case management system, Migrant Management and Operational Systems Application (MiMOSA), has recently expanded to include improved data and analytics on the following: (a) migrants in vulnerable situations who fall outside of the "victim of trafficking" classification, such as those who have experienced violence, exploitation or abuse during the migration process; and (b) the return and reintegration experiences of migrants assisted by IOM and the outcomes of assistance provided. A first version of the mobile application version of MiMOSA has been developed in 2018 and will be rolled out in 2019 to allow IOM employees working in remote operational contexts with limited Internet access to collect data and manage their caseloads efficiently.

Leveraging IOM data to end human trafficking

IOM will continue to ensure that the data collected on victims of trafficking serves to improve anti-trafficking policy and programming and evaluate anti-trafficking responses. To address the privacy and data-sharing issues related to the large quantities of data available on trafficking cases, and facilitate the use of such data for policy and response formulation purposes, in partnership with Polaris, IOM has launched the Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC).

The CTDC is the first global data hub on human trafficking, with data contributed by counter-trafficking organizations from around the world. The platform currently includes primary, de-identified data on nearly 80,000 victims of human trafficking, of 180 nationalities and exploited in 117 countries. Currently, the data are from cases in which assistance has been provided by IOM, Polaris – via its human trafficking hotline in the United States of America – and non-governmental organization partners of Liberty Asia.

In 2019, IOM aims to work with Member States and other actors to convene discussions on and develop standards for collecting, storing and reporting data on human trafficking, together with guidance and best practices on reducing information costs and overcoming barriers to information-sharing. IOM will also work with other partners to diversify the data sources contributing to

CTDC by building the data collection infrastructure of organizations serving human trafficking survivors worldwide and facilitating their contribution to the platform. The content and features of the platform will also be further developed as a resource for relevant academics and other actors within the counter-trafficking community.

Measuring sustainable reintegration

To support the achievement of the Assisted Voluntary Returns and Reintegration (AVRR) Framework, IOM has recently undertaken important steps to reinforce evidence-based programming in the field of sustainable reintegration. The difficulty of measuring reintegration sustainability mainly stems from the long-term and multidimensional nature of the process, which encompasses economic, social and psychosocial dimensions. As a result, IOM has developed a scale of indicators to measure reintegration sustainability at the individual level. This has been done through field research conducted in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Iraq, Senegal and Somalia under the Mediterranean Sustainable Reintegration Project, funded by the United Kingdom Department for International Development.

The research has resulted in the development of 15 field-tested indicators and 30 measurement elements, relating to the economic, social and psychosocial dimensions of reintegration, together with a scoring system, allowing to measure reintegration outcomes and facilitate the measurement of returnees' progress towards sustainability.

All the above elements are to be captured through a reintegration sustainability survey, including 32 questions based on these core indicators and developed along with a scoring system. Designed to be easily deployed in IOM's reintegration programming, the scoring system generates a composite reintegration score, as well as three-dimensional scores measuring reintegration in economic, social and psychosocial dimensions, as outlined by the definition of sustainable reintegration.

These sets of harmonized indicators and monitoring tools will allow IOM and other practitioners to understand returnees' reintegration process and adjust the provision of reintegration assistance accordingly. They will also be essential for programme evaluation by identifying and addressing gaps to strengthen future reintegration programming based on evidence. Finally, such tools will serve as a basis for research purposes, allowing to compare trends in beneficiary reintegration across dimensions, country contexts and over time. IOM will continue its efforts to roll out these newly developed institutional tools globally, as well as analyse the collected data and information to contribute to evidence-based programming and policies.

Migration data and health

In accordance with the principles and priorities expressed in the World Health Assembly Resolution 61.17 on the health of migrants, IOM strives to build evidence to support policy and programmes that address the health issues and concerns of migrants and refugees. This supports the Organization's advocacy efforts in advancing the agenda outlined in the resolution to develop migrant-sensitive health policies and practices. In Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe, the migration of health professionals has had a serious impact on public health services, and IOM has been analysing the issue to identify collective solutions, cross-cutting into the labour, migration and health sectors. In Central Asia and the South Caucasus subregions, IOM has invested in multi-country baseline studies on the health of migrants to promote multi-stakeholder engagement and programme development. With advancing information technology in the region, IOM is working on innovations to capture real-time information and assist migrants and service providers through electronic medical recording and referral, as well as mobile applications.

Data collection and dissemination in West and Central Africa

Under the European Union–IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration, IOM is seeking to strengthen understanding of migration patterns in the context of its return and reintegration assistance to draw up conclusions on the effectiveness and sustainability of measures.

During the first year of implementation (2016–2017), data was collected on voluntary return and reintegration assistance in the 13 countries of West and Central Africa. The IOM Regional Office in Dakar provided technical support and guidance to missions on data collection using common methodology and reporting the results in a coherent manner.

Parallel to this interim regional database, preparation for the roll-out of the newly upgraded global database, MiMOSA, also took place. Among the features added to MiMOSA, a new reintegration module allows to record individual, collective and community-based reintegration assistances provided to return migrants. With more than 14 trainings conducted in 12 countries of the region, 220 IOM staff in West and Central Africa are now ready to use MiMOSA. An updated mobile MiMOSA app will also enable offline registration of migrant assistance cases, which will strengthen data collection and management capacities of many missions in the region that operate in locations with weak or no Internet connection. The transition from the interim database to MiMOSA will further improve IOM's capacity to collect, use and share up-to-date data on migrant protection and reintegration, and provide evidence for development, adjustment and management of relevant programmes.

Furthermore, to encourage information-sharing the European Union–IOM Joint Initiative website, available in both English and French serves as the hub of all data and information concerning the protection and reintegration assistance provided under the Joint Initiative. Snapshots of ongoing activities with real-time statistics are available on the main page in addition to the links for multimedia contents that are produced to tell individual migrants' stories. Information on specific activities (protection, reintegration, data management, awareness-raising, community stabilization, capacity-building and border management) can be accessed by type and country. It is foreseen that additional features, including a reintegration map (information about IOM's reintegration partners in each country), will also be added in 2018–2019 to serve as a knowledge-sharing platform for all stakeholders.

A registration exercise being carried out in Maiduguri, Borno state, Nigeria. © IOM 2016/Muse MOHAMMED

The International Dialogue on Migration

Through its premier, multi-stakeholder forum for migration policy dialogue, the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM), IOM has been gathering for almost two decades the "whole of government" and "whole of society" for frank discussions and genuine exchanges on key migration aspects. This forum is held with a view of advancing understanding and informing policymakers of the contemporary migration issues, thus promoting informed, effective and coherent migration policymaking. Through the variety of migration topics debated over the years, the IDM has strengthened the link between migration and other policy areas, such as environment, climate change and development, and ensured attention at the highest political levels. IDM's outcomes captured in the IDM Red Books are widely disseminated at all levels of the government and society and have led to the adoption of good practices in migration policy globally. Evidence shows that the IDM promotes an increase in understanding of migration issues among States and a harmonization of positions among government departments and officials concerned with migration issues at the national level. In 2019, the IDM will continue to provide a platform for governments, local authorities, civil society, the business sector and other relevant actors to exchange best practices and promote evidence-based good migration governance.

Essentials of Migration Management

In an increasingly interconnected world, migration may seem like a challenging issue. However, if well managed, migration can have lasting and beneficial impacts to sustain economic prosperity and social development for origin, transit and destination countries. To this end, migration needs to be carefully managed if it is to become a powerful engine for economic growth while securing national sovereignty and the rights of migrants.

A common challenge in migration management comes from the difficulty in assessing all the aspects needed to address specific migration issues as they cut across various policy sectors. To address this, IOM is redeveloping the Essentials of Migration Management (emm2.0) as its flagship capacity-building programme on migration management. Designed for government officials with migration-related policy functions, the overall goal of emm2.0 is to support governments in their efforts to ensure that national policies manage migration realities effectively.

Specifically, emm2.0's face-to-face and online trainings highlight the interaction between different thematic areas (labour migration and health, for example) and encourage stakeholders to build a common understanding of migration and cooperation at national, regional and international levels. It also articulates how overarching international governance frameworks, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Global Compact for Migration, are relevant to government officials' day-to-day work. Further, trainings will bring together government officials involved in different areas of migration management, offering a unique opportunity for them to network and recognize interdependencies across divisions, departments and ministries.

IOM is counting on the support of its Member States to finalize and implement the emm2.0 programme throughout 2019 and beyond. This way, IOM will be able to continue synthesizing its expertise through emm2.0 to support governments in developing policies on migration that are in line with international best practices and reflect human rights and gender-sensitive perspectives.

Migration, environment and climate change

Environmental and climate change factors play a significant role in shaping human mobility, with sudden-onset disasters and slow-onset processes leading to different migratory outcomes. IOM's vision is to support Member States and migrants with practical solutions in addressing the complex challenges posed by environmental degradation and climate change in terms of human mobility and delivering enhanced benefits to migrants and vulnerable communities.

Since 2015, IOM continues to develop activities with a focus on the following: (a) strengthening the evidence base; (b) building governmental capacities; (c) promoting policy dialogue; and (d) exchange of good practices addressing human mobility challenges associated with climate and environmental change. IOM will fill the knowledge and evidence gap needed for policymaking, specifically to contribute to key global policy processes and promote inclusion of the link between human mobility and environmental change, in particular under the work of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Task Force on Displacement, as well as support State-led efforts to address human mobility challenges associated with climate change and disasters, such as the work of the Platform on Disaster Displacement. Such endeavours will be implemented in partnerships aiming at defining potential solutions to support and protect migrants and communities to seize positive opportunities, such as investing in environmentally sustainable activities or harnessing the contributions of migrants and diasporas to climate change adaptation.

As a result of the Global Compact for Migration, which clearly identifies slow-onset environmental degradation and climate change as one of the drivers of migration, IOM will strengthen and expand on its capacity-building programme, based on the *Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Training Manual (Facilitator's Guide)* (2016), the *Atlas of Environmental Migration* and new evidence gathered through IOM projects around the globe. IOM has implemented capacity development workshops for policymakers at regional and national levels that benefited about 45 countries and over 450 policymakers since 2013 to support States to identify, develop and strengthen solutions for people migrating in the context of environmental change, and promote policy coherence at national and regional levels. Furthermore, IOM will continue to implement regional and national training workshops at the request of Member States, as well as develop internal capacities to strengthen such efforts globally.

The finalization of the Global Compact for Migration represents an exciting and important achievement for the governance and management of international environmental migration, both now and in the future. Yet the challenges of translating global policy into national and regional practices should not be underestimated. Environmental migration remains a relatively new and emerging topic, with little stocktaking and evaluation of the effectiveness of existing practices, especially those experiences that pertain to the most innovative commitments outlined in the Global Compact. What is certain is that achieving the ambitious commitments set out in the Global Compact will be contingent on robust political will, adequate funding resources and successful development of pioneering coalitions of actors.

D. Ionesco and M.T. Chazalnoël, "Perspectives on environmental migration — 10 key takeaways from the Global Compact for Migration", 30 August 2018. Available from this website.

Left-behind families

In villages across rural Cambodia, where an estimated 1 million adults have migrated to neighbouring Thailand and as many as 4 million have migrated within Cambodia to find work, grandparents usually stay behind to raise their grandchildren. The social cost to families "left behind" by migrant workers is clearly considerable, but up to now has attracted very little research. In 2019, IOM will further contribute to the Government of Cambodia's efforts by building on research conducted in 2018 and providing the data and evidence needed to inform policy interventions related to internal and cross-border migration.

In Cambodia, the positive impacts of migration for the country include remittances and skills development, and this continues to be a driving engine for development. In 2019, IOM will continue to work with the Government, civil society and the private sector to ensure that dynamic shifts in migration are well managed and addressed.

Migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The relationship between migration and development is quite complex as people's resources, aspirations, motivations and opportunities to migrate depend on the socioeconomic, political and developmental contexts of where they live, where they move to and the places they go through to get there. The political, social and economic processes of potential destination countries will also determine how, where and when migration occurs. Prospects of employment, the perceived advantages of migrating, the existing social networks, the political regimes in place and many other factors influence migrants' decisions. Thus, migration governance will be a crucial success factor for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to ensure that "no one is left behind".

IOM will therefore continue to support governments to understand how all these governance areas are interrelated and affected by migration and to what extent other sectoral policies facilitate or impede migrants' ability to contribute to society. This necessitates a "whole-of-government" approach, which implies coordination across all government sectors for the development of policies that are aligned with and respond to the effects of migration and the needs of migrants. To achieve this, IOM supports governments "mainstreaming" migration into local and national policy planning. This means amending or developing new national, regional and local laws, policies and plans that take into consideration these interlinkages and the needs of and challenges faced by migrants. This ensures that policies ranging from health to education and from urban planning to housing are inclusive of migrants and coherent with migration governance priorities. IOM will also continue to assist governments in the implementation of such policies.

To support this and help build the capacities of IOM's partners, IOM, in coordination with UN partners, has also developed a set of guidelines on Migration and the 2030 Agenda. Policymakers may use these guidelines to integrate migration into local or national development planning, by designing and implementing interventions that relate to migration in the context of the SDGs. A further additional part of the Guide will be developed that will go more in-depth into the relationship between migration and other sectoral governance areas, such as health, education and urbanization.

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IOM, within the European Economic Area, will continue to engage with relevant stakeholders in the European Union institutions and agencies to support linkages between migration and related policy areas, such as foreign policy, humanitarian aid, development cooperation, justice and fundamental rights, health, employment and social inclusion, climate action and research. A key forum for this dialogue is the European Union–IOM Strategic Cooperation Framework, signed in 2012 and extended in 2016, with the European Commission (Directorates General for International Cooperation and Development, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, Migration and Home Affairs and European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations), as well as the European External Action Service, for which meetings at senior officials, heads of division/unit and expert levels are foreseen in 2019.

Measuring SDG indicator 10.7.2: Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies

IOM has worked with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) towards the recategorization of SDG 10.7.2 (Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies) from a Tier III to a Tier II indicator, by proposing and demonstrating clear and simple methodology based on existing data sources that will produce meaningful, actionable and timely information on key trends and gaps in relation to "well-managed migration policies" of countries.

In 2017–2018, IOM and UN DESA developed six new questions to be incorporated into the migration module of the Twelfth United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development, which has been conducted every five years since 1963. The new questions are based on the six policy domains in IOM's Migration Governance Framework: (a) migrants' rights; (b) whole-of-government approach; (c) cooperation and partnerships; (d) socioeconomic well-being of migrants; (e) mobility dimensions of crises; and (f) safe, orderly and regular migration.

Starting in September 2018, the Inquiry will be sent to all Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York, 193 Member States, 2 observer States and 2 non-member States. In Fall 2018 and into 2019, IOM will assist in garnering country responses and analysing the resulting responses.

This Venezuelan family is one of the beneficiaries of a relocation from the city of Boa Vista to Manaus, Brazil. © IOM 2018/ Juliana QUINTEROS

PRINCIPLE 3:
GOOD MIGRATION GOVERNANCE RELIES ON STRONG PARTNERSHIPS

PRINCIPLE 3: GOOD MIGRATION GOVERNANCE RELIES ON STRONG PARTNERSHIPS

Strong and cohesive partnerships are critical to effective migration governance. Cooperation is one of the cornerstones of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and essential for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 17, which calls for the revitalization and enhancement of the global partnership for sustainable development in all areas, including migration. The 2018 report of the United Nations Secretary-General, "Making migration work for all", states that "Managing migration is one of the most urgent and profound tests of international cooperation in our time." Indeed, the multidimensional nature of migration means that the development of effective migration policies requires bringing together a plethora of actors from governments, international organizations, academia, civil society organizations, migrants and diasporas.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) continues to prioritize the strengthening of international cooperation for effective global migration governance. Through the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM), IOM offers a major policy forum to its partners, including Member States, in which different actors come together to discuss and exchange ideas, reinforce collaboration and advance common understandings on migration matters.

Beyond this specific forum, IOM is engaged in partnership-building at all levels. At the global level, IOM has and will continue to work to ensure that the Global Compact for Migration receives the close and concerted action it requires from the international community to ensure its successful implementation. At the regional level, IOM encourages regional partnerships, notably through the regional consultative processes (RCPs), as it is vital to establish a common understanding and approach on migration at the regional level prior to engaging in global efforts on migration management. Partnerships on migration are equally important at the national level as well, as governments must achieve effective coordination among the varied ministries and entities that have a stake in migration. And finally, IOM also remains engaged at the local level, at which the migrant-host community encounter occurs, to foster successful integration. Partnerships at the local level ensure that migrants can successfully integrate into their new communities, through work or school.

Left side photo:
Several Member States and other representatives attend the 108th session of the IOM Council in Geneva, Switzerland.
© IOM 2017/Muse MOHAMMED

Given that migration is multifaceted, the private sector is also an essential interlocutor of IOM, and collaboration with private entities is ongoing in different work areas of the Organization, including ethical recruitment, counter-trafficking and remittances transfer.

IOM is committed to the principle that strong partnerships are essential for effective migration governance and will strive to expand its existing partnership and build new ones to ensure the socioeconomic needs of migrants are properly met through the collaboration of relevant actors.

International Dialogue on Migration

IOM convenes the IDM, a global forum that enables policymakers and experts from different domains and regions worldwide to exchange policy approaches and effective practices in areas of interest and develop networks for future action. Partnerships at the local, national, regional and global levels, and between State and non-State actors, have been at the heart of IDM's discussions and objectives, aiming at strengthening coordination and collaboration on migration, as well as exploring new avenues for joint efforts in the migration area.

At each IDM, through the presence of key actors from a variety of areas of expertise from all regions and levels of governance, IOM provides a space for stakeholders to connect and exchange best practices and knowledge and advance existing collaboration. The Organization also acts as an incubator of new partnerships between conventional and emerging actors in the migration area. The engagement of relevant national authorities in the IDM and the outcomes of IDM discussions have contributed over the years to strengthening or creating new collaboration between IOM and institutional counterparts, both at the national and local levels. Effective partnerships and coordination within the UN system, with and between States and non-State actors, is crucial for achieving the objectives set in the Global Compact for Migration. In 2018, the IDM was dedicated to partnerships, with one session held in New York on partnerships for effective global migration governance in which over 300 participants including ministers, heads of UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations presented effective partnerships and challenges in working in collaboration on migration. A second session was held in October in Geneva on partnerships for capacity development. In 2019, the IDM will continue to support global efforts in promoting inclusive and effective collaboration and partnership frameworks on migration, both in the context of the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration and the broader SDGs framework.

THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION IS COMMITTED TO THE PRINCIPLE THAT HUMANE No.28 AND ORDERLY INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION DIALOGUE BENEFITS MIGRANTS AND ON MIGRATION SOCIETY IOM ASSISTS IN MEETING THE GROWING OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES UNDERSTANDING OF MIGRATION MIGRANT MANAGEMENT ADVANCES VULNERABILITIES: UNDERSTANDING A SOLUTION-BASED OF MIGRATION APPROACH TOWARDS ISSUES A GLOBAL COMPACT ENCOURAGES THAT REDUCES SOCIAL AND VULNERABILITIES AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERS MIGRANTS DEVELOPMENT THROUGH MIGRATION

> IOM's Regional Office in the European Economic Area will continue to implement the African, Caribbean, and Pacific–European Union (ACP-EU) Migration Action, which supports the migration dialogue between the ACP Group of States and the European Union in the areas of smuggling of migrants, trafficking in human beings, remittances, visas and readmission. The ACP-EU Migration Action offers demand-driven technical assistance to strengthen national capacity and interregional partnerships. The outcomes and findings of the programme are then published in thematic reports.

Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration

Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration (ISCM) are State-led, ongoing information-sharing and policy dialogues at the regional, interregional or global levels for those States with an interest in promoting cooperation in the field of migration. ISCMs may either be officially associated with formal regional institutions or informal and non-binding. ISCMs comprise of global processes on migration, interregional forums on migration (bridging two or more regions) and RCPs on migration (covering one region). IOM will continue to strengthen the role of ISCM (RCPs, interregional forums and global processes on migration) in migration governance through enhanced engagement in the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration. The Organization will support the ISCM's engagement in the Global Compact for Migration implementation, follow-up and review through enhanced dialogue and networking among the ISCMs and with other regional partners (such as regional economic organizations, UN regional commissions, civil society and private sector) through capacity enhancement, and organize intraregional and cross-regional meetings to feed into the International Migration Review Forum.

Picture above:
Key actors in the Global Compact for Migration process convened in New York to explore and better understand migrant vulnerabilities through IOM's International Dialogue on Migration.
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Together with the League of Arab States and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, IOM co-leads the Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region comprising 17 agencies, under the Regional Consultative Mechanism (RCM). For example, as a member of the RCM for Arab States and its Task Force on SDG data – which aims to strengthen the capacity of government on the measurement of SDGs – in 2019, IOM's Regional Office in Cairo will continue to use the platform to advocate for mainstreaming migration dimension in the SDG measurement methodological frameworks and data at regional and national levels. Further initiatives will be explored with the Arab Parliament and the Arab Labour Organization. These will include, for example, undertaking targeted pilot SDG and migration trainings at the regional and country levels.

Furthermore, in its role as the Secretariat for the North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force (NAMMTF), IOM will coordinate the implementation of the task force joint agenda defined in 2018, including undertaking NAMMTF-commissioned policy-relevant research to inform the joint programming and advocacy strategies for addressing mixed migration challenges while working to improve the quality and quantity of the task force outputs on migration governance.

Migration and sustainable development (Sustainable Development Goals)

IOM contributes to common approaches and principles on international migration through the Eighth Global Meeting of Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration (GRCP 8), bringing together all active ISCMs with the aim to foster synergies, exchange information and good practices, and thereby improve policy coherence nationally and regionally. Building on the previous GRCP meetings (the first GRCP was held in 2005), GRCP 8 will review the outcomes and recommendations of the 2018–2019 assessment of the continued relevance and contribution of ISCMs to migration governance at all levels and define their role in the implementation and follow-up of the Global Compact for Migration.

IOM has been supporting the Colombo Process initiatives and consultations by providing secretariat services to this 12-Member State RCPs focused on labour mobility. The Organization will facilitate the piloting of operational initiatives and assist in hosting

regular meetings of the Colombo Process Expert Group from the 12 countries who have permanent missions in Geneva.

In the area of labour and human mobility, international cooperation will be strengthened through the development and implementation of joint programmes, projects and activities. This cooperation will further contribute to the capacity-building of African Regional Economic Communities and the African Union in general. Bilateral labour migration agreements, skills matching, recognition and transfer, as well as migration/mobility data collection and analysis to inform relevant policy and regulatory frameworks development will become one of the main priorities in the area of labour and human mobility facilitation. Special attention will be paid to provide support and thematic contribution to the priorities of RCPs to further ensure intergovernmental cooperation and joint programming.

Islanders bid farewell to IOM staff as they leave the Carteret Islands, Papua New Guinea. © IOM 2016/Muse MOHAMMED

Global Compact for Migration for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

In 2018, the process to develop a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration (Global Compact for Migration) was dominated by six rounds of intergovernmental negotiations held at the United Nations in New York between February and July 2018, presided over by the Permanent Representatives of Mexico and Switzerland to the United Nations in New York (the co-facilitators). The negotiations culminated with the release by the co-facilitators of the final text of the Global Compact for Migration in July 2018. UN Member States will formally adopt the Global Compact for Migration in Marrakesh, Morocco, on 10–11 December 2018.

In line with UN resolution A/RES/71/280 on Modalities for the Intergovernmental Negotiations for the Global Compact, IOM supported the negotiations phase of the Global Compact for Migration process, including through:

• Responding to requests from the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on International Migration and the co-facilitators, for input on specific issues related to migration governance;

• Providing Member States with technical and policy advice in Geneva, in New York and in the capitals;

• Supporting the involvement of non-governmental stakeholders, including civil society, academia and the private sector, in the Global Compact for Migration process;

• Facilitating the attendance at the Global Compact for Migration negotiations of government representatives from developing and least developed countries; and

• Providing logistical and conference support to the Global Compact for Migration related meetings and events, including the negotiations rounds themselves.

Crucially for IOM, paragraphs 45 and 46 of the Global Compact for Migration explicitly welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations Network on Migration, of which IOM is the coordinator and secretariat, "to ensure effective and coherent system-wide support to implementation, including the capacity-building mechanism, as well as follow-up and review of the Global Compact, in response to the needs of Member States". Since the conclusion of the negotiations, IOM has been working closely with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General and its partners in the UN System to work out the details of the new network, including through the 15–16 October 2018 Framing Meeting to clarify the objectives and the functioning of the network.

In 2019, IOM's secretariat and coordination responsibilities for the new network will necessitate closer cooperation with UN agencies than ever before to support the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration, including seeking out and coordinating joint programmes for potential funding. This will mean an increased need for liaison, representation and coordination capacities in both Geneva and New York. The secretariat function to the network will also entail significant secretariat and meetings/conference organizing work that will be generated by the network.

Closely linked to and supportive of IOM's role in the new network, the Organization will be building on its policy development and knowledge management capacity as it finds innovative ways to support governments in the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration. IOM will support the network, including its working groups, through the provision of substantive and coordinated policy input, while also maintaining and substantially expanding its own work in supporting governments develop their migration policies and practices at local, national and regional levels, including identifying needs and gaps, providing expert advice on policies, legislation and relevant institutional set-ups, and building capacities of relevant actors. Key in this regard will be working in concert with other stakeholders who can contribute to the implementation, follow-up and review of the Global Compact for Migration, including RCPs, civil society, academia and the private sector, among others.

IN FOCUS: East Africa and the Horn of Africa

At the regional level, the Regional Office in Nairobi will continue to strengthen its partnerships with its UN partners through the UN Migration Group together with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). This is an informal, non-binding forum that serves as a platform for information-sharing to keep other agencies engaged and informed on what their counterparts are doing in the field of migration. IOM will also continue in its endeavours of bringing partners to the table to contribute to the East Africa Migration Conversation discussion series through discussions on specific migration topics. The conversations will be held in partnership with UN agencies and civil society actors. The sessions aim to raise awareness and understanding on migration issues and build relationships with key partners, including donors, government, other UN entities, academia and civil society. Further, IOM will continue strengthening its partnership with the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, Oxfam and Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance in its Global Solar and Water Initiative.

Some of the women in Ethiopia with their Little Sun solar lights. IOM teamed up with Little Sun GmBH to bring an innovative, environmentally conscious alternative of solar lights to better equip displaced families. © IOM 2018

Humanitarian partnerships

The humanitarian landscape is constantly changing, the demands on the aid community remain overwhelming, and displacement and mobility have reached staggering levels. To adapt to the global context and capitalize upon and sustain the achievements of the past few years, IOM is seeking support to maintain and build upon existing response mechanisms, as well as meet the new demands emerging from multilateral processes, such as the World Humanitarian Summit and the Grand Bargain. IOM will further support the delivery of aid in the context of protracted crises, progressive resolution of displacement situations and reinforce the Organization's positioning and operationalization of the humanitarian-development nexus, the centrality of protection to promote community empowerment and resilience-building to contribute towards longer-term recovery in humanitarian settings.

IOM aims to strengthen the capacity of national stakeholders and diaspora organizations to act as first responders to migration crises, while also strengthening cooperation with international actors to ensure harmonized and complementary approaches in response to displacement crises, ensuring that the fundamental humanitarian principles are respected and national and local efforts are recognized.

To contribute to stronger protection and assistance of crisis-affected people and displaced populations, IOM seeks to engage in effective policy, programme and coordination consultations with partners that will help strengthen cooperation through providing a forum for open, action-orientated discussion on humanitarian partnerships. The consultations that IOM will conduct with partners to aid in strengthened cooperation will maintain focus on the Principles of Partnership that are fundamental in all humanitarian partnerships and help leverage the value of diversity and complementarity in advocacy, policy development and emergency response. As a global humanitarian partner, IOM strengthens local and national responders including through access to financial resources and capacity-building.

IOM will continue being an active member of the Global Protection Cluster, as well as an active member of various global protection fora. The Organization will further strengthen its partnership with the Areas of Responsibility of Gender-Based Violence, Housing, Land and Property and Child Protection, covering Strategic Advisory Group and Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, Task Team on Anti-Trafficking, Inter-Agency Working Group on

Statelessness, and Task Team on Protection Mainstreaming, among others. In addition, IOM is currently the chair of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Unaccompanied and Separated Children and intends to continue strengthening the protection of people with disability in line with the commitments made during the last Global Disability Summit. Finally, IOM will continue to be an active member of the Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility and work towards operationalizing gender-based violence mainstreaming.

New arrivals are guided out to less-congested areas in Balukhali Rohingya refugee settlement in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, after receiving shelter kits and other aid. © IOM 2018/Olivia HEADON

IOM continues to play a leading role in the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and provides support to the Shelter Cluster's Strategic Advisory Group, providing technical inputs in order to develop and improve effective tools and guidance for both CCCM and Shelter actors responding to crises. Strengthening dialogue and information-sharing within both clusters' community of practitioners is necessary to facilitate the dissemination of best practices, lessons learned and tools among practitioners. After establishing a global deployable capacity in Housing, Land and Property in 2018, and activating a technical water, sanitation and hygiene unit at headquarter level, IOM intends to continue firming up its capacity to provide surge support to country operations, especially in relation to those clusters for which IOM holds a leadership position or is a strategic partner.

In addition to global cluster events, IOM seeks to engage in effective policy, programme and coordination consultations with NGO partners through annual IOM–NGO Humanitarian Consultations. These consultations are dedicated to the goal of strengthening effective and principled crisis response and complementing IOM's thematically wider consultations with the broader civil society that are organized on a regular basis. Humanitarian consultations alternate between the IOM Headquarters and regional hubs. While the consultations in Geneva focus on global policy, programme and coordination developments, regional consultations bring the IOM–NGO dialogue closer to the field to gauge emerging trends within a particular region, discuss contextually relevant operational issues, and promote the inclusion of local actors in IOM crisis response.

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As part of IOM's response to the Venezuelan flows into South America, IOM and UNHCR will manage an inclusive, accountable and overarching inter-agency regional platform. This will support the response for Venezuelans who have left their country and are seeking international refugee protection or a migration status.

More than 300 indigenous people of Waro and Eñepa ethnic groups from Venezuela gathered at the Pintolandia Shelter in Boa Vista, Brazil, for IOM's Global Migration Film Festival Participatory Video Project, aiming to empower and amplify the affected community's voices and foster social cohesion between different ethnic groups living in the shelter. © IOM 2018/Amanda NERO

Partnerships at the Global Migration Data Analysis Centre

International Forum on Migration Statistics

The International Forum on Migration Statistics (IFMS) is the only global forum solely focused on how to improve data on migration. Launched in 2018 by IOM, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the IFMS is a biannual forum that promotes the sharing of innovative and policy-oriented data practices. The IFMS brings together a broad range of actors from national and regional authorities, NGOs, international agencies and the private sector. The forum is supported by a programme committee of scientific experts, drawn from all major regions in the world. By creating a space for global dialogue, information-sharing

and networking, the IFMS aims to help build and strengthen migration data capacities around the world.

The next forum, to be held in 2020, aims to continue and expand the work of the first forum, and will be held in Egypt to highlight the migration data challenges facing developing countries. IFMS 2020 represents one of the first opportunities to bring together a wide variety of experts to discuss migration-related data in light of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

Big Data for Migration Alliance

It is often argued that there is a paucity of data on migration globally. While this is broadly true, there is in fact also an abundance of data being generated through the use of mobile phones, Internet-based platforms and other digital devices in real time at very little cost. These data can offer important insights into migration-related aspects, as shown by a growing number of applications and studies. However, their vast potential for migration analysis and policymaking remains largely untapped due to several challenges, including access to the data, confidentiality, security and ethical issues, limited awareness and fragmented information on big data, and methodological difficulties. Despite the numerous initiatives on big data for sustainable development at the international and national levels, no dedicated network currently exists to investigate the potential of new data sources in the area of human mobility and migration.

In June 2018, IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre and the European Commission's Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography launched the Big Data for Migration Alliance (BD4M). The BD4M aims to promote collaborations across sectors and active dialogue with policymakers to harness the potential of big data sources for migration analysis and policymaking, while addressing issues of confidentiality and ethical use of data. As a global, collaborative and cross-sectoral effort, the BD4M aims to:

• Raise awareness and promote the sharing of knowledge on existing and new applications of new data sources in the field of migration;

• Build capacities and provide support to countries interested in exploring new data sources on migration, through technical assistance and guidance; and

• Encourage research projects aimed at testing new applications of big data in migration, and addressing the methodological and ethical challenges.

The BD4M is particularly relevant considering objective 1 of the Global Compact for Migration (Objective 1: Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies), which highlights the need to leverage new data sources on migration, including big data. Further funding is required to advance the work of the Alliance.

Private sector partnerships

Partnerships with the private sector play an integral role in achieving the SDGs and the Agenda for Humanity. A strong, sustainable private sector is essential to advance economic development, create resilient communities and recover from disasters or crises. The business community brings resources and know-how that are critical to tackle today's pressing migration challenges. In 2018, IOM's collaborations with businesses, foundations and private individuals seek to achieve shared benefit and serve as an important stakeholder for achieving sustainable impact across its projects.

The outcomes of IOM's engagement with the private sector have ranged from the development of innovative solutions, to traditional mobilization of resources and expertise, to addressing issues, such as human trafficking or access to health. In Belarus, IOM created an online community for sharing information about safe migration on a leading messaging application. The online community will raise awareness of trafficking and related risks. In Somaliland, local dentists are using a web portal from a telemedicine company to consult Finnish experts on complex dental health cases. Clinics are also using a mobile app to support maternal and child health care, enabling health-care workers to follow the right procedures required for antenatal visits and prevent complications. Complementarily, a Finnish company also provided baby aid kits that were used as incentives for pregnant women in Somalia and Somaliland to have regular antenatal visits and use safe delivery services. Additionally, the engagement of private sector in reducing risks and increasing transparency in labour supply chains has grown significantly. A number of multinational companies have participated in IOM workshops, co-published guidelines, undergone labour supply chain mappings and trained their staff in labour exploitation and counter-trafficking.

The private sector is a valued partner and stakeholder that offers unique skills, knowledge and expertise to achieve mutually desired impact. Over 2019, IOM will focus on enhancing and sustaining partnerships with the private sector, notably by strengthening innovation partnerships, developing a toolkit to support staff in

piloting innovative solutions with the private sector to respond to complex humanitarian challenges. IOM will also seek to roll out interactive e-learning trainings to develop the skills of staff worldwide on partnership-building with the private sector.

> IOM, in line with its global private sector strategy, will continue advocating for private sector partnerships, including exploring opportunities for engagement through the Humanitarian Private Sector Partnership Platform throughout the East Africa and the Horn of Africa region.

Partnerships to promote protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants

Through its migrant protection and assistance programming, IOM will continue to promote partnerships with governments, civil society, UN and other international organizations, and the private sector to promote better practices and synergies in protecting and assisting migrants.

For instance, to support its global response to trafficking in persons, IOM will continue to participate in and lead several regional and international processes and fora, such as the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, which was established by the UN General Assembly to promote policy coherence and coordination of anti-trafficking responses. IOM will also continue to work with the humanitarian community to ensure that human trafficking is addressed from the earliest stages of humanitarian responses through a system-wide approach. To do so, IOM will continue to co-lead and advance the work of the Task Team on Anti-Trafficking in Humanitarian Action established within the Global Protection Cluster. IOM will also work with its partners to advance the Alliance 8.7 Action Group on Migration, which was set up in 2018, and is co-led by IOM and UNICEF.
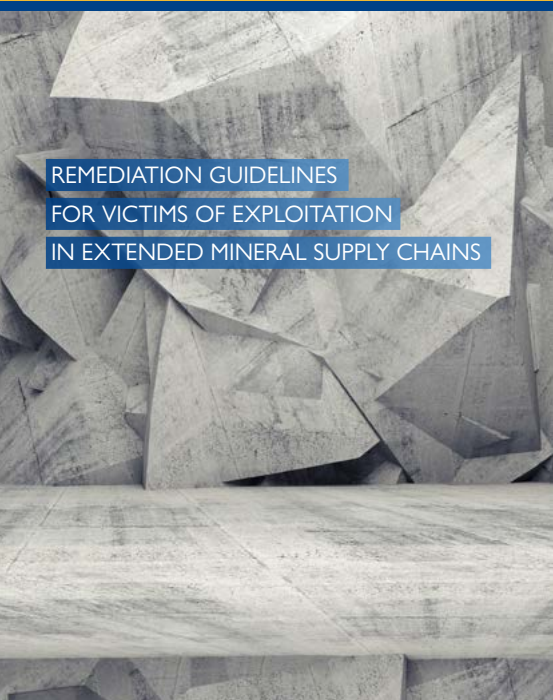
IOM will also expand its engagement with the private sector to ensure that risks of human trafficking and associated forms of abuse and exploitation in business operations and supply chains are addressed, and that victims are provided with an effective remedy.

Mobilizing the private sector to provide remedy to victims of exploitation

Globally, there are 25 million people trapped in forced labour, many of whom are migrant workers. Recognizing that the demand for cheaper products and services ultimately drives exploitation, including human trafficking, many governments have been developing new policies and regulations to promote greater business accountability. As a result, the expectation that businesses carry out due diligence has grown considerably. An increasing number of companies are taking action to prevent and mitigate the risks of human trafficking and associated forms of abuse and exploitation in their own operations and supply chains, in partnership with business peers, civil society and organizations like IOM.

Beyond strengthening their due diligence, companies must also take responsibility for harm perpetrated against their workers and ensure that all possible steps are taken to assist victims of severe forms of exploitation in their recovery, through the provision of remedy. Remediation, however, is a new area of work for the private sector, and there is currently very little practical guidance on how to provide effective remedy and how the private sector can connect to, and leverage, existing systems to protect and assist victims run by governments, NGOs and international organizations.

In order to address this gap, IOM launched a set of practical guidelines for companies to address this challenge. In line with the United Nations' Protect, Respect and Remedy Framework, IOM's *Remediation Guidelines for Victims of Exploitation in Extended Mineral Supply Chains* in various languages describe the many avenues that businesses can take to offer remediation to victims of exploitation, in partnership with local State and non-State actors. IOM's Remediation Guidelines have generated significant interest among the private sector, governments and NGOs. As the focus on remediation gains momentum, there is clearly an opportunity now to build a global programme that has the potential to improve remediation efforts at scale, by bringing together corporate and government efforts to protect and assist victims of exploitation.

REMEDIATION GUIDELINES
FOR VICTIMS OF EXPLOITATION
IN EXTENDED MINERAL SUPPLY CHAINS

IOM
UN MIGRATION

Multi-stakeholder dialogue on universal health coverage

IOM Health Clinic in Amman, Jordan, is a regional hub for coordinating health assessments for Middle East and North Africa.
© IOM 2018

In accordance with the two World Health Assembly Resolutions on the health of migrants and the related "Framework of priorities and guiding principles to promote the health of refugees and migrants" of the World Health Organization, also included in both the Global Compact for Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees, IOM is committed to supporting global efforts towards universal health coverage (UHC). This includes migrants and mobile populations in national and global health policies and is crucial in ensuring equitable access to high-quality health services and achieving UHC.

The SDGs provide an opportunity for the international community to address migration health issues, particularly through Target 3.8 (Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all) and 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), illustrating the clear link between health coverage (UHC) and the inclusion of migrants in health services. To do so, strengthening partnerships to achieve the SDGs is essential. In light of this, IOM aims to initiate a global study to explore the inclusion of migrants in UHC policies. A multi-stakeholder dialogue with representatives from countries of origin, transit, destination and return would provide a platform to present findings from the review, as well as collect input from partners. Such a platform would encourage dialogue on matters, such as the inclusion of UHC elements to migration bilateral agreements or on health financing for migrants within the private sector. Priorities would be identified through the review.

IOM will further develop its already well-established regional partnerships in migrants' and ethnic minorities' health with all relevant European Union institutions and other regional networks. Specific emphasis will be put on institutions involved in e-health and training and on fostering dialogue between institutions.

Developing partnerships to ensure migrants' health is equally critical for migration management and governance. In Europe, for instance, IOM is part of the Issue-Based Coalition on Health established at the RCM segment of the Regional United Nations System Meetings for Europe and Central Asia in 2016 as a means of cross-sectoral cooperation on health. Many joint initiatives include a UN Common Position Paper to end HIV, tuberculosis and viral hepatitis in the European region. In addition, recognizing the criticality of strengthening preparedness programming, IOM will continue to enhance governments' capacities to adequately manage public health challenges related to large-scale migration through the development of technical guidance materials, and the precision of distance/learning opportunities in the field of migration and health. Regional health networks, such as the South-Eastern European Health Network and the Northern Dimension in Public Health and Social Well-Being, are important platforms for IOM to advance migration health in the region. In 2019, IOM aims

to reinforce the mainstreaming of migration health in the agenda of these networks, inter alia, through a specific regional initiative.

Similarly, IOM's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific region, which is based in Bangkok, will aim to revitalize the Joint UN Initiative on Migration, Health and HIV in Asia (JUNIMA) Network. As secretariat of JUNIMA, IOM will seek to mobilize and allocate resources for key priorities and initiatives that will enable multi-stakeholder networking and partnerships and facilitate partner engagement in advocacy, strategic information and policy development to promote migrant health within Asia.

IOM staff distribute cash-for-work vouchers upon successful installation of shelter upgrades in Wau, Western Bahr El Ghazal, South Sudan. © IOM 2018/Rikka TUPAZ

OBJECTIVE 1:
ADVANCING THE SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS AND SOCIETY

OBJECTIVE 1: ADVANCING THE SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS AND SOCIETY

Migration is an important enabler of sustainable development and has significant potential for contributing to the social, economic and physical well-being of individual migrants and their communities of origin and destination.

The well-being of migrants affects not only their ability to fully participate in society, but also their ability to send home remittances and acquire skills and knowledge that can be very useful to their country of origin. Migrants contribute to the creation of human and social capital in the form of skills and knowledge, and play a part in the development of sectors, such as health, education and technology. Diaspora, also known as transnational communities, play a significant role in connecting countries and communities across the globe and allow significant resources to flow across borders. Through remittances and savings as well as direct investments, migrants are instrumental in the creation of significant economic capital, in both their host countries and countries of origin. Additionally, drawing from their diverse and rich backgrounds, migrants help build cultural capital, leading to more dynamic and innovative societies.

To reap the benefits of migration for both individuals and societies, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) implements programmes in the form of research, capacity-building for governments and communities, the delivery of social programmes, community development, engaging diaspora communities with their countries of origin, and partnership-building with relevant institutions, authorities and businesses. IOM also provides a full range of services, tailored to the needs of governments, aimed at transferring skills and knowledge acquired by migrants abroad to their country of origin. These services include outreach, selection, matching, placement, compensation, reintegration, monitoring and evaluation activities. Recent programme focus has been placed on the facilitation of remittances – the private financial transfers of migrants – and the development impact that they can have on communities and countries of origin.

IOM is and will continue to be engaged, along with its Member States, in maximizing the developmental benefits of migration for migrants, their families and for societies at large.

Left side photo:
A refugee family in Mae Sot, Tak, Thailand, try on new shoes provided by IOM before being resettled. © IOM 2017/Benjamin SUOMELA

Pre-departure orientation programmes

Migrants of all categories can face multiple stresses throughout the migration process, while having unrealistic and often inaccurate expectations of life in their new communities. IOM's pre-departure orientation programmes aim to minimize these stresses and maximize the capacity of migrants to integrate themselves by providing practical information on country of destination, assisting migrants in setting realistic goals and developing the skills and attitudes needed to succeed in their new environment.

Equipping and empowering migrants prior to their departure has been shown to have positive benefits all along the integration continuum, ensuring that migrants' rights are upheld, and their responsibilities and obligations are well understood. Pre-departure orientation provides an opportunity to establish links between countries of origin and receiving countries, to facilitate smooth social and labour market integration of migrants, ensuring that they can access services and develop the skills need to become active participants in their new communities.

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The European Union's Action Plan on the Integration of Third-Country Nationals and La Valletta Action Plan also recognize pre-departure orientation as an essential feature of successful integration. Specifically, they highlight the importance of pre-departure language and job-related training (European Union Action Plan Priority 4.1.1). In the Action Plan, the European Commission also indicated its intention to provide financial support to Member States to enhance cooperation with IOM regarding the provision of pre-departure support measures. Finally, pre-departure orientation complements various national and local-level initiatives aimed at welcoming migrants into their new communities post-arrival. The White House Task Force on New Americans has identified a number of municipal efforts within offices of immigrant affairs and welcoming centres that support migrants' post-arrival in the United States. The Council of Europe also runs the Intercultural Cities Programme, which aims to support migrant integration by encouraging cities to manage diversity as an asset rather than as a threat. Pre-departure orientation can connect migrants with these services and ensure that they have the knowledge and confidence to make use of the resources available to them in their new communities.

IOM is committed to providing the most relevant and targeted training possible to prepare migrants for their new lives, whether they are permanent or temporary migrants. IOM works closely with governments and relevant institutions when designing training programmes, and develops curricula tailored for individual migrant populations. IOM reviews and modifies its approach and techniques to empower and better prepare migrants for the challenges they may face.

A Haitian recipient of a visa to Brazil is provided with information to facilitate her integration in Brazil upon her arrival.
© IOM 2018/Emily BAUMAN

© IOM 2018/
Amanda NERO

"I used to work as a tailor in the Central African Republic; I have learned it with my older brother. Years later, Marucha, an Italian man, came to teach us a different type of tailoring. He has even taught us how to design clothes. When we fled the Central African Republic, we had to leave everything behind. I didn't have my sewing machine to work [with] anymore. We organized a group of tailors and started renting one machine for all of us. We were 10, so it was not enough. Then we learned about the project funded by the People of Japan implemented by IOM. We submitted a proposition. Our project was accepted, and we have received three sewing machines. Our clients come with the cloths they want for their clothes, and we design and make it the way they want. I have one wife and three kids; thanks to this project, now I can provide for my family."

– **Aradepe Aime, tailor from Chad**

IOM is a global leader in the provision of pre-departure orientation and cultural orientation programmes with over 30 different migrant training and pre-departure programmes occurring worldwide at any given time. IOM has several flagship orientation programmes, including the Australian Cultural Orientation, Canadian Orientation Abroad, Norwegian Cultural Orientation and United States Cultural Orientation. IOM also facilitates pre-departure orientation for labour migrants to inform them about the specifics of their employment conditions and responsibilities, their rights as workers, workplace safety, access to recourse mechanisms and general information about the cultural norms and customs of their destination country.

Successful pre-departure orientation also benefits receiving country government and national service providers. At its most effective, the training helps reduce the costs associated with integrating migrants by enabling newcomers to rapidly become self-sufficient and productive members of the receiving society. IOM works closely with governments to identify the key priority messages and values they would like communicated to migrants. Courses by IOM's multilingual, multi-ethnic trainers help migrants anticipate integration challenges and facilitate their transition into the receiving society. Some of the topics addressed in the orientation include housing, health, money management, role of settlement service providers, education, cultural adaptation and rights and responsibilities. Training can last anywhere from 1 to 10 days depending on the following: (a) setting (i.e. urban or camp-based); (b) level of need; (c) practical considerations; and (d) requirements of the specific country of destination. Orientations may also include a language training component. IOM plans to develop and pilot digital tools and platforms to ensure more integrated and tailored services for migrants at pre-departure and post-arrival stages through web-based e-learning modules, digital platforms for connecting migrants and refugees with host communities and skills profiling tools.

IOM works with a wide range of beneficiaries ranging from refugees, asylum seekers, beneficiaries of international protection, immigrants, labour migrants, family reunification cases, unaccompanied minors and international students. In 2017, a total of 72,529 migrants (58% men and 42% women), comprising 105 nationalities, benefited from either pre-departure or post-arrival orientation sessions in 65 countries worldwide. The majority of trainings (60%) took place in Italy, Lebanon, Turkey, Greece and Thailand. Out of the 72,529 migrants assisted, 81 per cent were humanitarian cases including refugees, asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection, while the remaining 19 per cent were immigrants, including labour migrants, family reunification cases and students.

IOM Thailand's Migrant Health Assessment Centre on Silom Road in Bangkok provides health screenings for migrants who are about to migrate abroad. This is to help satisfy their visa requirements for several countries, including Australia, Canada, Malaysia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. © IOM 2017/ Benjamin SOUMELA

IOM's pre-departure orientation approach goes well beyond the dispensing of facts and information; it addresses the psychosocial well-being of participants and provides a non-threatening environment in which to express their hopes and fears and ask questions. While factual information about the country of destination is extremely relevant, IOM believes that, in the long run, it is at least equally important to foster the right attitudes for successful adaptation. Helpful attitudes include pro-activity, self-sufficiency and resourcefulness; skills include knowing how to conduct one's self in a job interview, time management and goal setting, as well as being able to navigate complex new systems, including banking, social, health and emergency services, transportation and more.

Addressing psychosocial factors

IOM has provided mental health and psychosocial support and created capacity-building initiatives for migrants and host communities since 1999. This long history of work in the area of psychosocial support has allowed IOM to design pre-departure orientation sessions that address the psychosocial challenges that migrants, especially vulnerable refugees, face when moving to a new community. IOM has developed numerous training materials to integrate psychosocial support into orientation. One example of this is Life Book – a psychosocial support tool and workbook to help refugees transition into life in their new homes by allowing them to reflect on their homes, imagine and prepare for their new life, and represent their fears and hopes in their own voices.

A whole-of-community approach to migration and development

While policymaking on migration governance takes place at the national level, it is critical to remain mindful that the development impact of migration is most profoundly felt at the community level. In order to mainstream migration into community development plans, it is important to continue to support Member States in mapping and studying how migration affects development, and vice versa, at the community level. The development of local migration profiles and community mapping exercises to facilitate such studies, for example, is beneficial to Member States. In addition, IOM will continue to support its Member States in strengthening the capacities of local community leaders and subnational authorities to reduce economic, social and environmental challenges that migrants face. This includes providing and delivering training tools

and training sessions and setting up community-based protection mechanisms that are inclusive of migrants, as well as supporting local–national coordination whereby local and regional authorities can feed their expertise and knowledge into national policymaking for more responsive and pertinent national policies that can, in turn, be successfully implemented at the local level.

IOM also believes in the promotion of participatory approaches where migrants and diaspora can participate in community development along with other community members. IOM will maintain its support to Member States in facilitating migrant and diaspora participation in development processes. This can take the form of technical assistance to support diaspora and migrant communities to associate and organize, collectively bargain and advocate for their rights and supporting governments to set up platforms for consultation and community participation. IOM also promotes a "whole-of-society" approach, thus ensuring that any services or projects consider and include the entire community, not exclusive to migrants and their families, and thus avoiding potential tensions and ensuring that efforts benefit everyone. Such examples include establishing community-based associations to facilitate the pooling of migrant remittances for local community development projects, and matching migrants' remittances with international funds to develop small-scale businesses.

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IOM in the Middle East and North Africa region will intensify its outreach and capacity-building among media stakeholders to address negative narratives on migration and migrants, which have a direct impact on the migrant's well-being in the region. Three priorities for 2019 will include the following:

(a) Migration data literacy: This will be the first specialized media literacy initiative involving not only academics and data specialists but also data journalists and infographists to engage in participatory approach in addressing negative perceptions on migration in the media;

(b) Prevention of hate speech targeting migrants through a human-centred social media campaigns including international commemorations, migration film competition, festivals and others; and

(c) Regular public information on the human rights of migrants and using this as a platform for responding to critical questions around migration management in the region.

"With an association of 10 people, we have opened a small business together to sell general food, such as tomato sauce and coffee. It is a relief to be able to provide the minimum necessary to my kids."

— **Chaibou Marine from Chad, Central Africa**

IOM has also been a long-standing partner of the yearly Global Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development. This Forum is a city-led dialogue on migration and development, supported by local, regional and international partners. It provides an incubating space where local leaders can build partnerships and share knowledge and inventive solutions for governing migration, protecting rights and promoting inclusive urban economic growth. IOM will continue to support this crucial forum to ensure local and regional authorities are recognized as key partners in migration governance and given a voice in national- and global-level dialogues.

Engaging, empowering and enabling migrants as development actors

The extent to which migrants can contribute to development is directly linked to their ability to access services, integrate into society and stay connected with their communities of origin. IOM

will continue to work with its Member States to promote the protection of migrants' rights and empower them through the provision of services and support needed to become an integral part of their new society, as well as contribute to their home communities. This means helping governments engage, enable and empower their diaspora and migrants in development efforts. This is done through mapping surveys, followed by orientation and support services to help migrants and diaspora members feed their human and financial resources into policy planning, business creation, investment opportunities and more. To assist Member States with these efforts, IOM will support capacity-building efforts by developing an online global engagement and knowledge exchange hub for diaspora communities and those looking to engage with them. Through this hub, IOM will provide comprehensive and timely data and analysis relevant to diaspora communities, policymakers, non-governmental organization (NGO) actors, and showcase successful diaspora actions and partnerships.

IOM will also maintain its support for governments to develop policies and mechanisms that improve financial services to migrants. This includes reducing the costs of remittance transfers, providing financial literacy and planning for families receiving remittances and working to ensure remittance services are available even in the remotest locations. IOM also provides a full range of services tailored to the needs of governments to facilitate skills and knowledge transfer through temporary, virtual or permanent returns of qualified nationals.

Mexico, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic are the countries receiving the highest amount of remittances sent by migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean. Economies in Central American countries are currently the most dependent on remittances as a proportion of their GDP in the region. While the positive impact of these remittances for migrants' families and the economy is enormous, more than 80 per cent of the value of the remittances received by these countries is used for consumption, and only a small proportion is used for other purposes. IOM will support the countries in the region to develop policies aimed at facilitating a more productive use of remittances in order to generate more impact from the large amount of remittances received by the countries of the region (around USD 70 billion in 2017).

Elise is one of the 20 young entrepreneurs from Niamey selected for the "Initiative pour le Developpement de l'Entreprise" project. © IOM 2018/Monica CHIRIAC

Maximizing the development potential of migration in West and Central Africa through youth employment

In the West and Central Africa region, IOM will continue to foster national and local authorities' understanding on the migration and development nexus and supporting relevant policy and local initiatives. In 2019, IOM will focus on migrant protection and the empowerment of youth, women and vulnerable groups. By encouraging the entrepreneurial spirit of the youth – helping the diaspora to transfer their expertise, knowledge and skills to local young experts and experts-to-be, especially in remote areas – it will continue to act on the policy arena to bridge existing labour pools with markets.

Chronic unemployment and lack of professional development opportunities are key challenges facing many youths across the West and Central Africa region and creating an undeniable push factor for irregular migration. The promotion of local alternatives can diminish the interest and likelihood that youth will engage in irregular migration. If provided with the proper tools and trainings, many young people could benefit from an increased access to economic opportunities and satisfy their livelihood needs in their communities of origin. For instance, IOM's project Bridging Together Youth, Diaspora and Local Authorities for an Integrated Approach to Promote Employment and Address Irregular Migration in the Gambia, Guinea Conakry and Guinea-Bissau will advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society through awareness-raising campaigns involving non-State stakeholders such as local NGOs, as well as boost existing potential economic hubs through vocational trainings on employability and financial education. This type of initiative will inevitably reduce youth vulnerability and increase their communities of origin's resilience to irregular migration and its root causes, such as the low-feeble socioeconomic fabric across the affected countries.

Global expansion and support of the Migrant Integration Policy Index

With support from the IOM Development Fund, IOM has been supporting the Government of Nepal to develop its first National Migration Health Policy, which aims to reduce health vulnerabilities of migrant workers in all stages of the migration cycle and also protect the health of host communities from public health threats related to migration. Despite the growing number of Nepali migrants going abroad to work, due to the absence of migrant-sensitive health policies, migrants face a range of health issues at home and abroad. The new policy will be based on principles that recognize the following: (a) health rights of citizens; (b) rights to health-related information at both pre-departure and employment at destination stages; (c) easy access to health services; (d) accountability of health service providers; and (e) regulated and monitored health assessment services.

The overall socioeconomic and political context, the specific conditions within which migration and displacement take place, and the very design of policy frameworks conceived to respond to current migration challenges all have a direct impact on the health and well-being of migrants, their families and communities along the migration continuum. Well-managed migration, equal rights for migrants in accessing health-care and social services and responsive systems geared to meet migrants' health needs within established policies produce positive health and migration outcomes. Being and staying healthy is a fundamental right of every human being and an essential precondition for migrants to work, be productive, contribute to development and improve their livelihoods.

As part of IOM's efforts to monitor the integration of migrants' health across health and non-health policies, IOM aims to continue to support and expand the Migrant Integration Policy Index, otherwise known as MIPEX. MIPEX is a unique tool that can be used to evaluate and compare what governments are doing to promote the integration of migrants in European Union Member States as well as traditional immigrant destinations. The index includes 167 policy indicators developed across 8 programmatic areas, including health. Originally developed within the framework of the EQUI-HEALTH project "Fostering health provision for migrants, the Roma and other vulnerable groups", in collaboration with COST Action IS1103 ADAPT ("Adapting European health systems to diversity") and the Migration Policy Group, MIPEX comprises of four health components that are scored across countries and various migration

categories, including entitlements to health services, policies to facilitate access to these services, responsive health services and measures to achieve change. In line with the two World Health Assembly Resolutions on the health of migrants and more recently, the related World Health Organization (WHO) Framework of Priorities and Guiding Principles to Promote the Health of Refugees and Migrants, also included in both the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees, IOM has been and will continue to assist interested Member States across regions to implement MIPEX more widely.

The conflict in South Sudan since 15 December 2013 has arguably produced yet another type of internally displaced person (IDP) settlement to add to the humanitarian lexicon: protection of civilians (PoC) sites. These settlements have hosted more than 100,000 IDPs for several months, and look set to continue for the foreseeable future. © IOM 2018 / Ashley MCLAUGHLIN

IN FOCUS

In East Africa and the Horn of Africa, many countries struggle with weak health systems and high burdens of both communicable and non-communicable diseases. Migrants often face barriers to accessing available health services due to a range of legal, economic, language, social and cultural factors. IOM will continue engaging in migration health-related activities throughout the region to support the realization of the vision of healthy migrants in healthy communities. This will include the following: (a) strengthening the capacities of health systems in migration-affected areas; (b) advocacy and capacity-building for migration-sensitive and responsive policy and practice (service provision); (c) direct health service provision including diagnosis, treatment and vaccination; (d) awareness-raising and health education for migrants and communities; and (e) delivery of water, sanitation and hygiene and mental health and psychosocial support services in addition to shelter–non-food items and other services in emergency settings. IOM is also an active global health security partner and will continue working closely with Ministries of Health and WHO to strengthen International Health Regulations core capacity, and to respond to health emergencies and outbreaks by strengthening capacity and through interventions, such as surveillance, risk communication, infection prevention and control, participatory mobility mapping assessments and flow monitoring.

Assisted voluntary return and counter-trafficking

Preventing human trafficking and protecting victims

Since the mid-1990s, IOM and its partners have provided protection and assistance to close to 100,000 men, women and children who were trafficked for sexual and labour exploitation, slavery or practices similar to slavery and servitude as well as organ removal. IOM will continue to support governments, civil society organizations, international organizations and the private sector to combat human trafficking. This includes the following: (a) support for strengthening policies and procedures to facilitate the identification, referral and protection and assistance of trafficked persons; (b) improvements to anti-trafficking legislation and regulations and their implementation; and (c) advisory services to private sector entities aiming to eliminate exploitation from their operations and supply chains.

Through information campaigns and outreach, IOM seeks to equip vulnerable populations with the information they need to migrate safely and access assistance when necessary. IOM provides protection and assistance to victims of trafficking. Ensuring freedom and a chance at a new life, IOM's assistance can include safe accommodation, medical and psychosocial support and assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR).

In addition to its country-level programming, IOM employs an emergency support mechanism, the Global Assistance Fund, which, since its establishment in 2000, has helped nearly 3,000 victims of trafficking and other migrants vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse.

A., K., S., U. and Ad. at the Association des Femmes Chefs de Famille centre at Nouakchott before their return. Lost in Mauritania, this small group of unaccompanied minors returned to their home country, Sierra Leone. IOM country offices in Mauritania and Sierra Leone collaborated under a family-tracing programme to locate the children's families' whereabouts. After a long journey by plane, by boat and by bus, the children – accompanied by IOM workers – were able to rejoin their families. Their return was possible thanks to the efforts of diplomats and consulates from both countries. © IOM 2018/Sibylle DESJARDINS

IOM's Global Assistance Fund

IOM's Global Assistance Fund (GAF) was created in 2000 with the aim of providing immediate emergency protection and assistance services for victims of trafficking who were identified in locations where local actors have limited capacity to respond to their needs. Since 2000, the Fund has expanded its eligibility criteria to include other migrants vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse, who are in need of protection and assistance (such as separated and unaccompanied migrant children).

The services provided by the GAF are tailor-made to each individual's unique requirements. Some of the services that are frequently provided include shelter and clothing, mental and physical health care, family tracing and reunification and voluntary return and reintegration.

The Fund remains crucial to assist migrants in vulnerable situations in needs of assistance, and IOM will continue its efforts in 2019.

Protection and assistance to migrants vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse

IOM has recognized operational challenges and protection gaps in identifying, protecting and assisting migrants who are not entitled to international protection as refugees, stateless persons or victims of human trafficking, but who nonetheless require protection and assistance. Based on its unique experience and to respond to this challenge, IOM has developed the Determinants of Migrant Vulnerability model, an innovative tool to holistically assess migrants' vulnerabilities and capabilities. This approach also looks beyond the individual migrant. It analyses factors at the household, community and structural levels that contribute to vulnerability or, conversely, those that contribute to resilience, mitigate vulnerability, reduce harm and inform comprehensive and sustainable solutions. It offers a standard methodology for identifying migrants vulnerable to (or who have experienced) violence, exploitation or abuse and provides guidelines, standards and tools for providing them with appropriate case management, protection and assistance services. The model can be applied before, during or after the migration journey is undertaken.

In 2019, IOM aims to roll-out this model and related guidelines and tools. Ideally, this roll-out will include the following: (a) dissemination of IOM's forthcoming publication, *Handbook on Protection and Assistance to Migrants in Vulnerable Situations*; (b) development of an online training kit; and (c) capacity development and technical assistance for government and civil society partners aiming to reduce unsafe migration and migrant vulnerability and improve their protection and assistance responses to vulnerable migrants.

IOM, in the Middle East and North Africa, will scale up its interregional return and reintegration programmes as the number of vulnerable and stranded migrants willing to return is expected to continue rising. IOM's regional office will hence also prioritize working with governments and return community-based partners/actors to promote the socioeconomic and cultural reintegration of returnees through the facilitation of tailored individual and community-based reintegration schemes. At the same time, IOM will continue – through its research and evaluative studies – to document evidence on the effect of livelihoods and reintegration initiatives on migration and repeat migration decision-making and other needed research evidence to support ongoing migration governance policy dialogue. Through European Union funding, IOM in the Middle East and North Africa will continue to strengthen migrants' protection mechanisms and sustainable reintegration systems in North Africa and create a supportive and enabling environment for stranded migrants to return home while supporting target countries to plan and implement integrated sustainable reintegration programmes.

IOM's integrated approach to reintegration

Reintegration assistance in countries of origin is essential to enhance migrant well-being upon return and therefore a crucial component of AVRR programmes. Reintegration assistance is equally relevant for those migrants who are forcibly returned and who may find themselves in a vulnerable situation due to extended periods of time spent abroad, lack of preparedness before return or stigmatization linked to deportation. These migrants, too, and the communities to which they return, are in need of post-arrival support through comprehensive reintegration assistance. For this reason, IOM has also been providing post-arrival reintegration assistance (PARA) to migrants who were returned by other actors after they were formally admitted to their countries.

While IOM's AVRR and PARA programmes initially focused on the provision of reintegration support to individual returnees, increasingly the sustainability of reintegration and its link to development are at the forefront. In its Integrated Approach to Reintegration, IOM proposes that the complex, multidimensional process of reintegration requires a holistic and needs-based approach: one that takes into consideration the various factors impacting an individual's reintegration, including economic, social and psychosocial factors across individual, community and structural dimensions.

Measuring the sustainability of reintegration has traditionally been a challenge. This mainly results from the long-term and multidimensional nature of the process. Indeed, the monitoring and evaluation exercises undertaken in the field of voluntary return and reintegration have so far primarily examined programme performance, with a focus on outputs and much less on outcomes.

In order to address this gap, IOM has developed a set of 15 field-tested indicators, relating to the economic, social and psychosocial dimensions of reintegration, together with a scoring system, allowing to measure reintegration outcomes and facilitate the understanding of returnees' progress towards sustainability. IOM is currently taking concrete steps to integrate these harmonized sets of indicators under its programmes in order to improve reintegration monitoring and evaluation in the context of return. IOM will continue its efforts to roll-out these newly developed institutional tools globally, as well as analyse the collected data and information collected to contribute to evidence-based programming and policies.

In parallel, IOM is developing and piloting a Reintegration Handbook thanks to funding from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development. The handbook will be made available globally as well as through the development of an online training module.

In this shop, Tate, from Hodh El Chargui, Mauritania, sells Mauritanian veils for women. She has developed her business after a very difficult journey by offering veils that she makes herself. © IOM 2018/Sibylle DESJARDINS

Protection of migrant children

The issue of migrant children, and the appropriate response to their care and protection needs, has been gaining prominence over the past years. Traditionally, IOM has responded to the needs of migrant children as a mainstreamed issue, within other overall approaches, including through its AVRR programmes. However, the scale of the issue now demands specialized and devoted attention. Hence, IOM is working on developing key guidance on the protection and assistance of migrant children, including guidance on return and reintegration of children, appropriate care for migrant children separated from their families and application of the best interest principles in all decisions regarding migrant children.

"Only work pays. Those who have failed their reintegration project are either unaware of how lucky they are, or lazy. You have to get involved with 2,000 per cent because it is your project and the only way to rebuild."

— **Salma, 34, beneficiary of the reintegration programme in Bassi kounou, Hodh El Chargui, Mauritania**

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OBJECTIVE 2:
ADDRESSING THE MOBILITY DIMENSIONS OF CRISES

OBJECTIVE 2: ADDRESSING THE MOBILITY DIMENSIONS OF CRISES

Effective migration governance must take into consideration the multiple dimensions of crises. Migration and human mobility are important aspects of preparing for and responding to crises and disasters. When countries are beset by calamities, whether natural or man-made, most affected populations flee either to neighbouring regions within their country or across international borders, to neighbouring countries. Mobility becomes a matter of life and death for populations affected by crises.

The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) work in responding to the many challenges posed by crises is guided by the pivotal Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF), which has been instrumental in the different protracted crises and emergencies that IOM has been involved in. Within its emergency programming, IOM recognizes the need to integrate the drivers of vulnerability, risk and fragility into long-term solutions to lay the foundations for sustainable development. Recognizing that preventing and addressing the root causes of forced migration is as pressing as immediate humanitarian support in resolving the negative effects of crises, IOM's locally driven and contextualized portfolio of longer-term development-principled activities often begin in parallel to humanitarian efforts to assist displaced populations. In this way, IOM seeks to empower affected populations to take ownership of efforts in addressing the conditions of their displacement, thereby restoring a population's agency to make informed mobility decisions and reducing their vulnerability. The MCOF allows IOM to improve and systematize the way in which the Organization supports its Member States and partners to better respond to the assistance and protection needs of crisis-affected populations. The Framework takes into account a number of other migration management tools that can supplement the humanitarian response for migrants and other populations affected by crises. IOM is engaged in capacity-building, in the development of partnerships and exchange of good practices to enhance its capabilities for preparedness and response to crises.

IOM, as the leading intergovernmental migration agency, has also been at the forefront of operational, research, policy and advocacy efforts, seeking to bring environmental migration to the heart of international, regional and national concerns, in collaboration with its Member States, observers and partners. Environmental and

Left side photo: Health and security authorities carry an injured community member during the simulation in Podor, Senegal. © 2016/ Valentina LOGRECO

climatic factors are both drivers and pull factors of migration, and influenced by economic, social, political and demographic aspects. All these different dimensions together define a community and an individual's resilience and vulnerability. IOM's action is focused on minimizing forced forms of migration due to climate change and environmental degradation.

Preparedness and response – Migration Crisis Operational Framework

Respecting the primacy of humanitarian principles, IOM's crisis response is guided by MCOF, a tool that considers humanitarian, transition and recovery, and development perspectives, thereby enabling the Organization to bridge humanitarian development gaps and deliver protection and assistance to the most vulnerable in a manner that aims at restoring opportunity and dignity. In 2019, IOM will continue to promote MCOF as an analytical, strategic and operational tool to build forward-looking responses to migration crises that reduce humanitarian need, risk and vulnerability and build resilience.

IOM continues to refine its systems and protocols to respond to emergencies and strengthen sector-specific expertise and leadership, within the following core areas of work: (a) camp coordination and camp management; (b) displacement tracking; (c) shelter and settlements; (d) water, sanitation and hygiene; (e) protection; and (f) transportation and evacuation assistance for mobile populations.

IOM will continue to mainstream and integrate protection within these core sectors.

IOM's rapid response mechanism supports country operations across all sectors of humanitarian intervention. Planned activities will focus on reinforcing and sustaining surge capacity, both institutionally and through partnerships. This includes furthering the capacity of staff to carry out comprehensive emergency response operations through trainings and tool development, and by fostering communities of practice.

Through ongoing enhancement and continued deployment of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in a broad range of operational contexts, IOM supports effective targeting of life-saving assistance and enables data-driven operations, while also contributing to transition and recovery processes and longer-term solutions. As DTM continues to innovate, expand and pursue partnerships in a variety of thematic and operational areas, six priorities have been

identified to guide its development and ensure coherence among various work streams. These include: (a) informing humanitarian actions; (b) understanding mobility; (c) bridging the humanitarian and development nexus; (d) evolving partnerships; (e) advancing data ethics, protection, security and governance; and (f) promoting accountability.

The DTM team in Dilla, SNNPR Region, Ethiopia, speaks with representatives of the host community, who will help supply information for the displacement assessments of the site where they are sheltering. © IOM 2018/ Olivia HEADON

IOM will also continue to strengthen humanitarian responses through the implementation of global cross-cutting priorities, such as cash-based programming, supply chain management and procurement, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, protection and mitigating the risks of gender-based violence in emergencies. IOM will continue to improve its ability to rapidly source, move and distribute essential shelter and non-food item materials through supply chain management system, which will contribute to increased effectiveness of overall response.

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IOM in Latin America will work towards a standardized application of the DTM, guiding country missions and government counterparts through common tools, integrated analysis and quality control. While driven by the need for methodological convergence and multisector monitoring of large-scale migration flows, country-specific data requirements will be factored in to increase DTM relevance in each national context. IOM's regional office in Buenos Aires will facilitate regional and subregional multi-partner work sessions to reflect on DTM and case study findings. IOM will guide and assist country offices in the implementation of DTM rounds and case studies on smuggling and trafficking in persons, as well as negotiate data collaboration arrangements with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), migration agencies and partner non-governmental organizations.

Displaced people receive UK AID-distributed aid in a technical vocational education and training (TVET) site in Gedeb, Ethiopia. © IOM 2018/Olivia HEADON

Supporting community engagement through border management initiatives in Senegal

In 2019, IOM will continue to support the Government of Senegal in improving its preparedness capacities to more effectively respond to sudden and significant changes in cross-border movements. Indeed, the challenges of border management can be significantly exacerbated during emergencies.

IOM's approach aims at ensuring protection of the human rights of those who cross international borders, as well as protection and assistance to those in need of support, shelter and relief, while also enabling continued maintenance of the national security of affected States. Community engagement, preparedness and resilience will continue to appear as cross-cutting themes in the West and Central African region, where border communities are exposed to natural or man-made disasters often leading to sudden changes in cross-border movements, such as mass flows and a significant increase in the number of vulnerable migrants. As such, in 2019, IOM Senegal's strategies and initiatives will promote sustainable community engagement, project ownership and mutually reinforcing collaboration with authorities, substantially contributing to address the mobility dimension of crises and developing strong partnerships.

Through the organization of various simulation exercises in border locations such as Kidira and Podor, Senegal, local communities and authorities were brought together to communicate, coordinate and cooperate at all stages of crisis management, thus exchanging experiences and expertise on their respective roles. The simulation nature of the exercise will ensure sustainability and bottom-up ownership, as all concerned actors will have preemptively identified gaps and challenges in terms of human and technical resources in the contingency and emergency plans of key border crossings.

By adopting a holistic vision to address the mobility dimension of crises, ongoing projects are increasing community engagement through border management and multidisciplinary cooperation and exchanges. This will contribute to building trust between Senegalese communities and authorities, positively affecting overall border security in the region for 2019. IOM will pursue its preparedness and prevention activities to further engage affected communities in the event of sudden changes in cross-border movements.

Left side photo: Women collect shelter and non-food items and WASH items on the first day of distribution for able-bodied beneficiaries in Uror County, Jonglei, South Sudan. © IOM 2018/Rikka TUPAZ

Strengthening disaster risk reduction

Large-scale displacement continues to be one of the most visible consequences of disasters globally. In 2017 alone, there were 18.8 million people newly displaced by disasters. The synergy of natural hazards, climate change, water scarcity, rapid urbanization and poverty is expected to intensify impacts on vulnerable populations and likely to lead to increased internal and cross-border migration, including displacement. Displacement induced by disasters continues to generate humanitarian need, but also has significant developmental impacts affecting human and social capital, poverty reduction efforts, economic development, environmental sustainability and societal instability, thereby hampering progress towards broader social and economic development goals of national governments in pursuit of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Agreed in March 2015, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 outlines global commitments to reduce risk and promote resilience. Considered a cornerstone of the 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework is the first global agreement on disaster risk reduction (DRR) to incorporate clear references to mobility and displacement.

Joki and Bevelyn, along with their disabled brother and parents, are the sole family living on the tiny island of Huene in Carteret Islands, Bouganville, Papua New Guinea. Originally linking to the nearby island, the island has been slowly shrinking over the years, making it increasingly difficult to grow crops. It is likely that Joki and Bevelyn will be the last generation to live on the island. © IOM 2016/Muse MOHAMMED

Since 2017, IOM made significant progress in implementing its Strategic Work Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction 2017–2020, systematically aligning the Organization's efforts and programming behind the UN Plan of Action in support of the Sendai Framework priorities. The year 2017 saw growth in activities related to multi-hazard risk assessments – including migrants in disaster preparedness, response and recovery, and improved early warning systems – and IOM assisted just over 1.4 million individuals across 675 vulnerable communities over the year. IOM actively engages in relevant inter-agency initiatives, including as an Observer Member for the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI), regularly participating in joint missions.

Looking ahead, disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change, will continue to impede and undermine progress and efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals over the coming years. Innovative DRR practices that take into account mobility dimensions are critical, and IOM continues to play a key role in global efforts to reduce disaster risk, as it relates to tackling displacement and also as part of harnessing mobility dimensions to support better resilience outcomes for vulnerable populations. IOM recognizes the need to raise governments' awareness on the importance of preparing for and mitigating migration crises due to climate change and natural disasters.

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As most countries of the region are highly exposed to climate change and natural disasters, IOM in the Central and North America and Caribbean region will work to raise awareness with governments on the importance of preparedness and response to crises through adequate policies.

The increasing intensity and frequency of natural disasters in the region and, in particular, in the Caribbean, demonstrates the critical need to enhance national disaster risk management strategies and policies. Disasters in the region have exacerbated the vulnerability of the population exposed to these hazards, particularly in countries with small territories such as most Caribbean nations. This has triggered higher emigration levels, particularly in segments of the population that are highly skilled.

For example, Dominica is struggling to recover from the destruction caused by Hurricane Maria, partially due to the lack of skilled construction workers in the country, as many left the country following the hurricane. Skilled construction workers are very much needed in Dominica, and support is needed to bring migrant construction workers to support the reconstruction efforts. IOM will continue promoting innovative and long-term solutions to meet the challenges of climate change-induced displacement.

The Migration, Environment and Climate Change discussion panel at the 108th session of the IOM Council in Geneva, Switzerland. © IOM 2017/Muse MOHAMMED

Mohamed Elmi is the gatekeeper at the Sheik Osman internally displaced person (IDP) camp in Borama, Awdal in Somalia. Sheikh Osman camp is a 10-minute drive from town and characterized by a mix of permanent and temporary IDP shelters that house well over 200 households. Mohammed moved to Sheik Osman IDP camp in Borama about nine months ago as a result of the devastating drought that affected his town and the neighbouring areas.

He travelled for two days on foot with his wife and five children, along with other families who were also moving to avoid the effects of the drought. Mohamed said: "The journey was tough as we lost most of our livestock along the way, and now we are here trying to start again." He added that the journey was especially tough for his two young children due to prolonged periods of walking without food or water. Borama was chosen because it was the nearest town, and Mohamed had heard humanitarian organizations were delivering services in the area.

As the gatekeeper of Sheik Osman IDP camp, Mohamed is in charge of managing and overseeing all that happens within the camp. This is a huge responsibility that includes maintaining a headcount within the camp, allocating resources based on need, and serving as the link between camp members and humanitarian organizations who work in the region. Mohamed works closely with IOM to ensure that the needs of the affected populations are communicated to humanitarian actors to improve humanitarian assistance.

Mohamed Elmi, at the Sheik Osman IDP camp in Borama, Somalia, where he works as gatekeeper. © IOM 2018/Muse MOHAMMED

New data on slow-onset environmental change and migration

While progress has been made overall, information on human mobility in the context of gradual changes in the environment is still largely lacking. Furthermore, comparative data on migration linked to environmental and climate change is still scarce.

IOM is seeking funding for a new project that would aim to collect new, timely evidence on different forms of mobility in the context of environmental and climate change. It responds to calls for a better understanding of migration, displacement and planned relocation by the international community as part of the decisions surrounding the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Its innovative survey approach will provide comparable data in a number of countries, building on a number of core indicators for data collection developed as part of the priorities of the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD).

The Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) is well-placed to implement such a project as it is currently co-chairing the Data and Knowledge Working Group of the PDD, and has led the implementation of the innovative Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP) project between 2014 and 2017, which produced the first-ever comparative data set on the topic globally. Furthermore, the director of GMDAC has led IOM's research work on the topic for many years, notably since 2007, when IOM increased its environment-related activities.

The main source of data will be the UN Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development. The Inquiry will be updated to include a core question for each of the six migration-related policy domains mentioned above. Each question, in turn, is informed by five subcategories or responses that aim to capture some of the complexity of migration policies at the national level and ensure that the indicator can measure change across countries over time.

Transition and recovery

In 2017, 68.5 million individuals were forcibly displaced worldwide as a result of persecution, conflict or generalized violence,[1] and there were 18.8 million new internal displacements associated with

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[1]   UNHCR, *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2017* (UNHCR, Geneva, 2018).

disasters;[2] a large number still remain in protracted displacement situations, including in urban areas. Crises have significant long-term effects on migrants, including displaced persons, and society. Addressing the mobility dimensions of crisis requires a comprehensive approach, including coherent interventions before, during and after a crisis.

Addressing the drivers of vulnerability, risk and fragility needs to be integrated into longer-term approaches addressing socioeconomic, peace, justice, security and development challenges, laying the foundations for sustainable development. IOM recognizes that human mobility is an inevitable consequence of crisis, and that recovery and transition efforts towards resolving displacement situations require consideration of the needs and rights of displaced persons and other migrants and their communities. Cognizant of gaps between humanitarian aid and development action, IOM promotes sustainable transition from humanitarian action to recovery and development, in line with humanitarian–development nexus commitments.

Njaidda Ali is an IDP living in one of the camps managed by IOM. IDPs in the Bakassi camp in Maiduguri, Borno State endure a brief sandstorm at the end of the harmattan season in North-Eastern Nigeria. They come from surrounding villages razed by Boko Haram. © IOM 2018/Alfred CABALLERO

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[2] Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), *Global Report on Internal Displacement* (IDMC, Geneva, 2018).

With global initiatives including the New Way of Working, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Peace Agenda energizing and recalibrating approaches to emerging opportunities and challenges, IOM is also seeking to capitalize on its operational experience and develop innovative and responsive approaches to prevention and solutions. This entails the need to build institutional capacity to improve delivery through enhanced data and analysis for evidence-based programming, reframing for new contextual realities including adapting to urban environments, reducing disaster risks and preventing mobilization for violence.

Operationalizing the humanitarian–development nexus and the New Way of Working

Following the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit and Grand Bargain commitments to bridge humanitarian and development assistance, IOM has sought to better articulate its approach to the humanitarian– development nexus and the New Way of Working and contribute to these global dialogues. Migration is a life-saving and a coping mechanism in times of crisis, which requires adequate humanitarian and resilience-building support, and it is also a key driver of development towards the 2030 Agenda. Based on its mandate and as an operational UN agency that works across the humanitarian, transition and development spectrums to promote humane and orderly migration that benefits all, IOM is uniquely placed to contribute to the global dialogue on reducing risks, needs and vulnerability. In fluid fragile and crisis contexts, transition from humanitarian-principled life-saving and life-preserving action to development programming in pursuit of the 2030 Agenda can be challenging. In such contexts, IOM applies transition and recovery programming; development-principled interventions often build on humanitarian action and set the stage for traditional development cooperation. Building on analysis undertaken in 2018, IOM seeks to further promote and operationalize the New Way of Working, adapting and developing institutional guidance and tools for more coherent programming to reduce risks, needs and vulnerability.

Strengthening IOM capacity to promote recovery and stabilization in crisis contexts

In fragile and crisis contexts, migration drivers and decision-making are shaped by constantly evolving social, economic, political, security and environmental factors that define the landscape of

risk and opportunity. IOM's stabilization and recovery programmes work to create conditions for the restoration of social, economic and political life by contributing to the restoration of basic rights and security, and by promoting social cohesion, functioning State governance, non-violent political processes, effective social policy, livelihoods and service delivery. Through its recovery and stabilization programming, IOM works at the local community level to promote stability as a step out of crisis or fragility, towards more sustainable development approaches. IOM's approach to community stabilization remains adaptable by employing a community-driven approach whereby interventions are guided by priorities identified by impacted communities.

Over the course of 2019, IOM seeks to strengthen its global technical guidance, as well as country-level contextual analysis and rapid response capacity within the scope of its transition and recovery portfolio. This requires the development of evidence-based models and advice to identify when environments are conducive for community engagement in transition processes following, or amidst, crises. Simultaneously, where recovery and stabilization programmes are ongoing, enhanced analytic and rapid response capacity will enable IOM to rapidly react to shifts in country and regional operational contexts.
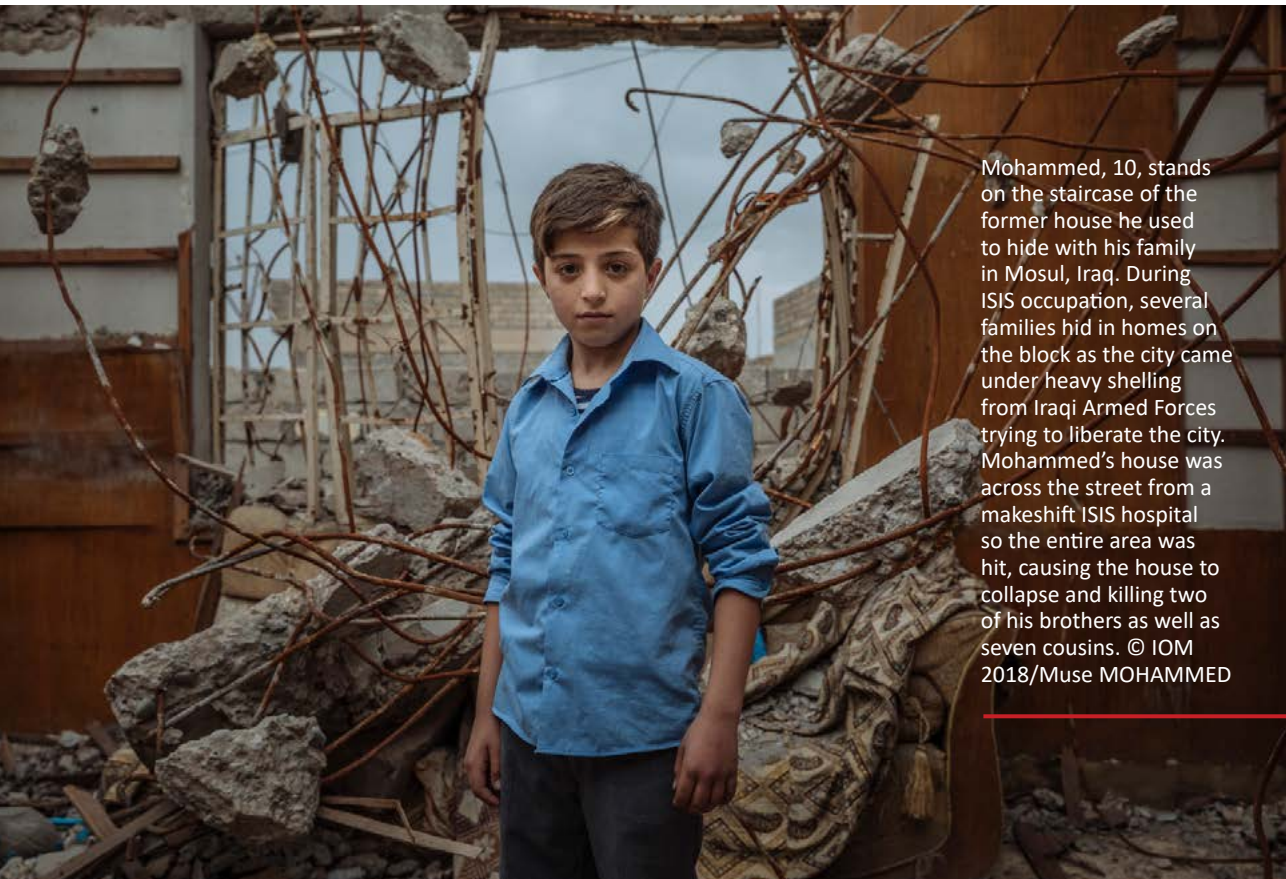
Mohammed, 10, stands on the staircase of the former house he used to hide with his family in Mosul, Iraq. During ISIS occupation, several families hid in homes on the block as the city came under heavy shelling from Iraqi Armed Forces trying to liberate the city. Mohammed's house was across the street from a makeshift ISIS hospital so the entire area was hit, causing the house to collapse and killing two of his brothers as well as seven cousins. © IOM 2018/Muse MOHAMMED

Enhancing understanding of the urban dimensions of displacement and promoting opportunities for durable solutions

In line with the global urbanization trend, displaced populations are increasingly drawn to urban environments, seeking opportunities for employment, access to services and diverse social and cultural life. Urban areas may also offer the potential for local integration as a durable solution. According to UNHCR statistics, some 58 per cent of refugees now reside in urban environments. Despite the potential that urban environments may offer, the reality may be different for many who face discrimination, insecure housing tenure and mismatched skills for the urban job market and end up joining the ranks of the urban poor. Sudden and large-scale population influxes can compound pre-existing urban challenges, leading to overcrowding of informal settlements and increasing demand and competition for urban services, land, jobs and housing. However, well-managed, displaced populations can bring new skills into the labour market, drive demand for housing, goods and services and promote diversity. IOM seeks to ensure that programmes appropriately address vulnerabilities and risks while creating opportunities for self-reliance and durable solutions to displacement, applying inclusive approaches that benefit both displaced populations and urban residents.

Inclusive approaches that improve the urban environment more broadly and promote the welfare of all residents can mitigate potential tensions and help urban communities cope with the new demands arising from rapid population growth and create opportunities for local integration. However, specific vulnerabilities and risks faced by displaced populations must be appropriately integrated into this approach. IOM's approach to durable solutions is outlined in the 2016 Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations Framework, with this initiative contributing to its roll-out.

Over the course of 2019, IOM will deepen its understanding of displacement and durable solutions specific to urban settings, based on case studies and IOM operational experience. This includes exploring appropriate modalities of implementation, including cash-based initiatives and area-based approaches, to contribute to exchanges on lessons learned, the design of appropriate and effective responses to displacement in urban settings and positioning IOM to provide technical contributions to global and local dialogues on urban displacement.

Enhancing peacebuilding approaches to transitions and solutions

Displacement is an all too predictable consequence of conflict-induced crises, requiring peacebuilding and recovery interventions attuned to the mobility dimensions of conflict. IOM operates in high-risk contexts shaped by complex and dynamic conflict drivers. In order to operationalize the broad range of policy frameworks orienting global IOM crisis response, conflict sensitivity tools and approaches are needed to better inform strategic planning, partnerships and programme development.

IOM's attention to fulfilling its migration and mobility mandate, in part through addressing underlying drivers of forced migration, will benefit from enhancements to its capacity to employ conflict-sensitivity models in its identification, design, implementation and monitoring of impact. In 2017, IOM developed guidance on conflict sensitivity, which includes parameters and tools to strengthen its do-no-harm and risk mitigation analysis, planning, monitoring and evaluation capacity. Such guidance ensures that IOM's operational, progressive approach to supporting transitions and solutions is soundly supported by a conflict-sensitivity framework.

IOM's peacebuilding portfolio is central to the sustainable resolution of displacement and displacement and migration-affected contexts. Both the Security Council resolutions 2282/70262 and the Secretary-General's report on sustaining peace, afford programmes contributing to peacebuilding an increasingly important role within the UN system. Drawing on the numerous examples of best practice in countries as diverse as Iraq and Papua New Guinea, in 2019, IOM will give renewed focus to the Organization's diverse approaches to supporting sustainable peacebuilding process, with a view to strengthening and systematizing the institution's approaches.

Enhancing access to housing, land and property

Housing, land and property (HLP) is critical not only for the well-being of displaced families and host communities during displacement, but also to identify durable solutions for displaced populations. Moreover, securing access to land and property rights also contributes towards justice and rule of law, facilitates livelihood opportunities, improves social cohesion and increases confidence in government institutions, thereby contributing towards stability and development. IOM implements various HLP programming models that range from advocacy for HLP rights of general and particularly vulnerable segments of the population, such as women, minorities, persons with disabilities, through tailored surveys, studies and assessment to comprehensive expert advice, technical assistance and capacity-building support in the development and implementation of land and property restitution programmes.

The types and scale of the current displacement crises around the globe indicate that access to land and property rights will represent a key requirement for finding solutions to end displacement. This, in turn, implies that there will be a need for consistent, systemic engagement through mainstreaming HLP issues into overall transition and recovery programing.

Supporting access to remedies for victims of International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law violations

Violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) and international human rights law (IHRL) are in most cases both a cause and consequence of displacement. Achieving durable solutions, sustainable peace, social cohesion, stability, rule of law and ultimately human and economic development is extremely difficult without addressing the consequences of the IHL and IHRL violations and providing justice and remedies to the victims and survivors. IOM is continuously engaged in providing expert advice, technical assistance and capacity-building support to countries and societies undergoing transitional justice and dealing with the past processes. The severity and the scale of violations committed during recent or ongoing conflicts around the globe indicate that the need for comprehensive, efficient and effective mechanisms for remedies for victims of human rights violations will substantially increase. This, in turn, will require enhancement of the IOM capacities to respond to challenges, such as design and development of mass-

scale reparations programmes, as well as innovative transitional justice models that cater to the needs and expectations of IDPs and other categories of vulnerable victims such as victims of conflict-related sexual violence, modern slavery and forced labour, torture and inhumane detention. Finding the right combination between statutory, transitional and traditional justice for former combatants will also require carefully tailored approaches and models.

Addressing human trafficking in times of crisis

When conflict or a natural disaster triggers a humanitarian emergency – often during the first few days and weeks – governments and humanitarian personnel focus on providing emergency services, such as health, food, water, temporary shelter and other life-saving assistance. However, human trafficking may also be present before, during or after a crisis.

As early as the tsunami in Indonesia in 2004/2005, IOM experienced how a humanitarian crisis affects trafficking trends that may quickly (re)emerge and increase in the days that follow the onset of a crisis. Yet the broader humanitarian response often overlooks victims of human trafficking as a beneficiary group in need of life-saving assistance. Human trafficking and the abuse and exploitation undergone by its victims violate human rights. Human trafficking is a protection issue that must be addressed by humanitarian personnel and governments who are responsible for ensuring that the rights of crisis-affected populations are respected, protected and fulfilled.

The MCOF devotes Sector 10 specifically to counter-trafficking and the protection of vulnerable migrants. Some counter-trafficking initiatives by IOM in humanitarian settings include the following: (a) specialized technical staff, resources and tools for the field; (b) collaboration with partners to identify and assist victims of trafficking, data analysis and research to inform and improve the emergency response; (c) and global and local advocacy among the humanitarian and development stakeholders to implement measures that protect victims and mitigate the risk of human trafficking networks easily targeting crisis-affected men, women, boys and girls.

"When we arrived in Kotibeye, we had houses made of tarp. During the rainy season, we would lose our food because it [would] get wet from the rain. Our mattresses would get wet and, during the hot season, the whole family would sleep outside as it was too warm inside the tent. Now, with the new houses made out of real brick, we feel more secure and comfortable. I can go to work or go to the market without worry that someone will come and steal from my house. For the first time in four years, we are living in a real house with solid walls as the one we used to have in the Central African Republic.

Back in the Central African Republic, the men had a job and were able to provide for the families. My husband was a driver, and I was working in the commerce. Here, many men just sit around demotivated and without much to do. Women are obliged to work a lot; nevertheless, I am happy to be here. How can you live well when the sounds of bullets of fusil are crossing the air? In Kobiteye, I can eat well, sleep well; we are in peace here."

– Nafisa Mamadou, women's leader in Kobiteye, Chad

IOM staff provide traditional justice training in Abyei, South Sudan. © IOM 2018/ Ashley MCLAUGHLIN

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The unprecedented large number of persons on the move since the Second World War has sparked the need for a better and more coherent response in also addressing the health needs of people on the move. The electronic Personal Health Record (e-PHR) was developed in and for European Union countries to enhance knowledge among stakeholders about refugees' and migrants' health needs; to ensure that migrant health assessment records are available at transit and destination countries; and, to strengthen national and cross-border disease surveillance and response capacities. IOM's regional office in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia aspires to expand e-PHR to transit and destination countries in the Western Balkan (and Turkey) given the documented increased use of this route to reach the European Union in 2017 and 2018.

OBJECTIVE 3:
MIGRATION SHOULD TAKE PLACE IN A SAFE, ORDERLY AND DIGNIFIED MANNER

OBJECTIVE 3: MIGRATION SHOULD TAKE PLACE IN A SAFE, ORDERLY AND DIGNIFIED MANNER

The world's population has quadrupled in the twentieth century with more people migrating than at any other time in recorded history. There are an estimated 250 million international migrants, and some 750 million domestic migrants. In other words, there are 1 billion migrants in our 7-billion world, where one in every seven persons on the globe is a migrant. While the majority migrate regularly and safely, nearly a quarter of international migrants were forced to move. These include refugees, internally displaced persons and irregular migrants.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) holds the view that migration is not a problem to be solved but rather a human reality to be managed. Migration is inevitable due to the interconnected world we live in. Migration allows economies to flourish and is a necessity to fill the labour demand for specific skill sets, for instance. Finally, migration, if well managed, is desirable for the many contributions that migrants make to both their countries of origin and destination. Migration, when well managed, brings benefits to migrants as well as economic growth and development to both countries of origin and destination.

Migration policies must strive to address the drivers of migration to reduce forced and irregular migration while facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration. Respect for the human rights of migrants should remain an overarching principle, regardless of their status.

To achieve such objectives, IOM undertakes a wide range of initiatives in the following areas: (a) integrated border management; (b) transition and recovery; (c) resettlement; (d) global migration data management; (e) information, communications and technology; and (f) migration and health assistance.

The Organization is active in immigration and border management programmes that aim to create more regular channels of migration and reduce the incentive to move without proper documentation or authorization. IOM supports its Member States in identity management and travel document inspection, border management trainings, cross-border health programmes and numerous capacity-building initiatives to support local border and migration authorities. IOM's activities promote rights-based approaches

Left side photo: Rohingya refugees sign a form before receiving aid from IOM in Balukhali settlement in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. © IOM 2018/Olivia HEADON

in border management, and the Organization is keen to share its expertise on tackling migrant smuggling and trafficking, including unaccompanied children and minors.

In 2019, IOM and its partners will collectively strive to ensure that migration takes place in a well-informed, planned and consensual manner to optimize its benefits for migrants and States alike.

Immigration and border management

The Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) underlines the need to ensure that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner. This is also a central objective on the international agenda, enshrined in 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) of the Sustainable Development Goals.

IOM's work on immigration and border management plays a central role in facilitating well-managed, safe and dignified migration. IOM focuses on promoting human security by reducing risks during migration journeys and assisting Member States in the effective implementation of policies and systems that enhance access to regular migration channels. This includes helping States in countering migrant smuggling and enhancing border security through cooperation between relevant State agencies and between interested States. The objective of this process is to reduce incidence of cross-border and transnational crimes of all types.

In addition to the above-mentioned programmes, IOM implements various other activities in technical areas, such as readmission, regularization, humanitarian border management, visa processing support, border management and others in its operative regions globally.

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IOM's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) is focused on the development of operational capacities though border management technology to facilitate regular cross-border movements of people and goods and enhance border controls with automated systems. To promote the use of the latest technology, ROAP will continue organizing the biannual cross-regional Border Management and Identity Conference to improve border and identity management in the region through closer consultation and cooperation between respective national authorities responsible for border control, national identity and their key interlocutors at the international level.

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Nigeria deals with a wide range of migration issues, including large-scale irregular migration through its porous borders. As such, it has a high incidence of migrant smuggling and human trafficking, affecting men, women, boys and girls. Over recent years, IOM has built a strong partnership with the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) to strengthen the Government of Nigeria's capacity to validate or establish individuals' identity and facilitate regular migration. In 2015, IOM introduced Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) in Nigeria, an electronic border management system that processes individuals' identity when entering or exiting the country. By mid-2019, the installation of MIDAS will be completed in at least 24 out of the 100 land and sea border posts managed by the NIS, including the country's five international airports. This will make Nigeria one of IOM's largest beneficiaries of MIDAS. As the system is able to detect fraudulent passports, it actively contributes to reducing the incidence of human smuggling and trafficking. This was recently demonstrated when a group of young girls tried to pass through a MIDAS-equipped border point in Nigeria with fraudulent passports. At the border crossing, it was detected that these girls had fallen into the hands of traffickers and would have been forced into prostitution.

Furthermore, IOM supports States in improving migration governance through the provision of efficient and cost-effective international migration services. In line with a protection-centred approach, IOM manages Visa Application Centres for humanitarian and regular migratory flows, with limited wait times and reasonable fees. IOM shares good practice examples with States, in line with international standards, both in terms of operational efficacy and from a human rights perspective. IOM's efforts in this field aim at strengthening regular and safe migration pathways, thereby dissuading migrants from seeking unsafe, irregular and life-threatening journeys and preventing misinformation and exploitation by unscrupulous visa brokers or private actors charging unreasonable fees.

Since 2015, IOM has been supporting the Government of Brazil in Haiti by operating a Visa Application Centre (VAC) in Port-Au-Prince, seeking to reduce the number of Haitians attempting to migrate to Brazil in an irregular manner and protect them from unscrupulous visa brokers and human smugglers. The centre was originally established to support the Embassy of Brazil with the processing of humanitarian visas, especially considering the increasing irregular migration flow of Haitians following the earthquake in 2010, exposing these migrants to high risks and dangers along their route. The centre now focuses on the processing of family reunification visas for Haitians with family members already living in Brazil.

A similar IOM-operated Visa Service Centre for Chile opened in August 2018 in Port-Au-Prince. This centre is also dedicated to assisting Haitian migrants seeking safe and legal migration to Chile. Initially starting in 2018 with the processing of family reunification visas, the focus for 2019 will be to extend these services by integrating a new visa type, the Temporary Opportunity Visa, which allows migrants from all countries to work and live in Chile for a period of up to 12 months. With these initiatives, IOM is facilitating equal access for migrants to safe, dignified and orderly migration channels.

IOM staff assists the first visa applicant at the newly opened VAC in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. At the request of the Chilean migration authorities, IOM facilitates family reunification visas and durable solutions for Haitian migrants. © IOM 2018/Emily BAUMAN

Strengthening document verification services

IOM will focus on expanding its verification services as part of the non-profit, immigration and visa-related solutions provided on behalf of Member States. With immigration and visa fraud being an ever-present challenge, IOM supports neutral and effective visa issuance procedures that protect migrants from seeking unsafe and irregular channels. With the provision of efficient and cost-effective verification services, it supports Member States who have limited or no consular or integrity presence in the countries of operation and in challenging operational environments. Having more than 400 offices in over 150 countries and over 20 years of experience in verification operations worldwide, IOM conducts in-person site visits to issuing entities, leveraging ongoing collaboration with host governments, relevant ministries and authorities, along with the local networks and language skills of IOM verification services focal points.

IOM conducts integrated border management training-of-trainers workshop on travel document examination and advanced biometrics in Bangkok, Thailand. © IOM 2017/Benjamin SOUMELA

Enhancing international cooperation to counter migrant smuggling

Large-scale smuggling of migrants across international borders has developed into a global challenge to migration governance while also exposing migrants to great dangers and risks. IOM has been active in the field for many years and contributes towards preventing and combating migrant smuggling through various streams of work, such as capacity-building, development and delivery of technical solutions for enhanced border security and intensified cross-border information exchange, as well as migrants' rights protection. Recognizing the need for increased inter-agency cooperation to effectively counter migrant smuggling, IOM and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in March 2018, initiated the development of a Joint Platform on Countering Migrant Smuggling. The platform will function as a collaborative framework, pooling the technical and research expertise of the two agencies and other interested partners, to support States' efforts in addressing migrant smuggling through a comprehensive, evidence and rights-based approach. Further steps towards the operationalization of the joint platform depend on the successful mobilization of dedicated funding. The two organizations are now actively looking for ways to continue this timely initiative.

Enhanced International Civil Aviation Organization Traveller Identification Programme Strategy implementation

Building on the memorandum of understanding signed with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), IOM provides technical assistance to States in strengthening their traveler identification management. The ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP) Strategy is an important global framework that helps to provide facilitation, security and sustainable development benefits to migrants and Member States. IOM assistance activities include technical field visits, assessments, advocacy events and technical consultations, developing and delivering professional training, equipment procurement and setting up effective processes and inspection tools aligned with international norms. IOM's engagement in TRIP Strategy implementation has been gaining momentum. IOM's Action Plan for ICAO TRIP Implementation Assistance helps to structure IOM's work in providing support to States in TRIP Strategy implementation, and to mobilize IOM efforts in directing the assistance where it is needed the most. One focus in 2019 will be on providing assistance to the implementation of the African Union passport, an ambitious and challenging initiative involving African Union Member States.

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In the Latin America region, IOM will continue its work in the delivery of the Inter-American Course on International Migration that is organized in cooperation with several partners, including academia, non-governmental organizations and UN agencies. This annual course provides training for government officials and offers theoretical and the applied knowledge on mechanisms to improve migration management, including the regularization of irregular migrants. It also helps facilitate the exchange of knowledge, experiences and methodologies of work on international migration matters among government representatives of Latin America and the Caribbean countries, as well as the establishment of government officials' networks. IOM will continue disseminating best practices related to the application of the MERCOSUR Residence Agreement, while informing migrant communities of the benefits associated with this regional agreement.

Transition and recovery

Ensuring migration is safe and orderly also means mitigating the risks associated with the movement of people. This includes applying effective cross-border health measures and strengthening public health strategies to prevent the spread of disease and protect the health of migrants and society. Maintaining the integrity of migration and mobility schemes requires an ability to detect irregular migration and prohibit illegal cross-border activity. Migration and border agencies would work with national and international justice and security agencies to collect, analyse and use information intelligence, including to address terrorism, as well as trafficking in persons, smuggling in migrants and other transborder criminal activity.

Reducing exploitation of migrant vulnerabilities by violent extremist groups

Recent global events have demonstrated a worrying shift in political and social discourse that has permitted mainstreaming of xenophobic generalizations and placed migrants and migrant communities at added vulnerability to exploitation by violent

groups. Potential exposure to discrimination, marginalization, lack of services, and abuses, among other vulnerabilities, throughout the migration process has the potential to compound initial root drivers of migration, placing forced and irregular migrants at added risk of exploitation. Although these pressures and conditions are not novel, the presence and capacity of extremist groups in exploiting individual grievances of vulnerable forced or irregular migrants for violent action raises new challenges in addressing root causes and migrant protection.

As part of institutional efforts to address root causes of irregular and forced migration, IOM's prevention and countering of violent extremism efforts will continue to employ a two-pronged approach entailing: (a) sound research on the vulnerabilities that arise throughout the migration cycle that can be exploited by violent extremist groups to recruit; and (b) closely monitored field programming to pilot approaches that address these vulnerabilities and protection gaps.

Addressing adverse drivers of migration

In line with objective 2 of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, IOM will support efforts to minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country, or community, of origin in an unsafe, unorderly or irregular manner. The complexity and dynamism of human mobility means that the reasons for migrating are often multifaceted and intertwined. The drivers, forces and dynamics that propel people to move can have significant impact on the individuals involved, as well as more broadly on communities of origin, transit and destination, with humanitarian and development implications. Whereas some are beneficial to the migrant and societies, others are detrimental to their safety and development. Hence, it becomes important to develop an operational approach that can help describe all the complexities of human mobility in specific community settings, yet at the same time allow the identification of factors that lead to irregular, unsafe or involuntary forms of movement to ensure the effectiveness of interventions designed to address the adverse factors.

IOM will develop a methodology to help describe factors that define mobility in select communities and, among those, identify the adverse drivers that lead to irregular, unsafe or unorderly forms of mobility, including in fragile and crisis contexts. This will help establish a baseline understanding with a view to pilot targeted interventions in addressing adverse drivers as well as measuring

Esther and her husband were both unemployed and living from hand to mouth in Kwale, Kenya. They depended on daily casual labour, and their joint earnings were insufficient to meet their family's needs, pay their rent and support her husband's parents.

Esther was selected for the Programme for Human Security and Stabilization (PHSS) through the well-established information counselling and system as a youth at risk of radicalization. After completing training in entrepreneurship and financial management, she received support to start a grocery stall in Kwale. The support included assorted supplies of vegetables, weighing machines and a fridge.

Esther was able to employ her husband and open another stall for herself just three months after the business start-up. She also expanded into poultry farming, with over 20 native chickens. Esther and her husband were able to save over 70,000 Kenyan shillings (KSh) from the joint business.

The happy couple shared: "We are able to pay for rent, send our child to a private academy and pay for the daily transport to school. And working together, we were able to maximize our profit and on good days, we make over KSh 1,000 net profit."

They look forward to expanding their team at the business in hopes of owning a house in the future, where they won't have to pay rent, a dream for which they have already started saving.

PHSS beneficiary Esther and her husband (Francis Mwangi Njaramba) at their food stall in Kwale, Kenya. © IOM Nairobi 2018/Nancy WAKIO

effectiveness of these interventions in specific local contexts. IOM will thus further global understanding on how to design effective interventions targeted at adverse drivers of forced and irregular migration and enable governments and other actors to mitigate the risks of forced migration and migration out of desperation. This will enable proactive strategies to respond to local challenges, accepting human mobility as a constant variable rather than a problem to be solved.

Assisted voluntary returns

A growing number of migrants travel in increasingly complex and mixed movements, remaining stranded or finding themselves in an irregular situation for prolonged periods of time. The return and reintegration of migrants unwilling or unable to remain in host or transit countries have gained renewed political importance in the

Migrant children learn about safe migration through interactive games at a Migrant Learning Centre in Ranong, Thailand.
© IOM 2017/ Benjamin SOUMELA
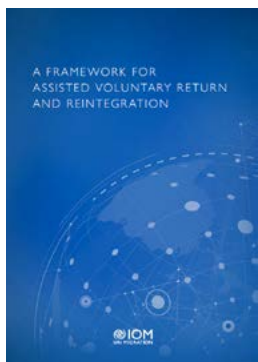
agenda of national and international policymakers around the world. This is reflected, among others, in objective 21 of the Global Compact for Migration, which calls on governments to cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return, as well as sustainable reintegration, including through the promotion of voluntary return programmes.

Since 1979, IOM has implemented assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) programmes worldwide, providing humane and dignified support to return and reintegrate over 1.6 million people. Throughout the years, AVRR concepts and practices have witnessed important changes, mainly due to the evolving environment in which AVRR programmes have been implemented. To begin with, AVRR has gradually expanded beyond Europe (where assisted voluntary return has long been in place) and nowadays finds itself embedded within national policies and return migration practices in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and the Western Balkans.[3] Furthermore, the number of actors involved in the provision of voluntary returns has grown, together with the interest from development actors to support sustainable reintegration. Lastly, dangerous migration routes have continued exposing migrants to situations of vulnerability, requiring the adoption of specific protection standards in the context of return and reintegration.

Reflecting this evolution and based on its long-standing experience, IOM has developed an AVRR Framework with three objectives. Firstly, to reaffirm AVRR's key tenets in an "increasingly interconnected and interdependent world";[4] secondly, to guide decision makers and practitioners in the design and implementation of AVRR-related policies and programmes; and thirdly, to propose a road map to address voluntary return and reintegration in a holistic way, one that is based on coordinated policies and practices between stakeholders responsible for migration management and development at the international, national and local levels.

The principles and objectives outlined in the framework underpin IOM's commitment to facilitate orderly, safe and responsible migration and contribute to migrants' socioeconomic well-being, in line with IOM's MiGOF, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (in particular Targets 10.7 and 17.2) and the Global Compact for Migration.

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[3] Between 2014 and 2017, the share of voluntary returns operated by IOM from non-European Economic Area countries increased from 15% to 30% over the total of AVRR.

[4] For further information, please refer to IOM, *World Migration Report 2018* (IOM, Geneva, 2017), p.1. Available from https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2018_en.pdf

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IOM will continue the implementation of the European Union Readmission Capacity Building Facility support actions related to readmission case management systems (RCMS) for Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka to improve the readmission case processing by supporting the development of an electronic RCMS to digitize the flow of information between European Union Member States and relevant government authorities of Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, as well as build capacities of these stakeholders on return management. These support actions will result in increased capacity of concerned departments to manage a higher volume of readmission applications, increased transparency and accountability and time-efficient processing of applications through the RCMS for safe and orderly return.

Stemming from the principles of the AVRR Framework and as outlined in IOM's integrated approach to reintegration in the context of return, the Organization aims to foster reintegration sustainability across the economic, social and psychosocial dimensions.[5] In order to monitor and evaluate returnees' progress in and across these three dimensions, new tools have been developed, encompassing a set of indicators and a scoring system to measure sustainability.[6]

IOM aims to promote and disseminate the principles and objectives embedded in the AVRR Framework through the development of key training materials. In parallel, IOM will continue to roll out its institutional tools to monitor and evaluate sustainable reintegration, as well as analyse the collected data and information to contribute to evidence-based programming and policies.

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[5] For further information, please refer to IOM, "Towards an Integrated Approach to Reintegration in the Context of Return" (IOM, Geneva, 2017). Available from www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/DMM/AVRR/Towards-an-Integrated-Approach-to-Reintegration.pdf

[6] These tools can also be applied when reintegration takes place in the context of non-voluntary returns, for instance under IOM's post-arrival and reintegration assistance programmes.

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To improve the conditions of vulnerable migrants, IOM in the West and Central Africa region will continue providing services to complement IOM's support for voluntary return as a safe and dignified option available to migrants.

IOM will maintain search-and-rescue missions to assist governments in rescuing migrants stranded in the desert. Transit centres, for those who opt for AVRR assistance, will also continue to host migrants while their return travel is organized. IOM ensures that migrants in transit centres are provided with basic assistance, such as food, shelter and medicine; in addition, migrants with specific needs are identified for further assistance registered. IOM in the West and Central African region strives to ensure that the return and reintegration of minors always take place in the child's best interest, working in close cooperation with child protection experts such as UNICEF and Save the Children to better identify and assist vulnerable children on the move.

Accountability to Affected Population and Protection Mainstreaming Operation Plan in Resettlement and Movement Management

The Accountability to Affected Populations and Protection Mainstreaming Operation Work Plan in Resettlement and Movement Management will contribute to safe, orderly and dignified migration, putting high standards in protection to IOM movement operations and establishing relevant feedback channels with the beneficiaries. IOM is committed to mainstreaming protection across its programmes in line with its rights-based approach.

By adhering to a set of minimum protection standards, the following will be achieved: (a) safety and dignity will be prioritized to avoid any unintended negative consequences of IOM's actions; (b) meaningful access will be secured to IOM services and aid by all groups; and (c) establish accountability to affected individuals and communities and ensure participation and empowerment through an inclusive approach to decision-making processes.

When the right capacities are in place, IOM will be able to respond appropriately to provide specialized protection services, such as (but not limited to) family tracing and reunification in line with the child's best interests, response to survivors of GBV or providing assistance to victims of human trafficking.

An effective mainstreaming of protection in resettlement operations translates into the following:

- Ensuring that persons are assisted with resettlement and related services in a fair, impartial manner and without discrimination;

- Ensuring that their fundamental human rights are safeguarded, and they are protected from exploitation, discrimination and abuse;

- Uphold the principle of "do no harm", which means avoiding policies and actions that may aggravate their situation and unintended negative consequences;

- Perceiving beneficiaries as active rights-holders rather than passive recipients of support, therefore fostering their empowerment;

- Ensuring their effective participation by consulting and involving beneficiaries in important decisions that impact their lives; feeding their views back into the programme design and implementation, and ensuring that negative issues are mitigated; and

- Holding IOM accountable to the population it is engaged with, thus contributing to the respect and fulfillment of their rights.

IN FOCUS

To promote safe, orderly and dignified migration, IOM seeks to increase coordination among the African Union Commission, Regional Economic Communities and African Union Member States to implement the provisions of the Revised Migration Policy Framework for Africa, African Union Free Movement Protocol and Joint Labour Migration Programme in order to facilitate safe and orderly labour mobility in Africa. In this regard, a road map on fostering safe and orderly labour mobility within and from Africa has recently been developed with a view towards progressively implementing its provisions in accordance with the above-mentioned frameworks in the coming years.

Information, communication and technology solutions to migration (MigApp)

Given the complexity of the migration process, many migrants encounter tremendous challenges throughout their journeys, from limited access to reliable and practical information about the migration process, to the unfamiliar social norms and sometimes dangerous conditions in the destinations they find themselves in. Many migrants struggle to find secure assistance, updated information and support; thus, they are driven to seek help from unauthorized agencies who exploit migrants' lack of knowledge to advance their own interests.

IOM identified this gap and developed MigApp, an innovation solution to tackle the lack of secure updated information that leaves migrants uninformed. MigApp is IOM's first mobile application for migrants.

MigApp was launched at the end of 2017 as a one-stop-shop platform where migrants can access information and services relevant to their own migration process. The award-winning application was conceptualized as an initiative to promote safe movement of persons by providing up-to-date, relevant information, necessary services and support to populations on the move. The application builds effective and efficient two-way communication between migrants and IOM and empowers migrants to take charge of their own journeys. Though MigApp is still expanding its features and services to aid migrants, it already provides an extensive range of information and services to migrants, including the following:

- Up-to-date information on visa, health and travel regulations;

- IOM services, medical appointments scheduling, AVRR information and travel information;

- Alerts on global incidents arising from conflict or natural disasters;

- Contacts of counter-trafficking hotlines around the world;

- Guidance on the processes for AVRR;

- Registration to migration health assessments that are conducted for resettlement, international employment, migrant assistance programmes, visa applications and others;

- The "I am a migrant" social platform for migrants to share their realities and read about the experiences of other migrants;

- A remittance comparison feature to help migrants make the most of the money they send home;

- A safe, encrypted space to store important travel and identification documents;

- The Dr. Translate feature that facilitates communication between migrants and health-care providers;

- The share-my-location feature for users to share their live location with selected friends and families;

- A platform for feedback and secure two-way communication between migrants and IOM; and

- A platform to facilitate communication from migrant communities, including reports of abuse and needs.

MigApp also facilitates the analysis of global, regional or local migration patterns to advice future migration-related programming, research/studies or life-saving operations that will help IOM to proactively respond to emerging issues. The app is available in eight languages and supports Android and iOS devices.

STRONGER
ORGANIZATION

STRONGER ORGANIZATION

With over 2,000 active projects in 2018 and operational expenditures nearing USD 1.6 billion, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is best known for its programmes and operations worldwide. However, in view of ongoing UN reforms and Grand Bargain commitments, among others, IOM has also been actively engaged in internal efforts for strengthening institutional capacities to achieve stronger results, efficiency and overall performance.

While this publication is a snapshot of the IOM programmes that will guide the global dialogue on migration, it is also essential to reflect on the internal mechanisms and initiatives that contribute to stronger organizational performance. IOM is actively engaged in strengthening its internal processes and systems to drive greater efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of its programmes worldwide. In line with commitments made in the Grand Bargain process, the Organization has actively sought to improve transparency, efficiency and overall value-for-money to meet the expectations of Member States and donors, as well as the populations that benefit from IOM services and programmes.

In order to monitor internal performance, IOM has developed an Organizational Effectiveness framework articulated around IOM's three-pronged objectives of being principled, purposeful and prepared. As a *principled* organization, IOM follows humanitarian principles, seeks gender equality and promotes a rights-based approach to migration governance. It develops and applies effective policies to guide its internal and external operations and manages its human and financial resources in line with these policies. Similarly, IOM strives to be as *purposeful* as can be by ensuring the coherence of its work and various efforts; IOM helps set the international agenda on migration and consistently works with its Member States to improve migration governance. Finally, IOM seeks to be *prepared* in fulfilling its mandate through the following: (a) sound financial and human resources management policies and practices; (b) proactive risk management strategies; (c) knowledge management; and (d) commitment to apply lessons learned for enhancing organizational effectiveness.

IOM is also engaged in a push to explore new and non-traditional sources of funding and mobilize greater resources, notably flexible funding, to be "fit for purpose" and meet the growing demands of the current context.

Left side photo:
Participants at the IOM Gender Marker Workshop in Geneva.
© IOM 2017

Environmental sustainability

Environmental concerns are a major challenge of our time, and organizations are expected to respect environmental sustainability principles while implementing their activities. Aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the United Nations' Climate Neutral Strategy, IOM launched its institutional Environmental Sustainability Programme in 2017 based on the recognition that a healthy environment is inherently linked to the well-being and resilience of migrants and communities alike. The Programme is responsible for developing IOM's institutional strategy on environmental sustainability with the aim to mainstream environmental considerations in IOM's strategies and policies, projects and programmes, as well as facilities and operations. The Programme encompasses global policies, initiatives and coordination mechanisms dedicated to environmental sustainability, including the United Nations Environment Management Group, UN-Water and the Global Plan of Action for Sustainable Energy Solutions in Situations of Displacement.

The Programme's goal for 2019–2020 is to establish IOM's environmental policy and develop the first environmental management report that will provide a strategic approach for managing the Organization's environmental performance.

Communication strategy for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse

IOM is committed to implementing a policy of zero tolerance towards sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). It continues to implement its Policy and Procedures for Preventing and Responding to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA Policy), which spells out the responsibilities that all IOM employees have to prevent, report and respond to SEA incidents and SEA-related retaliation.

To strengthen the implementation of the policy, IOM developed an internal communications strategy in early 2018. To support the full implementation and roll-out of this strategy for full coverage of all 440 IOM offices worldwide, including translation of the materials into local languages, the following actions are necessary and will be rolled out:

(a) Capacity-building: Making sure staff and implementing partners fully understand what types of behaviour constitute SEA and why these behaviour are not appropriate;

(b) Awareness-raising: Making sure staff and implementing partners understand what constitutes correct behaviour and what to do in case of exploitation and/or abuse; and

(c) Reporting system: Making sure staff are aware of and understand the SEA reporting system, and ensuring that the system works quickly and efficiently.

In addition to strengthening communication on PSEA, IOM is also active in ensuring that gender considerations are fully mainstreamed into the Organization's activities and culture.

Mainstreaming gender into programmes

Roll-out of the IOM Gender Marker

The IOM Gender Marker is a tool that assesses how well a project proposal integrates gender considerations. It aims at enabling IOM to track how much of its resources are being allocated to promoting gender equality. It also aims at improving the quality of IOM projects by encouraging assistance that is more sensitive to the different needs and capacities of women, girls, boys and men, inclusive of those identifying as LGBTI, of different ages. A coding system is set out for gender, along with more general guidance on age.

IOM first committed to developing a gender marker system in 2011 when it decided to implement the UN System-wide Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP), confirming this commitment in the 2015 Gender Equality Policy. In late 2015, an internal Gender Marker Working Group, made up of relevant Headquarters offices, was established, which met throughout the course of 2016. Following the development of guidelines in the first half of 2017, a prototype for the IOM Gender Marker began to be piloted in July 2017 in two IOM geographic regions, where trainings were also organized. An additional training was organized in Geneva for relevant Headquarters offices who are involved in project endorsement. All projects funded by the IOM Development Fund have also been included in the pilot. The IOM Gender Marker methodology and guidelines were finalized in early 2018 and have been translated into all three official IOM languages. Further trainings were organized for additional IOM regions throughout the end of 2018. Further funding is however needed to deliver the training in all geographic areas of operations and develop an online training package to allow for the continued training of new staff.

"We share our territory with the returnees. They are welcome here; they are our brothers. We are an agricultural community; we cultivate the land. We have created seven associations and proposed the project to IOM. We received a total of 14 ox, 7 charrettes and 7 animal-drawn plows. Here we grow green beans, peanuts, cotton and sorghum.

We work all together. In the morning, we blow a whistle when it is time to go to the field, and we divide the work. Some pull the ox, others clean the bad herbs, and others plant the seeds. Later, we divide part of the harvest, and the other part we sell in the market. We have some problems with insects that attack the plantation, especially when the plants are giving flowers – it attracts them. Still, because of IOM's support, this year, we will be able to cultivate twice the number of harvest compared to last year."

– **Tasnal Sangbe Bruno,
chief of Besseye Village,
a village in Chad with 279 inhabitants**

Reporting on IOM gender-related results

To fully support Member States in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, the United Nations is increasing its focus on results reporting at multiple levels. Under the current reform, the UN is moving to a strengthened and more coherent focus on results at both the system-wide and individual agency levels. The new framework of the UN-SWAP (UN-SWAP 2.0) refocuses the UN's work on gender equality results, with three revised/new indicators on results to promote a strengthening of reporting on results and a results culture across the 66 UN-SWAP reporting agencies.

IOM's Gender Policy notes, "Headquarters and Regional and Country Offices will report fully on gender equality mandates and objectives, and disaggregate key data by sex and age." The *IOM Project Handbook* has a similar focus noting that IOM must: "meet the information needs of the donors through high-quality, results-based reporting" and go beyond reporting on activities to reporting on outputs and outcomes.

In this Muramba Vocational Training Centre, 100 people affected by landslides are being trained in welding, mechanic, masonry and tailoring as part of the "strengthening human security by enhancing resilience to natural disasters and climate-related threats" project in Ngororero District in Rwanda. © IOM 2017 /Amanda NERO

The mandate for reporting on results is clear, and in addition, strengthening results reporting will add to IOM's effectiveness. Through an increased focus on results reporting on gender, IOM will have a greater understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of its programming, and how to take remedial action when the Organization is falling short. IOM's Gender Policy therefore committed the Organization to the following:

(a) Findings from Regional and Country Office reports will be synthesized by Regional Offices and globally by the Gender Coordination Unit. The global synthesis will feed into organizational reporting, particularly the annual report on the work of the Organization.

(b) The Gender Coordination Unit will use the data from the regional and global syntheses to provide feedback to IOM about good practices.

The following actions for strengthening reporting are recommended:

(a) A synthesis of IOM gender results; and

(b) An assessment of next steps needed for strengthening IOM reporting on gender.

This will require an in-depth assessment of a representative sample of project reports. This will be the first synthesis of IOM gender results and will set a baseline against which future progress may be measured. Findings from this review will also inform the development of a capacity development strategy to strengthen results reporting.

The IOM Gender Marker Workshop was held in November 2017 in Geneva.
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Ethics and conduct

Throughout its history, IOM has consistently maintained a reputation for efficiency and excellence. This is based on staff members' high ethical and professional standards, which must be preserved and enhanced. IOM continuously strives to maintain and strengthen an ethical culture in order to provide the highest quality services to beneficiaries, donors and partners.

In 2017, IOM launched its first online training on ethics and standards of conduct under the name "The Values We Share" to target all persons employed by, or working for, IOM worldwide, whether internationally or locally recruited, regardless of the type or duration of their contract. As of June 2018, more than 11,500 IOM personnel have completed the online training.

To reinforce the impact of the e-learning initiative, IOM's Ethics and Conduct Office (ECO) also piloted a face-to-face training programme on the Standards of Conduct targeting staff in the deep field. This training, which has received very positive feedback, has been delivered so far to over 2,000 IOM staff globally.

To facilitate reporting and increase accountability, ECO has established multiple channels for reporting misconduct or seeking advice. Staff members or external parties can submit reports or complaints directly by email, Skype or telephone. Moreover, IOM's intranet and external website contain direct reporting links. The IOM website also contains a separate reporting mechanism via direct email to abuse@iom.int, which is monitored by ECO. IOM's MigApp – a secure application for smart devices – contains a reporting link on the home page that allows the user, especially the beneficiaries, to send reports and complaints directly to ECO.

Even as it seeks to maintain the momentum of success in training and communication, IOM is exploring new initiatives aimed at fostering a healthy and respectful work environment that contributes to happier staff, higher performance, increased professionalism and improved delivery. Since the beginning of 2018, IOM has been working on adding to its training repertoire a series of animations that focus on major ethical themes, such as conflicts of interest, outside activities and a respectful working environment.

An important area that has received lots of media attention and became a priority within the humanitarian/international organization sector is harassment, and especially sexual harassment of staff in the workplace. IOM has made it a priority to proactively address this issue and act in a preventive and not a reactive manner.

In this regard, ECO is preparing to deploy, in the fourth quarter of 2018, a survey of global staff about their experiences with harassment in the workplace, including sexual harassment. The survey will provide an opportunity for the staff to share information anonymously and for IOM to identify the nature and the extent of the problems. The results of the survey will be used to draw a plan of action for 2019 and work on various preventive, investigative, responsive and improving aspects of dealing with harassment in the workplace.

ECO is seeking funds to recruit an extra staff who can contribute the time to work on the development and implementation of the plan of action to address harassment in the workplace. Further funds are also required to continue with general and targeted training and awareness-raising at various levels of the Organization, including a specific training for the managers on how to support any victims of harassment.

Publishing data via the International Aid Transparency Initiative

IOM is a signatory to the Grand Bargain and has made ambitious commitments in many workstreams identified in the process. In terms of transparency, IOM committed to the following:

(a) Publish timely, transparent, harmonized and open high-quality data on humanitarian funding within two years of the World Humanitarian Summit;

(b) Make use of appropriate data analysis, explaining the distinctiveness of activities, organizations, environments and circumstances (for example, protection and conflict zones);

(c) Improve the digital platform and engage with the open-data standard community; and

(d) Support the capacity of all partners to access and publish data.

As specifically required in the Grand Bargain process, the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) should provide IOM with a common standard to achieve these objectives. IOM has committed to its Member States and donors to publish on the IATI Registry as a way to enhance the transparency of project information already available via other IOM channels, such as the Programme and Budget, the Annual Financial Report, the Migration Health Research Portal and the Humanitarian Compendium.

IOM joined IATI in March 2017 and published its first pilot portfolio on the IATI registry on 28 February 2018. This marked an important milestone in meeting institutional commitments to transparency and accountability.

IOM recognizes that its level of reporting through the IATI platform will be incremental, in line with the approach adopted by other UN agencies that have previously joined the initiative. IOM published initial data in February 2018 and additional projects in May and August. The total budget of activities published by IOM currently exceeds USD 1.37 billion. IOM is committed to publishing additional data sets every quarter, giving due consideration to data quality and donor requirements. IOM will also continue to evaluate the ability to publish more data fields about its activities. A transparency portal offering a visualized view on the data released on the IATI registry is planned to be released by IOM in 2019.

Photo below:
IOM staff conducts shelter distribution for Rohingya refugees in Balukhali settlement in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.
© IOM 2018/Olivia HEADON

What is the International Aid Transparency Initiative?

IATI is a voluntary, multi-stakeholder initiative that seeks to improve the transparency of aid, development and humanitarian resources in order to increase their effectiveness in tackling poverty. IATI brings together donor and recipient countries, civil society organizations and other experts in aid information who are committed to working together to increase the transparency and openness of aid.

IOM Development Fund

Since 2001, the IOM Development Fund has provided a unique global resource aimed at supporting developing Member States in their efforts to strengthen their migration management capacity. With over 700 projects implemented in more than 122 countries worldwide, the IOM Development Fund is successfully addressing the capacity-building needs of eligible Member States by providing essential "seed funding" that is required for innovative projects. Maintaining an appropriate regional balance and ensuring equitable access for all eligible Member States are key criteria for the selection of projects. The chart that follows provides an overview of the Fund's allocation per region and per year from 2013 to 2017.

Priority projects in the various IOM areas of activity, including relevant research and feasibility studies, are identified by Member States in coordination with IOM Offices worldwide.

In 2018, with a budget of USD 9.5 million, the Fund financed capacity-building projects that range from increasing the capacity of the Government of Lesotho in effective diaspora engagement to mainstreaming gender into local migration and development priorities in Kyrgyzstan, as well as building the capacity of the Government of Vanuatu to address climate change and disaster-induced displacement.

Figure 6: IOM Development Fund allocation per region and year, 2013–2017
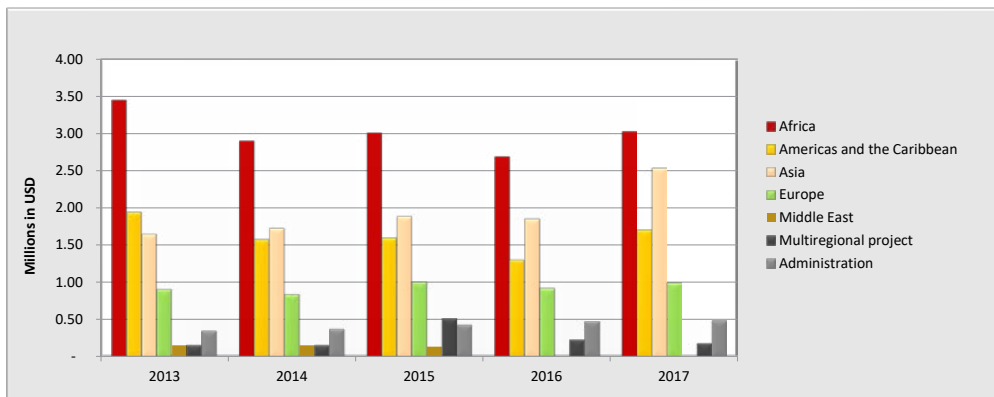
As the number of requests from eligible Member States for worthwhile initiatives continues to increase, IOM seeks additional support to strengthen migration governance capacities of Member States. Having been traditionally funded entirely by contributions from Member States, the IOM Development Fund also aims to reach out to the private sector and general public to generate even broader engagement on migration topics and further increase its fundraising potential. IOM's objective is to expand the Fund to USD 20 million in order to respond to the growing needs of Member States.

An elderly migrant woman from Rolpa district works at a brick factory in Lalitpur, Nepal.
© IOM 2013/Laxmi NGAKHUSI

Results-based management

What is results-based management?

Results-based management (RBM) is a management strategy that sets out clear objectives and outcomes to define the way forward, and uses specific indicators to verify the progress made. The RBM approach is meant to be used by management to drive decision-making process, inspire changes and support strategic thinking.

IOM introduced RBM at project level in 2011 focusing on the following:

(a) Planning, setting the vision and defining a results framework;

(b) Implementing to achieve the results;

(c) Monitoring to ensure results are being achieved; and

(d) Reporting and evaluation.

Among other aspects, an RBM approach requires strong monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management systems.

In 2016, IOM shifted to RBM at corporate level, and created two organization-wide results frameworks, which set out the overall objectives that IOM wants to reach and contribute to by 2020:

(a) The Migration Governance Framework's results framework, which defines how IOM contributes to good migration governance through its operations; and

(b) The Organizational Effectiveness results framework, which measures internal performance and identifies how IOM demonstrates that the Organization is principled, purposeful and prepared.

IOM also set up a global reporting mechanism to measure progress on these two results frameworks. The underlying data warehouse and the reporting system have been enhanced in order to feed into the future "myIOM results platform". Designed over the next year, this interactive internal website will serve as a results platform to visualize information on the following: (a) results from the IOM institutional questionnaire; (b) project data from the Project Information and Management Application (PRIMA); and (c) information from the Processes and Resources Integrated Systems Management (PRISM), and other sources of IOM information, such as Migrant Management Operational Systems Application (MiMOSA) and evaluations.

The platform will be used for decision-making, creation of coherent talking points at the global level, improvement of programme implementation and lessons learned, as well as sharing of good practices.

In addition, IOM plans on piloting comprehensive RBM country initiatives, including strategic plans development and training for key RBM skills, in parallel to general RBM advocacy and programming.

A Syrian plasterer receives his personally tailored kit to begin working in his trade once again from IOM staff in Hatay, Turkey. © IOM 2017

The Project Information and Management Application

The institutionalization of the *IOM Project Handbook* in 2012 (second edition in 2017) has contributed to reinforcing processes in the IOM project life cycle, standardizing tools and templates used, and, more importantly, operationalizing a results-based approach to IOM's programming. Along with the development of the Handbook, an online project management system that encapsulates these standard templates, workflows and approach was envisioned to better ensure its application within the Organization through a system known as PRIMA.

- In 2013–2016, a PRIMA pilot was developed and implemented across all projects funded by the IOM Development Fund. The successful implementation of PRIMA for the IOM Development Fund provided the needed impetus for the Organization to push ahead with expanding the scope of PRIMA to support all IOM projects that was initiated in 2016. When PRIMA goes live in 2019, it will help IOM to demonstrate the impact of its projects by capturing, monitoring and reporting on project results.

- Lay the foundation for aggregated reporting by capturing project-related data.

- Promote transparency and efficiency by reinforcing processes and tools outlined in the *IOM Project Handbook.*

- Demonstrate IOM's contribution to external (and internal) strategic frameworks by capturing and monitoring project linkages to these frameworks.

- Promote a culture of knowledge-sharing by providing an institutional project repository and knowledge base.

Provided that funding is secured, PRIMA for All is intended to be rolled out across IOM one region at a time, starting with a pilot in IOM's Southern Africa region in the first quarter of 2019. Prior to each roll-out, a comprehensive training that incorporates concepts from the *IOM Project Handbook* plus a hands-on training on how to use PRIMA will be conducted to nominated participants from country offices of each region and Headquarters. It is planned that by the end of 2019, PRIMA for All will be in use in all IOM offices.

Some of the beneficiaries of the shelter distribution for Rohingya refugees in Kutapalong settlement in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. © IOM 2017/Olivia HEADON

Yereye is among the several people who have been recently displaced by seasonal floodings in their village near Kalafo, Ethiopia. In recent years, Yereye recalls her village being flooded and displaced three times, with each time having to return to the same area until water levels go down and they can return to rebuild their homes. Yereye also has no hands, having lost them as a child when she was playing with an unexploded bomb she found.
© IOM 2018/Muse MOHAMMED

ACRONYMS

AAP	Accountability to affected populations
ACP-EU	African, Caribbean and Pacific–European Union
AVRR	assisted voluntary return and reintegration
BD4M	Big Data for Migration Alliance
CADRI	Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative
CCCM	camp coordination and camp management
CTDC	Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative
DRR	disaster risk reduction
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ECO	Ethics and Conduct Office
e-PHR	Electronic Personal Health Record
FCA	Facility for Consular Assistance
GAF	Global Assistance Fund
GBV	gender-based violence
GBViC	Gender-based Violence in Crises
GMDAC	Global Migration Data Analysis Centre
GRCP	Global Regional Consultative Process
HLP	Housing, land and property
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDM	International Dialogue on Migration
IDP	internally displaced person
IFMS	International Forum on Migration Statistics
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IHL	international humanitarian law
IHRL	international human rights law
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRIS	International Recruitment Integrity System
ISCM	Inter-State Consultation Mechanism on Migration
JUNIMA	Joint UN Initiative on Migration, Health and HIV in Asia
LAS	League of Arab States
MCOF	Migration Crisis Operational Framework
MECLEP	Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy

MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MIDAS	Migration Information and Data Analysis System
MiGOF	Migration Governance Framework
MiMOSA	Migrant Management and Operational Systems Application
MIPEX	Migrant Integration Policy Index
MoU	memorandum of understanding
MMP	Missing Migrants Project
NAMMTF	North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force
NGO	non-governmental organization
NIS	Nigerian Immigration Service
PARA	post-arrival reintegration assistance
PDD	Platform on Disaster Displacement
PHSS	Programme for Human Security and Stabilization
PRIMA	Project Information and Management Application
PRISM	Processes and Resources Integrated Systems Management
RBA	rights-based approach
RBM	results-based management
RCM	Regional Consultative Mechanism
RCMS	readmission case management systems
RCP	regional consultative process
ROAP	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEA	sexual exploitation and abuse
SEEECA	South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia
TRIP	Traveller Identification Programme
TVET	technical vocational education and training
UHC	universal health coverage
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UN-SWAP	UN System-wide Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VAC	Visa Application Centre
WHO	World Health Organization
WMR	World Migration Report

A woman gazes at the surroundings of newly built communal shelters in Wau, Western Bahr El Ghazal, South Sudan. © IOM 2018/ Rikka TUPAZ

MIGRATION INITIATIVES 2019

Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the principal intergovernmental organization in the field of migration.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

IOM works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners.

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