

Migration Initiatives 2016

Migration governance and sustainable development



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

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Cover picture: Children in Tacloban (Philippines) where IOM ran camp activities for displaced persons. © IOM 2013

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The full contents of the *Migration Initiatives*, including the country, regional and global sections, are available online.

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International Organization for Migration (IOM)



On 15 October 2014, IOM commemorated the Global Hand Washing Day. Activities stretched for seven days in IDP settlements in Somalia. © IOM 2014

FOREWORD

When I assumed the position of IOM Director General in 2008, migration was already a topic of high importance for Governments around the world. Since then, migration has received ever increasing amounts of attention from policymakers, academics, journalists and the general public. International debates and practical experimentation, often at the local level, have shed light on the positive contributions that migrants make to the development of both countries of origin and their host societies. At the same time, natural disasters and conflicts around the world have led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of persons either internally or across borders and has raised consciousness about the issue among the general public.

Migration is a livelihood strategy for millions of people in search of better opportunities. At the same time, many around the world are forced to migrate to escape the consequences of man-made conflicts and natural hazards. Migration impacts all social groups. It is an integral part of the social and economic fabric of our planet. It is an agent of development, and an important contributor to community and individual resilience in times of crisis.

When emergencies do arise, our priority must be to save lives and to attend to the survival needs of displaced persons. However, we must also develop preparedness and work at creating conditions under which migration may promote development and strengthen the resilience of communities.

In 2016, IOM celebrates the sixty-fifth anniversary of its foundation. Much has changed since 1951 and the Organization is today the leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration. Recent institutional reforms have enabled us to develop clearly articulated policy frameworks to guide our responses to emergencies and migration management, including the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) and the Migration Governance Framework (MIGOF). The overall objective is to ensure coherence and consistency of action in our different areas of intervention.

The Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals provide an overarching frame of reference to guide the broader international effort towards the inclusion of migration in long-term plans and programmes that aim to build resilience and boost community development.

In a rapidly changing operational environment, IOM endeavours to adapt and adjust its responses to match realities on the ground while ensuring they are at all times both principled and of practical value. The 2016 edition of *Migration Initiatives* illustrates both the wide scope of IOM's activities and the creativity that is injected into project design and implementation.

I would like to seize this opportunity to thank the partners who support us and all the institutions and individuals who work with us. The multiple alliances IOM has established will continue to enable us to serve migrants, host societies and communities of origin and promote migration for the benefit of all.



William Lacy Swing
Director General



William Lacy Swing,
IOM Director General

"We must look at the bigger picture and the conditions through which migration promotes development and strengthens the resilience of communities."

"The complex migratory dynamics that shape today's world demand that IOM responds in an innovative and forward looking manner."

Fishermen working on their duties in Mannar, Sri Lanka. IOM implements return and reintegration programmes in the island facilitating the voluntary return of migrants who receive support for livelihood activities. © IOM 2014

IOM GLOBAL RESPONSE: IMPROVED MIGRATION GOVERNANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



IOM GLOBAL RESPONSE: IMPROVED MIGRATION GOVERNANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

On 27 September 2015, the international community agreed on an ambitious agenda comprising 17 goals and 169 targets to reduce poverty and inequality, and achieve social, economic and environmentally sustainable development by the year 2030. An important innovation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) is that migration has been incorporated into mainstream global development policy, rectifying the omission made 15 years earlier in the Millennium Development Goals.

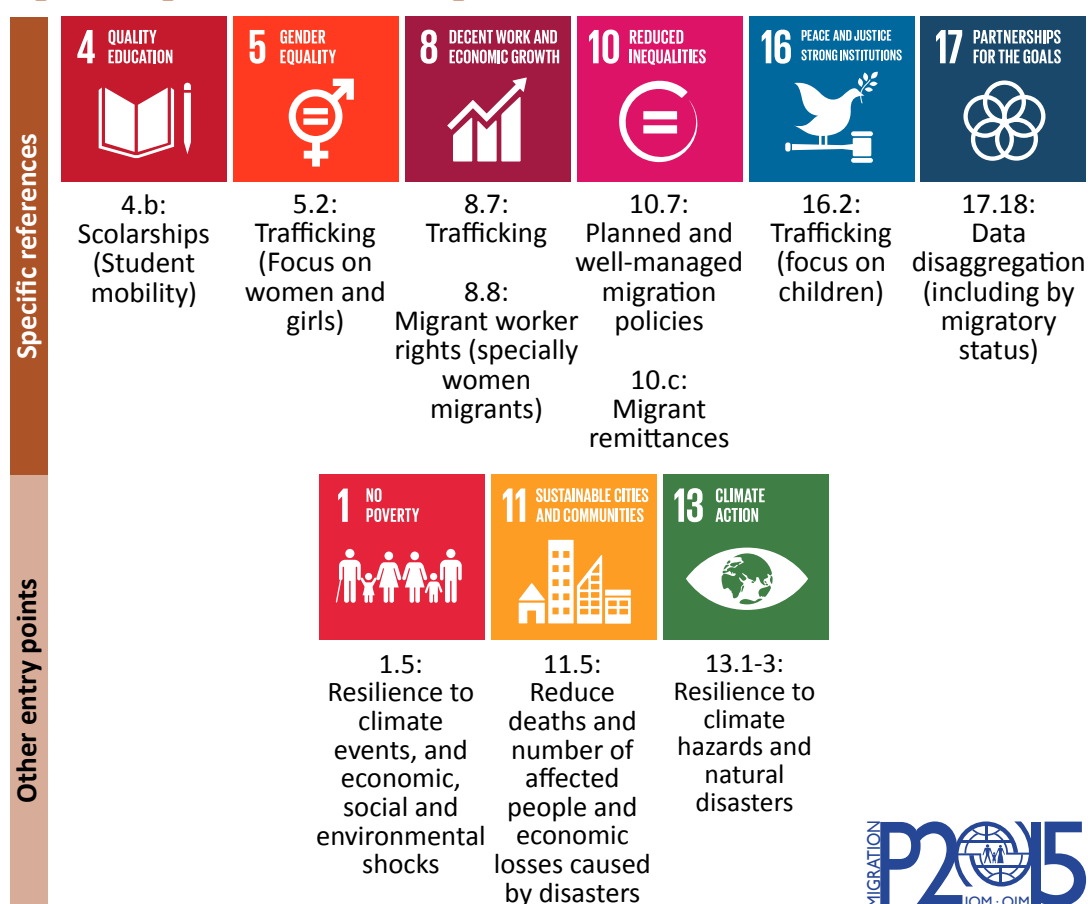
In the lead-up to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, IOM strongly advocated the inclusion of migration into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Discussions in international dialogues, such as the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) and the UN High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development (HLD), demonstrated the strong support of IOM Member States for a clear mention of migration in the 2030 Agenda. This was also reflected in the UN Secretary-General's Eight-point Agenda for Action issued on the occasion of the HLD, asserting that "the international community should define a common set of targets and indicators to monitor the implementation of measures aimed at enhancing the benefits and addressing the challenges of international migration, for consideration in the framework of the post-2015 development agenda".

The inclusion of migration into the 2030 Agenda represents a milestone in acknowledging the specific contributions of migration and migrants to the sustainable development of countries of origin, transit and destination while at the same time reinforcing that realizing the full potential of migration to contribute to development requires policies that support and protect migrants.

Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:

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

Figure 1: Migration in the 2030 Agenda



Statement of the IOM Director General at the opening of the 70th session of the United Nations General Assembly:

"Migrants cannot remain just a number to be counted. Governments must ensure that migrants' rights are truly protected once and for all. This General Assembly, in its historic 70th year, presents world leaders with the opportunity to acknowledge that migration is inevitable, necessary and desirable."



Returnee in Sri Lanka in the welding shop he manages thanks to the reintegration package provided by IOM. © IOM 2014

As the leading migration agency, IOM is committed to working with its Member States and relevant partner organizations in achieving migration-related SDG targets. IOM works with governments, organizations and migrants themselves, at the global, national, regional and local levels.

IOM, in collaboration with the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), is developing a Migration Governance Indicator (MGI), which will provide a method to assess and track the progress of countries on their migration policies as encapsulated in SDG target 10.7 on “well-managed migration policies”. The MGI will build on the approach to migration policy described in the IOM Migration Governance Framework, set out below.

As described above, Target 10.7 presents particular challenges for governments: migration is a complex and broad field of work, and there is no single convention or framework defining “planned and well-managed migration policies” that “facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people”.

The IOM Migration Governance Framework sets out the essential elements to support planned and well-managed migration, offering a coherent, comprehensive and balanced approach to migration governance, which is also practical, concrete and concise. IOM is well positioned to provide this advice; as the global lead agency on migration, the functions of the Organization include providing advice on migration questions and providing a forum for exchanges of views and experiences on migration and mobility issues.

IOM believes that a migration system promotes humane and orderly migration and human mobility benefiting migrants and society when it adheres to international standards and fulfils migrants’ rights, formulates policies using evidence and a whole-of-government approach, and engages with partners to address migration and related issues, as it seeks to advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society, effectively addresses the mobility dimensions of crises, and ensures that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.

Peter Sutherland, Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on International Migration and Development:

“Making migration part of the world’s development strategy will have a meaningful impact on the lives of migrants, affording them greater access to rights and to the fruits of their labour.”

In focus: IOM’s role in follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

National level	Regional	Thematic focus	Global level
IOM to support national governments on capacity to report on migration-related indicators. IOM to work with Member States on capacity-building and on implementing projects geared towards achieving relevant SDGs.	IOM to contribute to regional mechanisms, in particular the UN Regional Economic Commissions (RECs) and Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs). IOM to contribute to capacity-building of RCPs and RECs to enhance the dialogue on achieving the SDGs.	IOM hopes to play a central role in the review and follow-up of migration-related targets. IOM works in collaboration with the EIU to develop the MGI to monitor progress on SDG Target 10.7. IOM to publish a yearly report on progress made towards achieving “well-managed migration policies” worldwide, based on the findings of the MGI.	Participation of IOM officials in the High-level Political Forum, GFMD, HLD and other relevant forums. IOM will work with its Member States and relevant partner organizations to ensure that migration is well represented in the global list of indicators established by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) in March 2016.

“International migration is a crosscutting phenomenon that should be addressed in a coherent, comprehensive and balanced manner, integrating development with due regard for social, economic and environmental dimensions and respecting human rights.”

Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, 2013

IOM will use the Migration Governance Framework to guide its work in capacity-building, providing policy advice and developing specific programmes to assist States in, among other things, achieving the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda.

Simultaneously, IOM is engaged in a process leading to increased results-based management in its programme and policies and overall functioning. This will improve the ability of the Organization to frame its work, and measure and communicate its impact, which in turn will deliver better value for money for Member States.

Migration Initiatives presents IOM approach in different topics, highlighting the innovative and priority interventions implemented and planned by the Organization. Each initiative is designed to contribute to the overarching objectives of IOM in terms of migration governance. The initiatives are structured around the three principles and three objectives of the Migration Governance Framework:

- Adherence to international standards and the fulfilment of migrants' rights;
- Evidence on migration and mobility and whole-of-government approaches;
- Strong partnerships among States and other stakeholders;
- Advancements in the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society;
- Addressing the mobility dimensions of crisis;
- Safe, orderly, and dignified migration and mobility.



MIGRATION MEANS
LA MIGRATION SIGNIFIE
الهجرة تعني

VI AJAR
(VOYAGER)

Migrants and refugees in the Greek island of Lesbos.
© IOM 2015 (Photo: Amanda Nero)

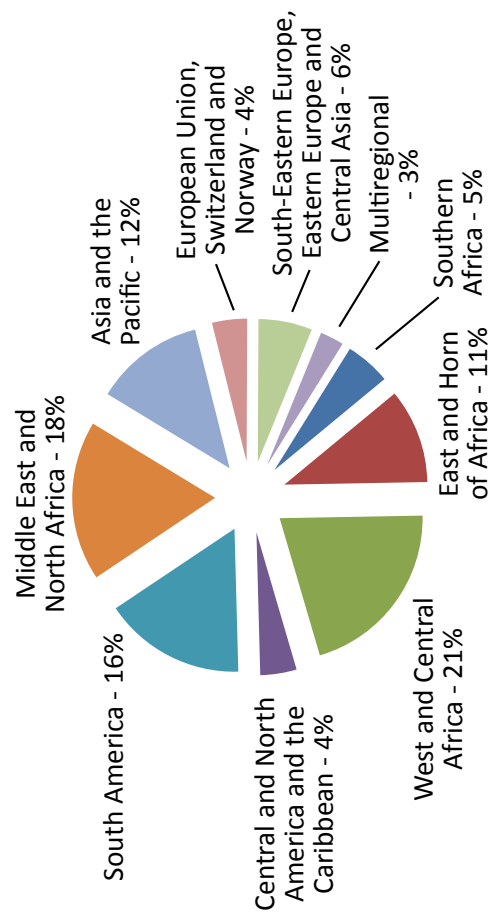
OVERVIEW OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS



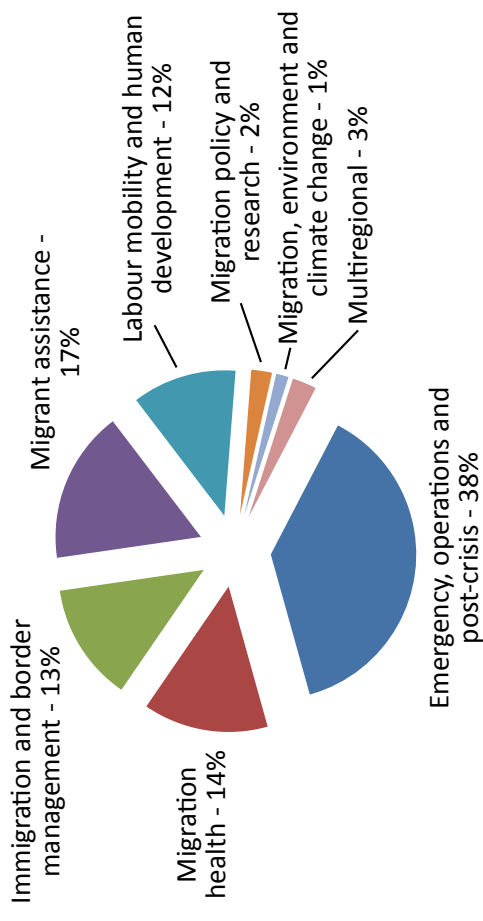
OVERVIEW OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

	Southern Africa	East and Horn of Africa	West and Central Africa	Central and North America and the Caribbean	South America	Middle East and North Africa	Asia and the Pacific	European Union, Switzerland and Norway	South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Multi-regional	Total
Emergency, operations and post-crisis	28,580,000	80,480,000	123,826,000	22,235,000	197,900,000	183,100,000	76,694,000	5,345,000	20,800,000	-	738,900,000
Migration health	17,475,000	38,660,000	47,745,000	12,938,000	67,400,000	32,760,000	45,100,000	3,216,000	5,580,000	-	270,874,000
Immigration and border management	20,150,000	32,000,000	84,520,000	10,430,000	4,550,000	46,406,000	28,800,000	1,305,000	27,850,000	-	256,011,000
Migrant assistance	12,000,000	26,350,000	73,074,000	21,530,000	18,970,000	40,395,000	53,820,000	50,652,000	32,510,000	-	329,301,000
Labour mobility and human development	9,450,000	28,850,000	54,422,000	7,185,000	14,080,000	43,054,000	24,645,000	12,700,000	32,305,000	-	226,691,000
Migration policy and research	6,780,000	1,285,000	8,213,000	4,211,000	5,475,000	3,960,000	7,125,000	1,778,000	6,880,000	-	45,707,000
Migration, environment and climate change	5,300,000	-	10,600,000	1,180,000	2,600,000	850,000	4,550,000	2,000,000	-	-	27,080,000
Multiregional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,345,000	52,345,000
Total	99,735,000	207,625,000	402,400,000	79,709,000	310,975,000	350,525,000	240,734,000	76,996,000	118,075,000	52,345,000	1,946,909,000

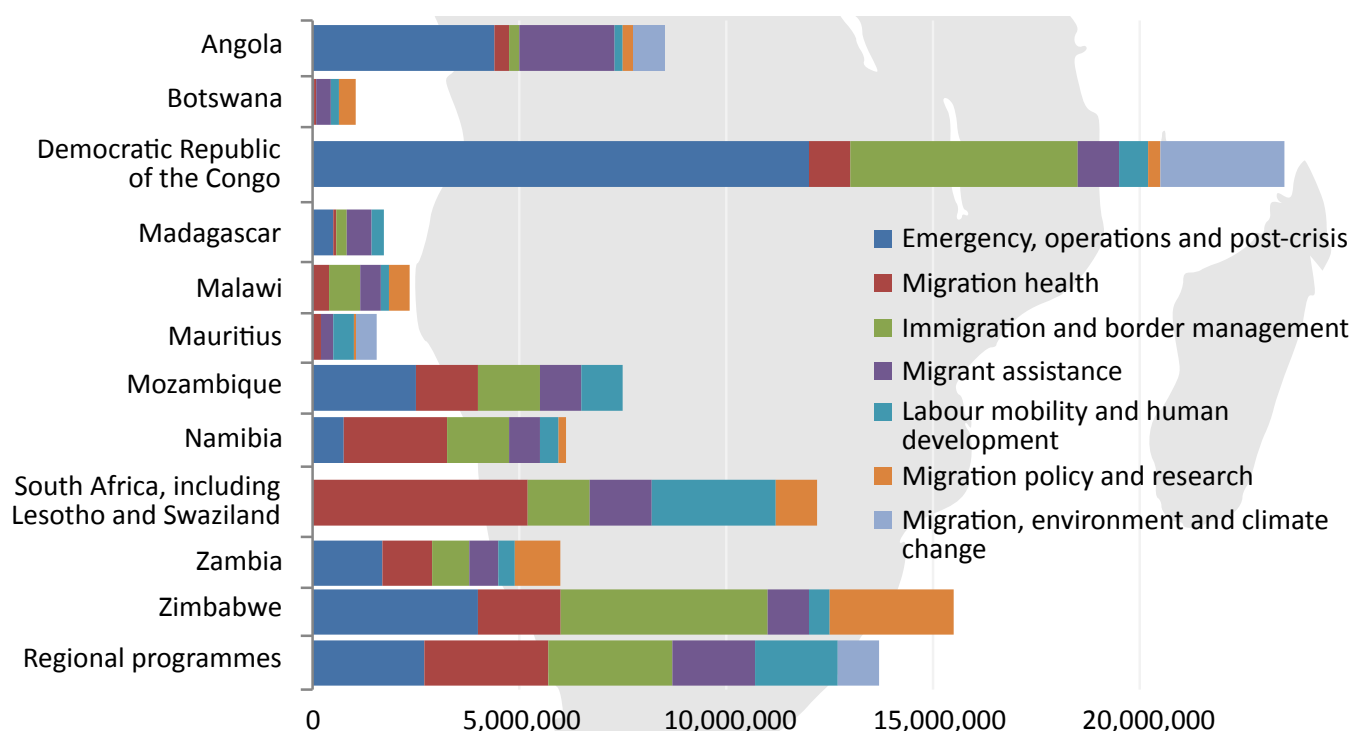
Total funding requirements per region



Total funding requirements per programmatic area

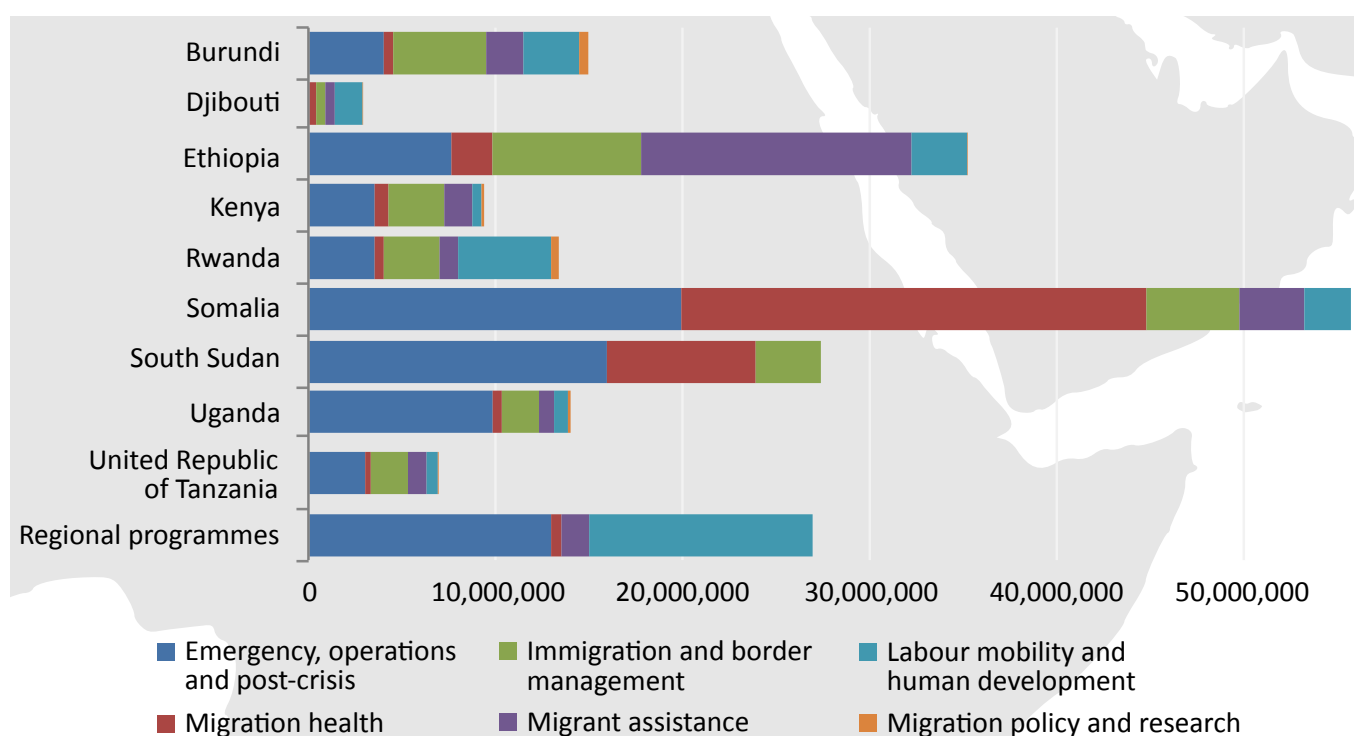


Southern Africa



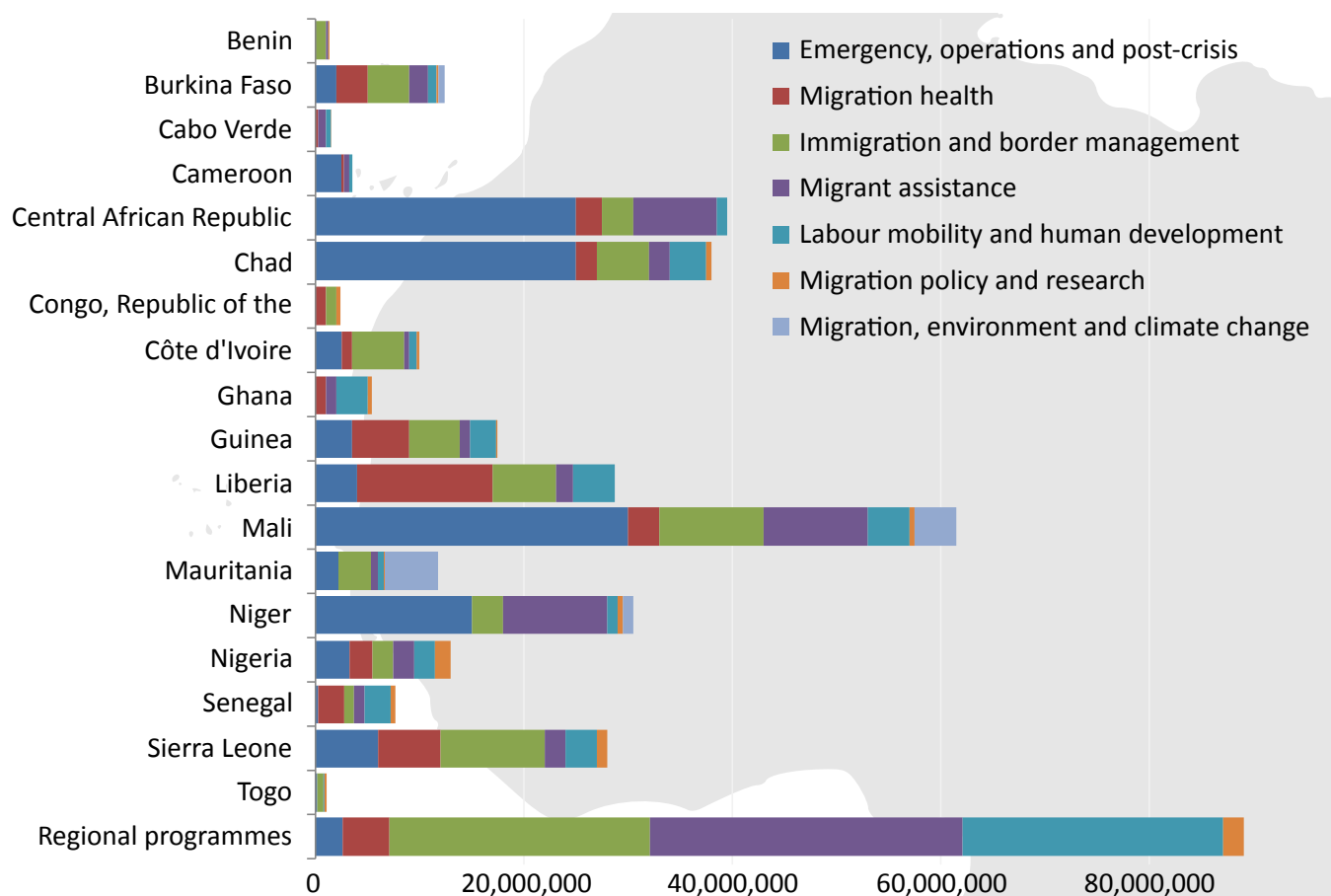
Note: Empty cells in this table and the next tables can either mean that no activities are planned or that all planned activities are already funded.

East and Horn of Africa



	Emergency, operations and post-crisis	Migration health	Immigration and border management	Migrant assistance	Labour mobility and human development	Migration policy and research	Migration, environment and climate change	Total
Burundi	4,000,000	500,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	500,000	-	15,000,000
Djibouti	-	360,000	500,000	500,000	1,500,000	20,000	-	2,880,000
Ethiopia	7,630,000	2,200,000	8,000,000	14,550,000	3,000,000	15,000	-	35,395,000
Kenya	3,500,000	750,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	500,000	150,000	-	9,400,000
Rwanda	3,500,000	500,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	400,000	-	13,400,000
Somalia	20,000,000	25,000,000	5,000,000	3,500,000	2,500,000	-	-	56,000,000
South Sudan	16,000,000	8,000,000	3,500,000	-	-	-	-	27,500,000
Uganda	9,850,000	500,000	2,000,000	800,000	750,000	150,000	-	14,050,000
United Republic of Tanzania	3,000,000	300,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	50,000	-	6,950,000
Regional programmes	13,000,000	550,000	-	1,500,000	12,000,000	-	-	27,050,000
Total	80,480,000	38,660,000	32,000,000	26,350,000	28,850,000	1,285,000	-	207,625,000

West and Central Africa

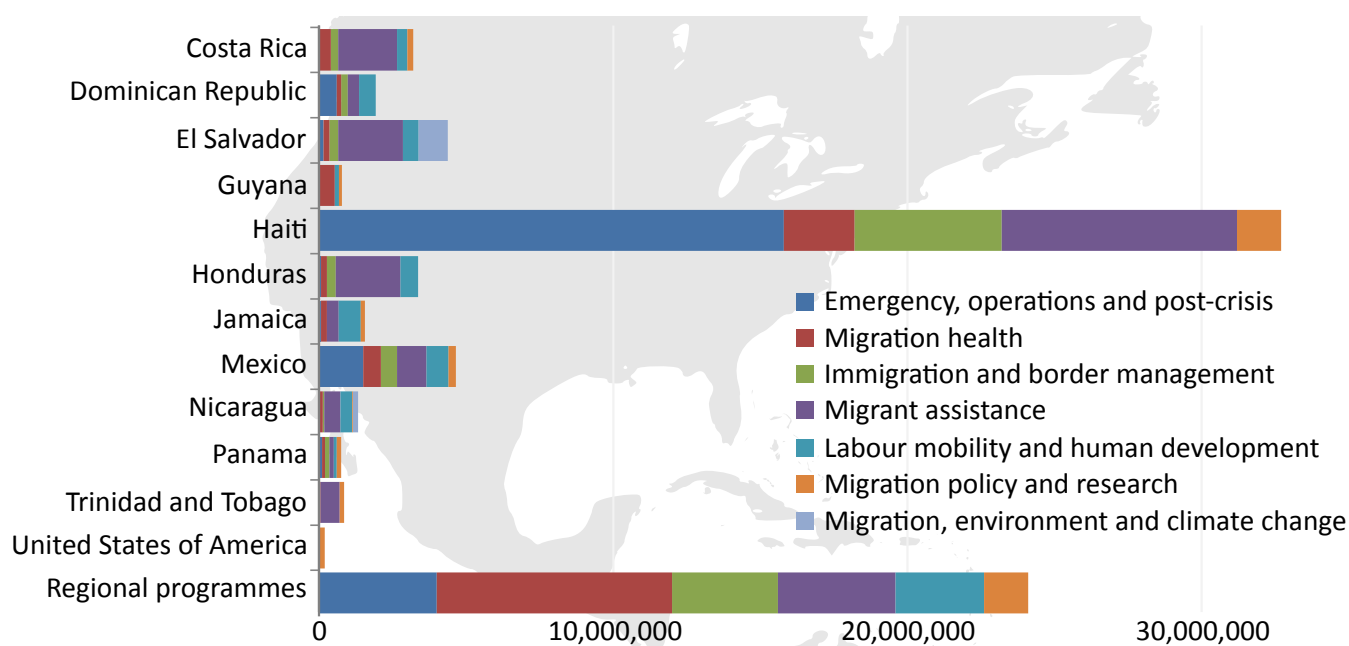


	Emergency, operations and post-crisis	Migration health	Immigration and border management	Migrant assistance	Labour mobility and human development	Migration policy and research	Migration, environment and climate change	Total
Benin	-	-	1,000,000	200,000	22,000	103,000	-	1,325,000
Burkina Faso	2,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	1,800,000	800,000	200,000	600,000	12,400,000
Cabo Verde	-	250,000	-	750,000	500,000	20,000	-	1,520,000
Cameroon	2,470,000	250,000	-	500,000	300,000	-	-	3,520,000
Central African Republic	25,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	8,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	39,500,000
Chad	25,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	3,500,000	500,000	-	38,000,000
Congo, Republic of the	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	400,000	-	2,400,000
Côte d'Ivoire	2,500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	500,000	700,000	250,000	-	9,950,000
Ghana	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	3,000,000	400,000	-	5,400,000
Guinea	3,500,000	5,475,000	4,870,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	100,000	-	17,445,000
Liberia	4,000,000	13,000,000	6,100,000	1,624,000	4,000,000	-	-	28,724,000
Mali	30,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	500,000	4,000,000	61,500,000
Mauritania	2,100,000	70,000	3,000,000	700,000	500,000	90,000	5,000,000	11,460,000
Niger	15,000,000	-	3,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	30,500,000
Nigeria	3,256,000	2,200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	-	12,956,000
Senegal	250,000	2,500,000	950,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	450,000	-	7,650,000
Sierra Leone	6,000,000	6,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	-	28,000,000
Togo	150,000	-	600,000	-	100,000	200,000	-	1,050,000
Regional programmes	2,600,000	4,500,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	25,000,000	2,000,000	-	89,100,000
Total	123,826,000	47,745,000	84,520,000	73,074,000	54,422,000	8,213,000	10,600,000	402,400,000



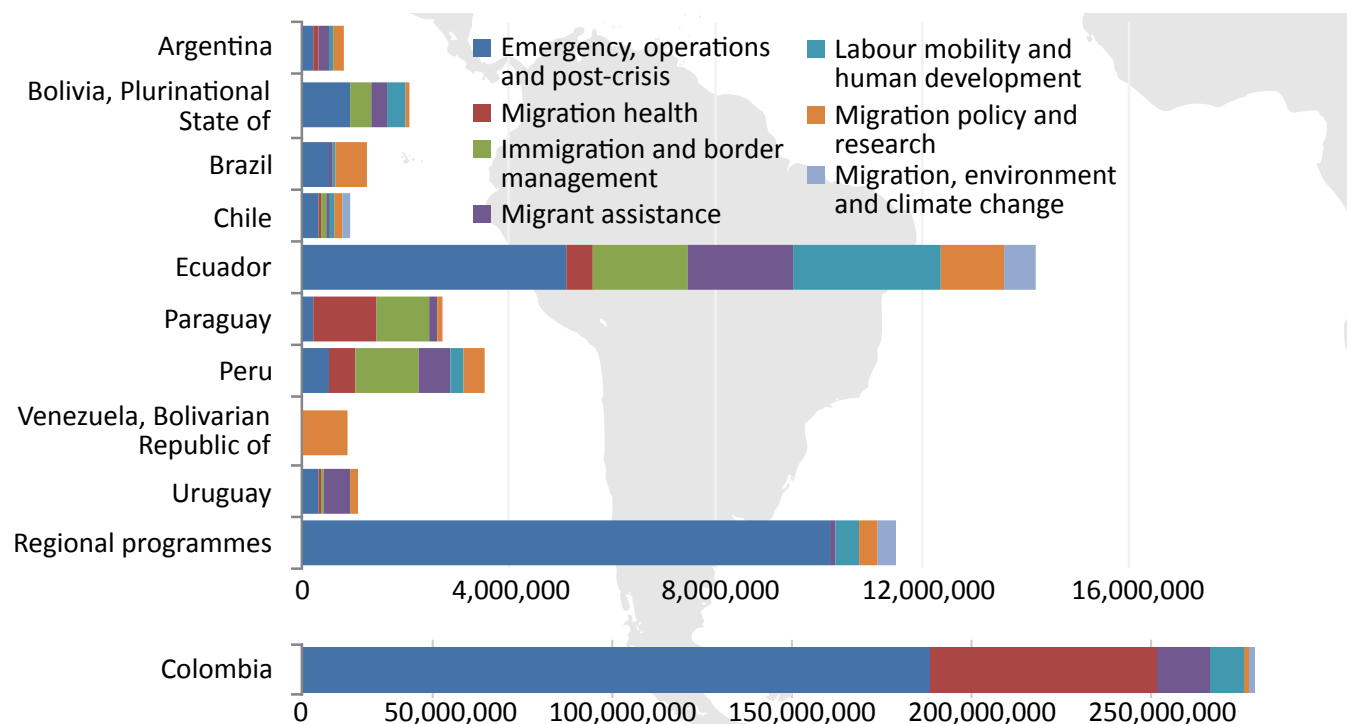
IOM's Global Solar Lanterns Initiative in Ghana. In the framework of the solar lanterns initiative, IOM has identified more than 57,000 vulnerable families in camps and communities across Africa, Asia, and Latin America who need greater protection, support for education as well as better health and safety. By providing solar lanterns, youth can study at night and improve their performance. Using solar lanterns at night to carry out routine chores or travel to and from water and sanitation facilities, women and girls can feel safer. Replacing kerosene lamps with solar lanterns helps avoid inhaling toxic fumes and greatly reduces fire hazards and dependency on expensive, non-renewable resources. © IOM 2015

Central and North America and the Caribbean



	Emergency, operations and post-crisis	Migration health	Immigration and border management	Migrant assistance	Labour mobility and human development	Migration policy and research	Migration, environment and climate change	Total
Costa Rica	-	400,000	250,000	2,000,000	350,000	200,000	-	3,200,000
Dominican Republic	600,000	150,000	230,000	380,000	570,000	-	-	1,930,000
El Salvador	150,000	200,000	300,000	2,200,000	525,000	-	1,000,000	4,375,000
Guyana	-	538,000	-	-	140,000	100,000	-	778,000
Haiti	15,800,000	2,400,000	5,000,000	8,000,000	-	1,500,000	-	32,700,000
Honduras	30,000	200,000	300,000	2,200,000	600,000	-	-	3,330,000
Jamaica	30,000	200,000	-	400,000	750,000	140,000	-	1,520,000
Mexico	1,500,000	600,000	550,000	1,000,000	750,000	250,000	-	4,650,000
Nicaragua	25,000	100,000	50,000	550,000	400,000	25,000	180,000	1,330,000
Panama	100,000	100,000	150,000	150,000	100,000	150,000	-	750,000
Trinidad and Tobago	-	50,000	-	650,000	-	150,000	-	850,000
United States of America	-	-	-	-	-	196,000	-	196,000
Regional programmes	4,000,000	8,000,000	3,600,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	-	24,100,000
Total	22,235,000	12,938,000	10,430,000	21,530,000	7,185,000	4,211,000	1,180,000	79,709,000

South America

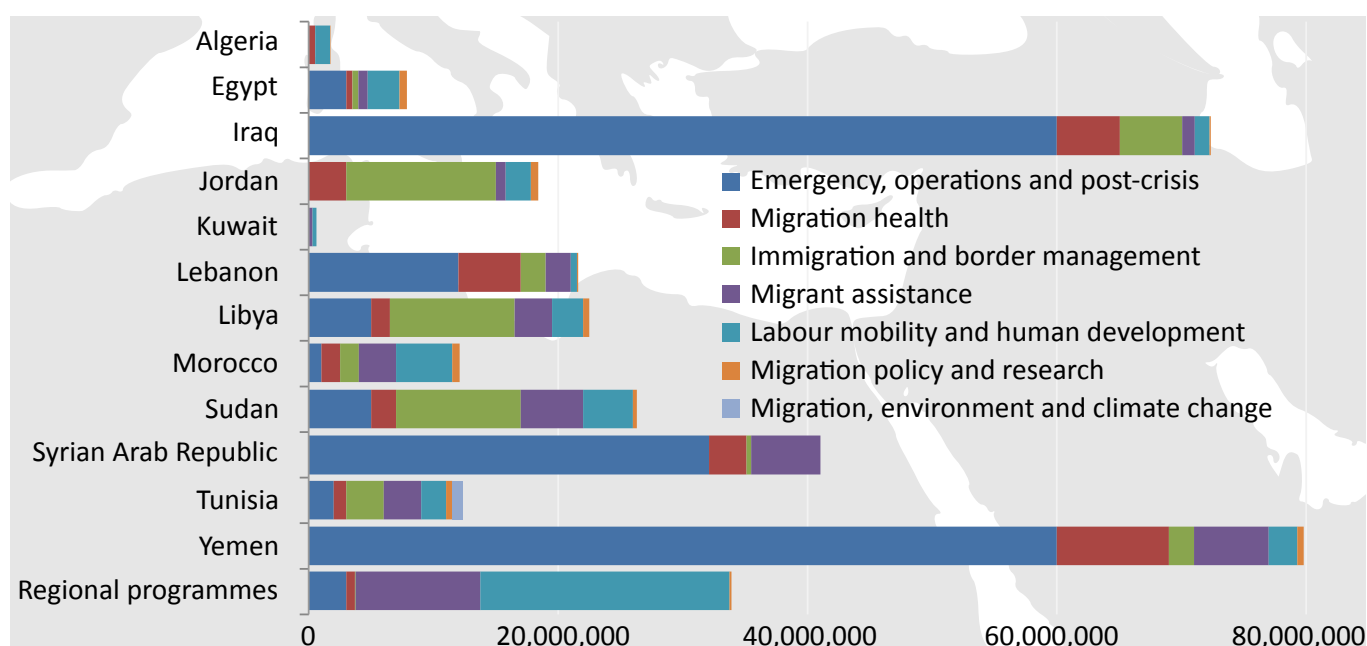


	Emergency, operations and post-crisis	Migration health	Immigration and border management	Migrant assistance	Labour mobility and human development	Migration policy and research	Migration, environment and climate change	Total
Argentina	200,000	100,000	-	200,000	80,000	200,000	-	780,000
Bolivia, Plunational State of	900,000	-	400,000	300,000	350,000	75,000	-	2,025,000
Brazil	500,000	-	-	70,000	50,000	600,000	-	1,220,000
Chile	300,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	100,000	150,000	150,000	900,000
Colombia	180,000,000	65,000,000	-	15,000,000	10,000,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	272,900,000
Ecuador	5,000,000	500,000	1,800,000	2,000,000	2,800,000	1,200,000	600,000	13,900,000
Paraguay	200,000	1,200,000	1,000,000	150,000	-	100,000	-	2,650,000
Peru	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	250,000	400,000	-	3,450,000
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	-	-	-	-	-	850,000	-	850,000
Uruguay	300,000	50,000	50,000	500,000	-	150,000	-	1,050,000
Regional programmes	10,000,000	-	-	100,000	450,000	350,000	350,000	11,250,000
Total	197,900,000	67,400,000	4,550,000	18,970,000	14,080,000	5,475,000	2,600,000	310,975,000



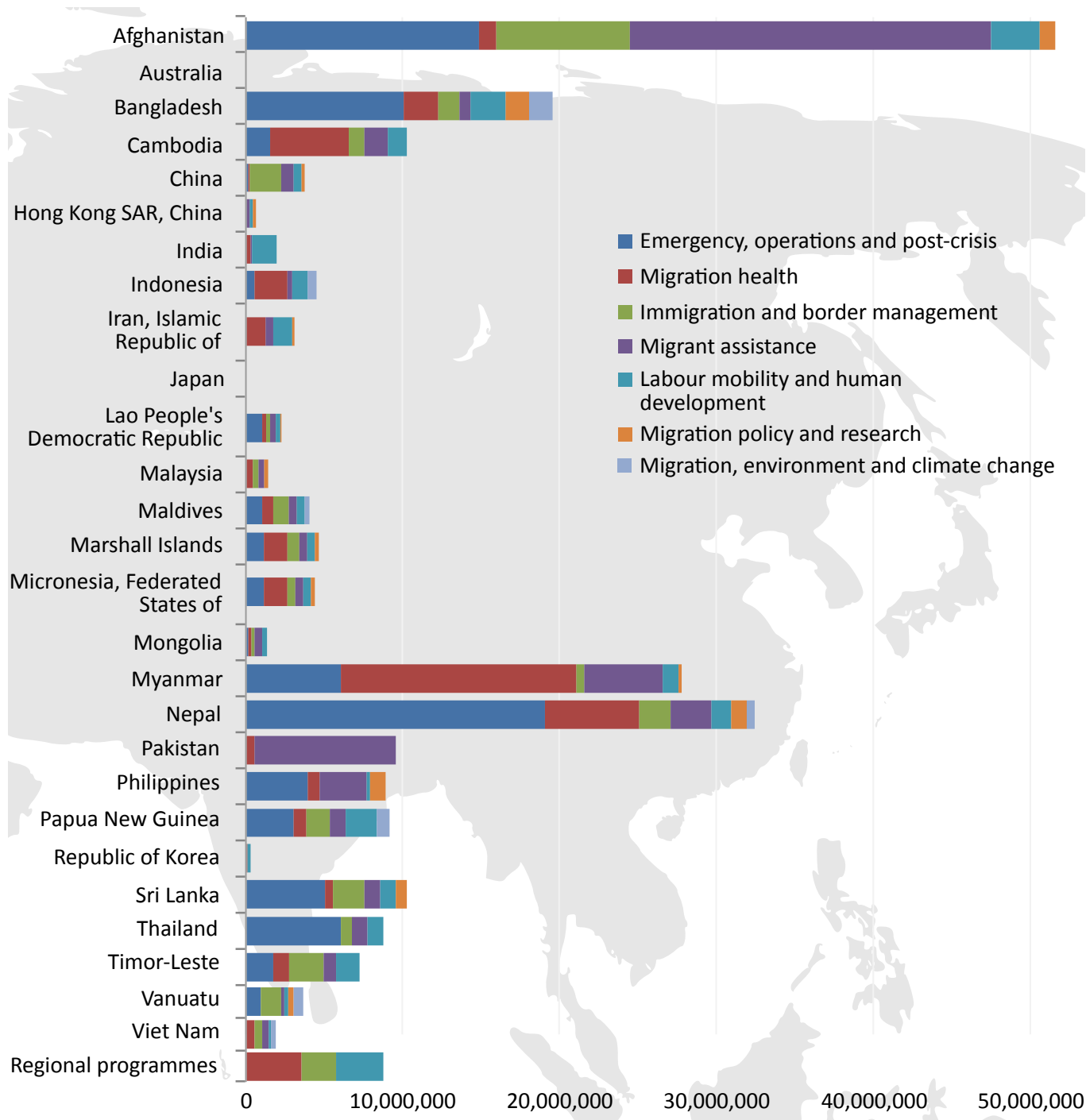
Displaced children from Qarakosh and Mosul at Mart Shamooni Church. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Maysam Alqas)

Middle East and North Africa



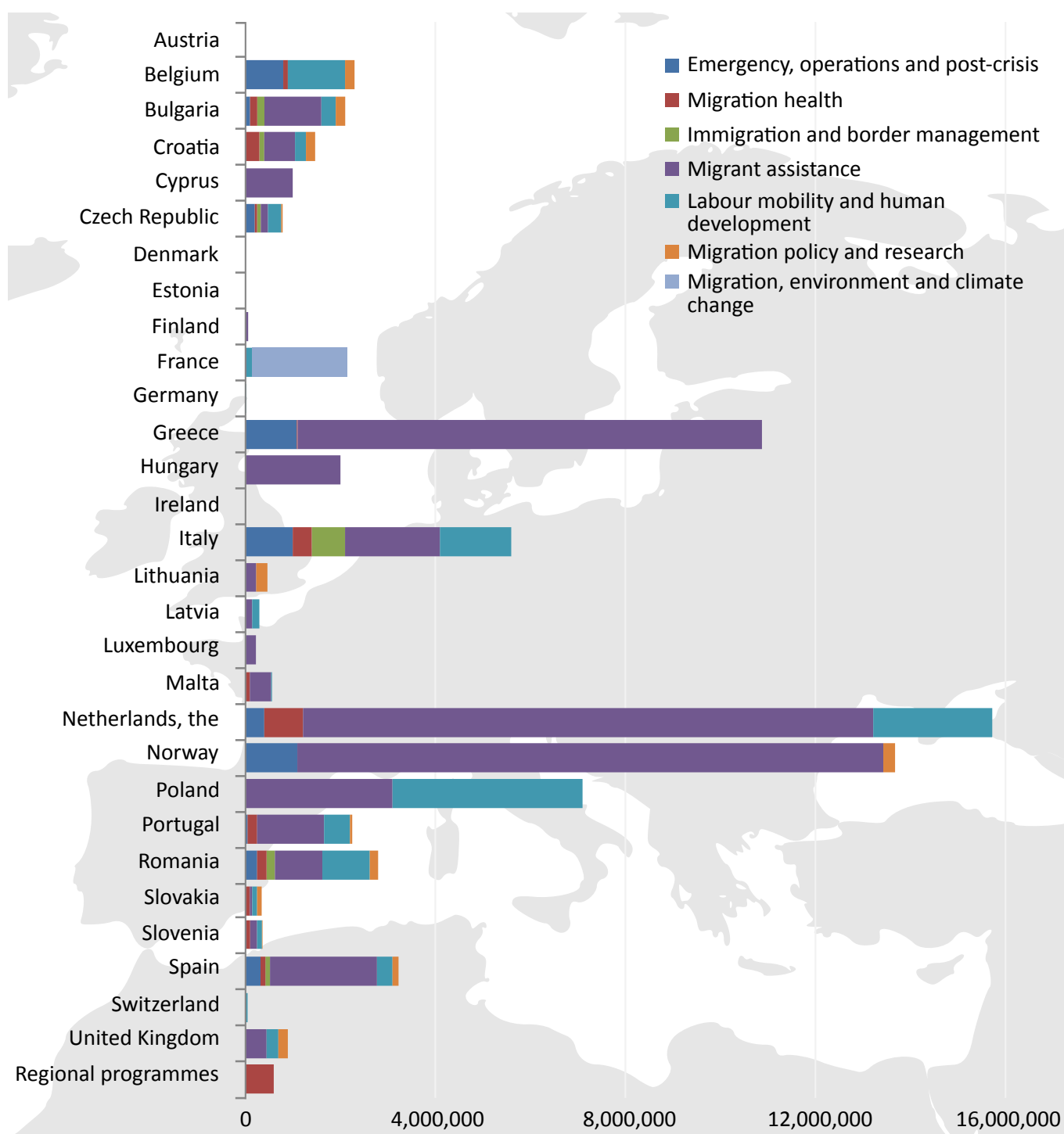
	Emergency, operations and post-crisis	Migration health	Immigration and border management	Migrant assistance	Labour mobility and human development	Migration policy and research	Migration, environment and climate change	Total
Algeria	-	500,000	-	-	1,200,000	10,000	-	1,710,000
Egypt	3,000,000	500,000	478,000	735,000	2,554,000	600,000	-	7,867,000
Iraq	60,000,000	5,060,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	100,000	-	72,360,000
Jordan	-	3,000,000	12,000,000	800,000	2,000,000	600,000	-	18,400,000
Kuwait	-	-	-	300,000	300,000	-	-	600,000
Lebanon	12,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	100,000	-	21,600,000
Libya	5,000,000	1,500,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	2,500,000	500,000	-	22,500,000
Morocco	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	4,500,000	600,000	-	12,100,000
Sudan	5,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	300,000	-	26,300,000
Syrian Arab Republic	32,100,000	3,000,000	378,000	5,560,000	-	-	-	41,038,000
Tunisia	2,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	850,000	12,350,000
Yemen	60,000,000	9,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000	2,300,000	500,000	-	79,800,000
Regional programmes	3,000,000	700,000	50,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	150,000	-	33,900,000
Total	183,100,000	32,760,000	46,406,000	40,395,000	43,054,000	3,960,000	850,000	350,525,000

Asia and the Pacific



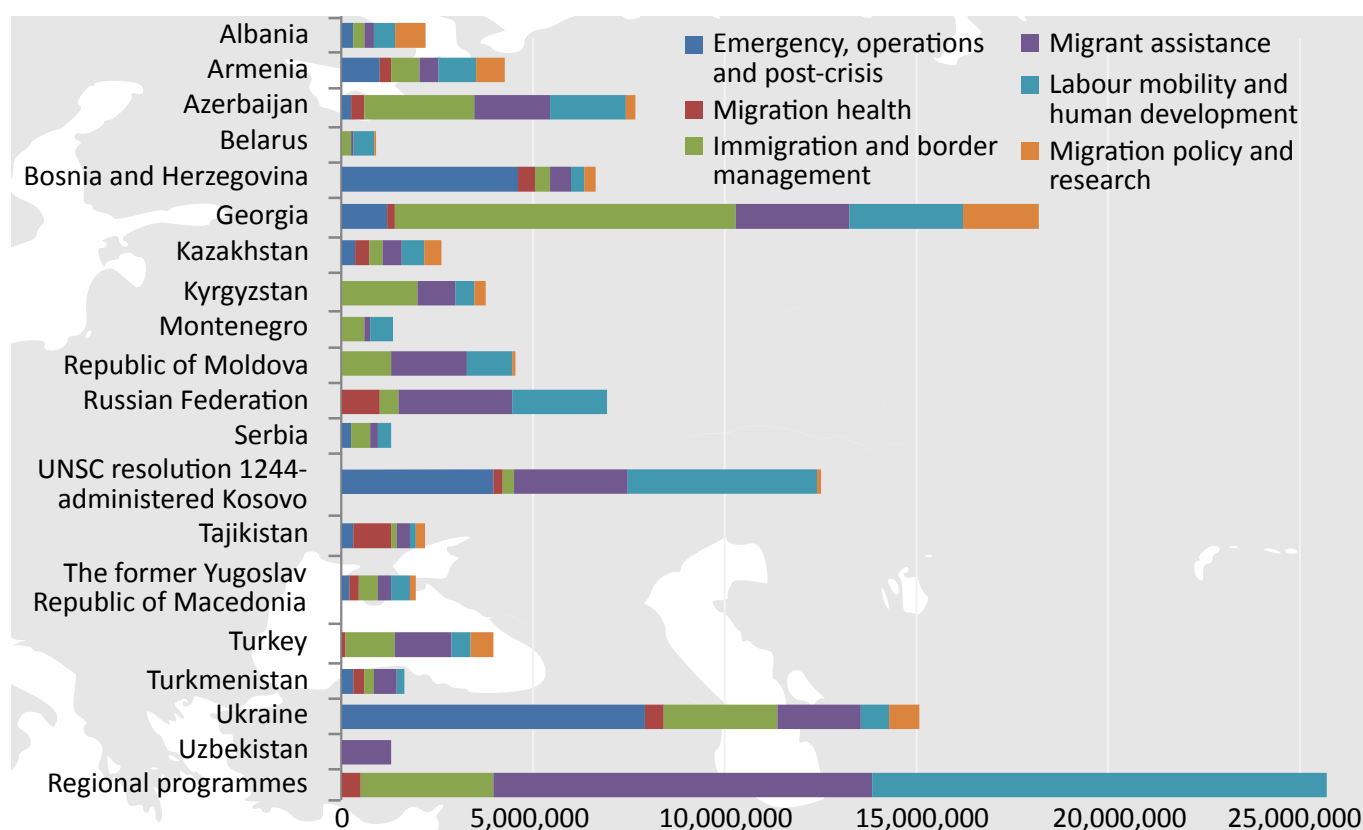
	Emergency, operations and post-crisis	Migration health	Immigration and border management	Migrant assistance	Labour mobility and human development	Migration policy and research	Migration, environment and climate change	Total
Afghanistan	14,800,000	1,100,000	8,500,000	23,000,000	3,100,000	1,000,000	-	51,500,000
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	10,000,000	2,200,000	1,350,000	700,000	2,240,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	19,490,000
Cambodia	1,500,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,200,000	-	-	10,200,000
China	100,000	100,000	2,000,000	800,000	500,000	200,000	-	3,700,000
Hong Kong SAR, China	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	600,000
India	-	250,000	-	100,000	1,555,000	-	-	1,905,000
Indonesia	500,000	2,100,000	-	300,000	1,000,000	-	550,000	4,450,000
Iran, Islamic Republic of	-	1,200,000	-	500,000	1,200,000	150,000	-	3,050,000
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,000,000	250,000	250,000	350,000	300,000	75,000	-	2,225,000
Malaysia	-	400,000	350,000	370,000	-	250,000	-	1,370,000
Maldives	994,000	700,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	-	300,000	3,994,000
Marshall Islands	1,100,000	1,500,000	750,000	500,000	500,000	250,000	-	4,600,000
Micronesia, Federated States of	1,100,000	1,500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	250,000	-	4,350,000
Mongolia	100,000	200,000	200,000	500,000	300,000	-	-	1,300,000
Myanmar	6,000,000	15,000,000	500,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	-	27,700,000
Nepal	19,000,000	6,000,000	2,000,000	2,600,000	1,250,000	1,000,000	500,000	32,350,000
Pakistan	-	500,000	-	9,000,000	-	-	-	9,500,000
Philippines	3,900,000	750,000	-	3,000,000	200,000	1,000,000	-	8,850,000
Papua New Guinea	3,000,000	800,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	-	800,000	9,100,000
Republic of Korea	-	50,000	-	-	200,000	-	-	250,000
Sri Lanka	5,000,000	500,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	700,000	-	10,200,000
Thailand	6,000,000	-	700,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	8,700,000
Timor-Leste	1,700,000	1,000,000	2,200,000	800,000	1,500,000	-	-	7,200,000
Vanuatu	900,000	-	1,300,000	200,000	250,000	350,000	600,000	3,600,000
Viet Nam	-	500,000	500,000	400,000	150,000	-	300,000	1,850,000
Regional programmes	-	3,500,000	2,200,000	-	3,000,000	-	-	8,700,000
Total	76,694,000	45,100,000	28,800,000	53,820,000	24,645,000	7,125,000	4,550,000	240,734,000

European Union, Switzerland and Norway



	Emergency, operations and post-crisis	Migration health	Immigration and border management	Migrant assistance	Labour mobility and human development	Migration policy and research	Migration, environment and climate change	Total
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	800,000	100,000	-	-	1,200,000	200,000	-	2,300,000
Bulgaria	100,000	150,000	150,000	1,200,000	300,000	200,000	-	2,100,000
Croatia	-	300,000	100,000	650,000	230,000	190,000	-	1,470,000
Cyprus	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000
Czech Republic	200,000	50,000	80,000	150,000	280,000	30,000	-	790,000
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	65,000
France	-	-	-	26,000	125,000	-	2,000,000	2,151,000
Germany	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000
Greece	1,083,000	22,000	-	9,772,000	-	-	-	10,877,000
Hungary	7,000	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,007,000
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	1,000,000	400,000	700,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	-	-	5,600,000
Lithuania	-	-	-	230,000	-	240,000	-	470,000
Latvia	-	-	-	150,000	150,000	-	-	300,000
Luxembourg	-	-	-	229,000	-	-	-	229,000
Malta	-	100,000	-	450,000	17,000	-	-	567,000
Netherlands, the	400,000	818,000	-	12,000,000	2,500,000	-	-	15,718,000
Norway	1,100,000	-	-	12,325,000	-	250,000	-	13,675,000
Poland	-	-	-	3,100,000	4,000,000	-	-	7,100,000
Portugal	50,000	200,000	-	1,410,000	543,000	50,000	-	2,253,000
Romania	250,000	200,000	175,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	175,000	-	2,800,000
Slovakia	-	100,000	-	50,000	100,000	100,000	-	350,000
Slovenia	30,000	76,000	-	145,000	100,000	13,000	-	364,000
Spain	325,000	100,000	100,000	2,250,000	325,000	130,000	-	3,230,000
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	50,000
United Kingdom	-	-	-	450,000	250,000	200,000	-	900,000
Regional programmes	-	600,000	-	-	-	-	-	600,000
Total	5,345,000	3,216,000	1,305,000	50,652,000	12,700,000	1,778,000	2,000,000	76,996,000

South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia



	Emergency, operations and post-crisis	Migration health	Immigration and border management	Migrant assistance	Labour mobility and human development	Migration policy and research	Migration, environment and climate change	Total
Albania	300,000	-	300,000	250,000	560,000	800,000	-	2,210,000
Armenia	1,000,000	300,000	750,000	500,000	1,000,000	750,000	-	4,300,000
Azerbaijan	250,000	350,000	2,900,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	250,000	-	7,750,000
Belarus	-	-	250,000	60,000	545,000	50,000	-	905,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,650,000	450,000	400,000	550,000	350,000	300,000	-	6,700,000
Georgia	1,200,000	200,000	9,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	-	18,400,000
Kazakhstan	350,000	380,000	350,000	500,000	600,000	450,000	-	2,630,000
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	2,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	300,000	-	3,800,000
Montenegro	-	-	600,000	150,000	600,000	-	-	1,350,000
Republic of Moldova	-	-	1,300,000	2,000,000	1,200,000	80,000	-	4,580,000
Russian Federation	-	1,000,000	500,000	3,000,000	2,500,000	-	-	7,000,000
Serbia	250,000	-	500,000	200,000	350,000	-	-	1,300,000
UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo	4,000,000	250,000	300,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	100,000	-	12,650,000
Tajikistan	300,000	1,000,000	150,000	350,000	150,000	250,000	-	2,200,000
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	200,000	250,000	500,000	350,000	500,000	150,000	-	1,950,000
Turkey	-	100,000	1,300,000	1,500,000	500,000	600,000	-	4,000,000
Turkmenistan	300,000	300,000	250,000	600,000	200,000	-	-	1,650,000
Ukraine	8,000,000	500,000	3,000,000	2,200,000	750,000	800,000	-	15,250,000
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	1,300,000	-	-	-	1,300,000
Regional programmes	-	500,000	3,500,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	-	-	26,000,000
Total	20,800,000	5,580,000	27,850,000	32,510,000	32,305,000	6,880,000	-	125,925,000



Migrants board a train crossing the Serbian-Croatian border.
© IOM 2015 (Photo: Francesco Malavolta)

An IOM programme funded by Japan and implemented in partnership with Rwanda's Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) helped over 11,000 returnees from neighbouring countries and vulnerable people in host communities to reintegrate into Rwanda's society and economy. © IOM 2014

ADHERING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND FULFILLING MIGRANTS' RIGHTS



ADHERING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND FULFILLING MIGRANTS' RIGHTS

Summary

The obligation to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of individuals is paramount and applies to all individuals, regardless of nationality or migration status and without discrimination based on sex, gender or other diversity characteristics. IOM promotes the protection of migrants' rights and puts the well-being of migrants at the very centre of its interventions. Partnerships with different organizations and strategic cooperation with governments ensure that IOM is well placed to provide advice on the fulfilment of migrants' rights and mainstream the protection of migrants in its own initiatives.

In 2016, IOM aims to:

- Promote the protection of all migrants and their rights, thereby reducing their vulnerability;
- Promote implementation of rights-based approaches (RBA) in its programming, raising awareness on existing international legal standards;
- Develop capacities of partner organizations and increase general knowledge on International Migration Law (IML), including existing legal tools and norms in the migration field;
- Advocate for equal rights under the law in employment and mobility and help combat discriminatory migration practices in terms of gender or other diversity characteristics;
- Increase understanding of how gender affects migration, how migration influences gender roles and relations and the relation between gender and access to social services, economic growth, capacities, risks and vulnerabilities;
- Further define IOM's responsibilities vis-à-vis internationally agreed core humanitarian principles through the IOM Principles for Humanitarian Action and the mainstreaming of protection in crises settings; and
- Enhance prevention and mitigation measures in place to reduce the likelihood of gender-based violence (GBV) taking place in camps and camp-like settings.

International Migration Law

International Migration Law (IML) is considered by IOM as an umbrella term covering a variety of principles and rules that surround international migration. A key objective of IOM is to encourage dissemination and understanding of IML, thereby promoting IML as a vital component of a comprehensive approach to migration governance that is effective, sustainable, humane and rights-based.

IOM consults with governments of Member States on migration legislation to make it more effective and ensure that it is in line with regional and international standards. In addition, IOM carries out training and capacity-building activities on IML, with a view to further spread awareness among academics, government policymakers, international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Direct assistance is also provided to human rights mechanisms. Finally, IOM serves the objective of consolidating IML information and makes it easily accessible through research and its online IML database.



After a massive return in November 2013, IOM and USAIM visit Ethiopian returnees from Saudi Arabia and explore reintegration opportunities in Kemise, Oromia Zone, Amhara Region (Ethiopia).
© IOM 2014

Manual on rights-based approach

IOM is currently developing a manual to assist project developers and managers to take an RBA to programming by identifying the international legal standards at play in migration projects and incorporating rights principles into the actual programming process. The manual will:

- Provide information about what an RBA is and why it is important;
- Raise awareness on international legal standards surrounding the rights of migrants and the obligations of States; and
- Encourage and promote that human rights principles are incorporated into the process of programming.

RBA is a conceptual framework and methodological tool for developing policies and practices that integrate the rights, norms and standards derived from international law. For IOM, 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.¹

A 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 particular attributes, such as the following:

- The identification of rights holders and their entitlements, and duty bearers who bear the duty to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of rights holders;
- An assessment of whether and the extent to which rights are being respected, protected and fulfilled;

¹ UNFPA, A Human Rights-Based Approach to Programming, www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/hrba_manual_in%20full.pdf.

- Working towards strengthening the capacity of rights holders to make their rights claims or fulfil their human rights, and duty bearers to meet their obligations;
- Human rights principles and standards from international law guide the programming and are integrated into the project process.

In focus: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), A human rights-based approach to programming

Key benefits to implementing a human RBA:

- Promotes realization of human rights and helps government partners achieve their human rights commitments;
- Increases and strengthens the participation of the local community;
- Improves transparency;
- Promotes results (and aligns with results-based management);
- Increases accountability;
- Reduces vulnerabilities by focusing on the most marginalized and excluded in society; and
- More likely to lead to sustained change as human rights-based programmes have greater impact on norms and values, structures, policy and practice.

Human rights is a cross-cutting issue and must be included as a central consideration in any discussion on international migration and development.

IOM Policy on Protection

IOM has developed a Policy on Protection to recall that protection is about securing rights, and states that IOM supports States in fulfilling their obligations in this regard. States have the primary responsibility to protect persons under their jurisdiction and the protection provided by IOM is thus supportive in nature. The IOM Policy on Protection is implemented through the incorporation of RBA in IOM's action (namely policies, strategies, projects and activities).

The Protection Policy aims at strengthening IOM's ability to:

- Contribute to the promotion of the protection of migrants and their rights, thereby reducing their vulnerability;
- Support IOM Member States in fulfilling their obligations in respect to the protection of migrants and their rights;
- Promote the role of IOM as an independent, neutral and impartial organization, respecting the applicable norms and standards and having a principled approach in supporting its Member States in their obligations.

Training initiatives on International Migration Law

IOM aims at creating a training module and an e-learning tool on the essentials of IML. The module provides an overview of the essential components of IML for those who are interested in being acquainted with existing international standards without needing to acquire an in-depth knowledge of the existing legal framework in the migration field. The module targets migration policymakers, practitioners, students, educators, NGO activists, and civil society at large. The e-learning tool will include an interactive training available on the IOM website to reach those who are interested in gaining an overview of existing legal standards on migration but unable to attend in-person workshops. The ultimate aim of both the training and the e-learning tool is to reach as many target participants as possible and provide basic knowledge of the existing legal tools and norms in the migration field. The funding required for this project is USD 230,000.

"The training was an eye-opener."

– Feedback from a participant at the IML training in San Remo

The second-level training course on international migration law has been envisioned as a response to the growing demand to equip international migration law essential trainees with the necessary skills to apply international migration standards in their professional activities. In order to meet this need, IOM will design a second-level training course on IML, with the objective of providing an in-depth knowledge of the most challenging topics related to the issue. These topics will be covered in sufficient detail to build the capacity of the participants in applying IML standards into their legislation and policies. The target group of this advanced course will be the same as the first-level training, which includes government officials, academia (such as university professors and post-graduate degree holders), as well as representatives of international organizations, civil society and media working on migration. As the course builds upon the first-level training, selected participants will have to demonstrate basic knowledge of IML. IOM will initially design the training material and test it through a pilot programme. The feedback received during the pilot training will then be used to improve the materials and methodology for future sessions. The total funding requirement is USD 250,000.

Comparative analysis of legislation and identification of good practices

IOM aims at responding to the growing requests for assistance from States to identify good practices in legislation related to migration that can be used as a model to develop or improve their own systems. In this framework, IOM will conduct a comparative analysis of different components of national legislation on migration, such as legislation on border management, residency and nationality, access of non-nationals to health and social security, refugees, asylum-seekers and their temporary protection, environmental migrants and the labour code. The analysis will be carried out by identifying a number of 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 that will be disseminated to interested governments. The total funding requirement for this exercise is USD 150,000.

Gender policy and implementation

Around the world, more people are on the move than ever before. Many of them are seeking new opportunities and a better life for themselves and their families. Others are forced to move due to disaster or conflict. Gender is central to any discussion of the causes and consequences of regular and irregular migration and forced displacement.

IOM recognizes that a person's sex, gender identity and sexual orientation shape every stage of the migration experience. Gender may affect reasons for migrating, who migrates and to where, how people migrate and the networks they use, opportunities and resources available at destination, and relations with the country of origin. Risks, vulnerabilities and needs are also shaped in large part by one's gender, and often vary drastically for different groups. The roles, expectations, relationships and power dynamics associated with being a man or woman, boy or girl, and whether one identifies as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and/or intersex (LGBTI), can significantly affect all aspects of the migration process, and also be affected in new ways by migration.

It is therefore crucial for IOM to understand how gender interacts with migration and respond accordingly. Taking into account gender-specific migration trends means the difference between implementing a project that successfully addresses the needs and capacities of all IOM beneficiaries, and one that fails to do so and thus perpetuates gender inequality. Given the gender-specific nature of migration, the following are central to IOM's work:

- Advocating for equal rights under the law in employment and mobility;
- Combating discriminatory migration practices;
- Understanding how gender affects the type of migration undertaken;
- Responding to how gender influences access to social services, economic growth, capacities, risks and vulnerabilities;

IOM Gender Equality
Policy 2015–2019:

IOM will not meet its objective of safe, humane and orderly migration for all unless gender equality is taken into account. Indeed, gender equality is central to the causes and consequences of migration, and thus, effective organizational responses.



Scenes in bunk houses during a humanitarian policy field-based country visit in Tacloban, Philippines.

© IOM 2014 (Photo: Katia María Dávalos-Gutierrez)

- Ensuring diversity and inclusiveness in consultations and participation in activities; and
- Addressing how migration influences gender roles and relations.

During humanitarian crises, effectively integrating gender into programming also means the following: (a) understanding how gender affects people's experiences of the crisis; (b) addressing gender-specific protection and assistance needs; (c) preventing and responding to the emergence of new forms of GBV; (d) building on gender-specific capacities to respond to crises; and (e) understanding often drastic changes in gender roles and relations.

IOM's Gender Equality Policy

IOM has recently updated its Gender Equality Policy to ensure that its work addresses the needs and capacities of all migrants and continues to promote gender equality. The policy also incorporates accountability measures and will be accompanied by an implementation plan that outlines specific results to be achieved, indicators to measure the results, action items and timelines to achieve the results, and the party or parties responsible for carrying out each action item.

The concept of gender mainstreaming is central to the policy. This can be defined as the process of assessing the gender implications for individuals of any planned action, such as legislation, policies or programming. It is a strategy for making all individuals' concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes so that all individuals benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal of gender mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality, that is, the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of all individuals, regardless of one's sex as determined at birth.

IOM-wide Gender Marker System

IOM's Gender Equality Policy is ambitious, and significant resources will be needed to fully implement it. Among the most important items of the policy implementation is the development of an IOM-wide gender marker system to track financial resource allocations for the promotion of gender equality. Many UN entities, donor agencies and other humanitarian and development organizations currently have gender marker systems already in place for their projects. In addition to tracking resources, these marker systems can also be a good indicator of how much an organization values gender equality, while also encouraging project staff to be more attentive to gender considerations in their work.

Establishing such a system for IOM will require developing specific criteria that can be applied to all IOM programming, as well as fully integrating the system into IOM's existing financial management and project management platforms. This will also involve rolling out the gender marker system through trainings and workshops to ensure that all relevant staff have the capacities to successfully use the system. Overall budget needs amount to USD 250,000.

Gender Equality and Strategic Planning

Another critical item of the implementation plan is the full integration of gender considerations into all global-, regional- and country-level strategic planning. This would require equipping regional offices with the capacity and financial resources to conduct thorough gender analyses in their regions, which would in turn support the development of gender-sensitive results, such as specific outcomes on gender equality. Without the incorporation of gender considerations, it would be impossible to know what particular interventions would be needed to promote gender equality and how to effectively design such projects. USD 100,000 is required to improve gender equality and analyses in strategic planning.

IOM uses the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender Marker or the Gender-Age Marker of the European Community Humanitarian Office for certain humanitarian projects. An IOM-wide gender marker system will be extended to all IOM projects through a phased approach.

"I want to inspire more women to become 'carpenteras'"

Charisse Licaña, 33 years old, from IOM, *Typhoon Haiyan: Portraits of Recovery*, 2014



Barangay Concepcion, Ormoc City, Leyte © Alan Motus, 2014

I am a newly trained carpenter, having recently spent 10 days learning how to rebuild houses. I was also the only woman on the course, out of 19 participants. In the Philippines, carpentry is still seen as a man's occupation. It makes me proud to think that I'm helping to change people's minds.

After the typhoon, all that was left of my home were the concrete foundations. My family and I rode out the storm sheltering in the bedroom of our house. None of us were hurt, but with no roof and walls we were basically homeless. We built a makeshift shelter, using whatever we could find from the wreckage and tarpaulins given out by aid organizations. But it didn't feel safe and whenever the wind and rain started up again I would get worried.

We lived like that for three months, until our barangay leader recommended that we apply for a free carpentry course. My husband, who used to be a carpenter, was selected to take part but he couldn't take up the place because he was too busy trying to make money for our family doing odd jobs. My father was a carpenter and I had learned some of the basics, so I immediately put myself forward instead.

On the first day, I turned up at the course and met the other participants. I think they were shocked to see me there, to be honest. When my fellow classmates realized I could do everything just as well as they could they started joking that I was the "queen of the carpenters". Women began to approach me as I walked to the training carrying my tools, wanting to find out if they too could take part.

We were put into groups of five according to our abilities and worked as a team to rebuild each other's houses using materials provided in the shelter repair kits. At the end of the course, we were individually assessed on the practical skills we had learned. I'm happy to say I passed and received a certificate, so I now have a formal record of my carpentry skills. I want to sign up for the next course, on wiring and electrics, when it opens.

I'm thinking of arranging a workshop for the local women so I can pass on what I have learned because everyone, whether they're a man or a women, should learn how to build strong, secure houses for when the next typhoon comes. Now, I'm no longer scared when the wind begins to howl.

Statement by the IOM
Director General at
the occasion of the
International Women's
Day 2015 and collection
of pictures under the
theme "Empower
Women, Empower
Humanity".

International Women's Day 2015

"More women are on the move than ever before. They represent approximately half of the world's one billion migrants and are approximately half of the estimated 51 million displaced persons.

On this year's International Women's Day, IOM calls on the international community to ensure the empowerment of migrant and displaced women through the full realization of their human rights.

As we commemorate the historic twenty-year anniversary and review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, we must acknowledge that, while there have been many significant achievements in realizing women's rights, serious gaps remain in making gender equality a reality. This is particularly true for migrant women."



LAUNCH

"We can now earn a little bit more money and support our family better through the money we earn from the teashop. We have an average of 200 clients per day. We are hopeful that the number will increase when we purchase more utensils and our service widens."



LEAD

Women in northern Kenya are helping to build peace in their communities through meetings and personal appeals that discourage violence.



LEARN

"Training has changed a lot of things for us. We now know that we can produce and benefit from this work, instead of staying at home with no returns. We can add to our income. We can help or train our neighbours or anyone who asks."



REPRESENT

Settling disputes among community members, building a small business and being involved in sexual reproductive health, Josephine is an important member within her community and makes a difference in many people's lives.



BUILD

Women become active players in their own recovery, enhancing their families' resilience for the future.



PRODUCE

"I need to feel useful, that is why I have always worked."



RISE

"After I complete the programme and start working, I will be able to save money to send my daughter to school, and to the doctor if she needs to go. We have almost nothing at the camp, and my brother-in-law can't find work, so it gives me pride to know I can help contribute to the family's well-being."



TRANSFORM

IOM worker Asma Khatun is transforming laws and lives in Bangladesh. Her work has contributed to the 2012 "Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act," widely regarded as one of the most comprehensive and advanced pieces of legislation in the South Asian region.



OVERCOME

Women in Tajikistan claim rights and gain economic independence through legal, social and economic assistance.



SHARE

An agricultural engineer works with local women in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to improve agricultural development and the position of women in their communities.

What is a migration crisis?

Migration crisis is short for “crisis with migration dimensions”. A migration crisis may be sudden or slow in onset, can have natural or man-made causes, and can take place internally or across borders.

In the face of the rise of unprecedented and concurrent humanitarian crises with their heavy toll on human mobility and migration, IOM recognizes the key role of partners, especially NGOs, in our common goal of saving and protecting lives in a principled manner.

– William Lacy Swing,
IOM Director General

IOM Humanitarian Policy

IOM’s response to migration crisis is inclusive and comprehensive, focusing on assisting and protecting vulnerable groups and mobile populations before, during and after crisis. In 2012, IOM Member States endorsed the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) in order to capture the diversity of IOM’s engagement in fragile and crisis contexts, as well as position the organization’s work strategically along defined sectors of assistance.

Strengthening IOM’s Emergency Response Capacity

IOM is increasingly taking a lead role in large-scale crises at the request of Member States and humanitarian partners, and there is an expectation that IOM’s role and responsibilities will continue to evolve according to the need for its services and operational capacities.

IOM strongly adheres to the principles of the IASC-led Transformative Agenda and has made firm commitments to the processes within its own structural and operational reforms, such as (a) mainstreaming of gender; (b) protection from sexual exploitation and abuse; and (c) accountability to affected populations.

IOM has prioritized policy development as part of its engagement to strengthen its humanitarian role. The objective is to further define IOM’s responsibilities vis-à-vis internationally agreed core humanitarian principles. Ongoing policy developments related to international standards and human rights include, in particular, the IOM Principles for Humanitarian Action and protection mainstreaming in crisis response:

- **IOM Principles for Humanitarian Action:** The process for developing a humanitarian policy was launched in early 2014. IOM held informal and formal consultations with external partners and organized jointly with International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) its first IOM-NGO meeting dedicated to humanitarian issues to ensure that the draft IOM Principles for Humanitarian Action resonated with the broader humanitarian community. The draft policy was field-tested in six countries (El Salvador, Iraq, Libya, Nepal, South Sudan and Ukraine) from May to September 2015. The project’s third year represents a crucial juncture for strengthening IOM’s humanitarian role and ensuring that the principles are integrated throughout IOM crisis response in an efficient and sustainable way.
- **Protection Mainstreaming:** IOM has engaged in an institutional-wide process for the systematic integration of protection mainstreaming principles into its action by taking into account specific vulnerabilities of crisis-affected populations and meeting minimum standards in the IOM sectors of assistance under the Migration Crisis Operational Framework. In 2014 and 2015, the protection mainstreaming guidance note and complementary tools have been developed, piloted for field use and integrated in key institutional capacity-building efforts (such as Emergency Response Induction Training and Project Development Handbook revision). In 2016, IOM will be rolling out, implementing and monitoring this policy effort at the field level. The systematic integration would require funding to support the enhancement of field staff capacities (from senior management to operational staff), the deployment of staff to specific field missions, the provision of targeted technical assistance to operations in need and the roll-out of outreach efforts.

Funding requirements to continue the process of strengthening IOM’s Principled for Humanitarian Action through Policy Developments, roll-out and implementation amount to USD 1,700,000.

Action against gender-based violence through coordination of the global Camp Coordination and Camp Management and Protection Clusters

As the Global Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCCM) Cluster lead agency for natural disasters, IOM is working to ensure that proper prevention and mitigation measures are in place to reduce the likelihood of GBV taking place in camps and camp-like



Camp managers,
coordinators and
administrators all share
the responsibility of
ensuring the safety and
security of affected
populations during the
entire life cycle of a site:
from planning and set-up,
to care and maintenance,
and through to site
closure and longer-term
solutions for affected
populations.

settings. To improve the identification of GBV risks and the response to the needs of GBV survivors, IOM is continuing to strengthen operational collaboration with protection actors. IOM has integrated GBV risk and other protection risk indicators into the global standard Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) databases and rolled them out in DTM operations in nine countries. These indicators complement general DTM assessments that provide sex and age disaggregated data, population profiles and information on general needs and service provision to provide a more holistic understanding of the protection context in a given displacement site. The data collected is analysed and shared with GBV responders, as well as relevant service providers to improve operational responses.

Furthermore, to promote the prevention and mitigation of GBV at all stages of camp response, IOM has designed training resources to build the knowledge, skills and attitudes of DTM enumerators, national authorities and camp management staff to better anticipate, recognize and address protection concerns of women and girls in camp and camp-like settings.

Going forward, IOM will implement a range of activities, such as: (a) expanding capacity-building efforts on mainstreaming GBV risk prevention and mitigation; (b) further refining protection-enhanced information management tools; (c) engaging in small-scale, camp-based interventions to strengthen women's participation in camp governance structures; and (d) producing practical guidance on how to implement essential actions to reduce and mitigate GBV risks in CCCM responses.

Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse

IOM is coordinating an IASC pilot project to establish and maintain inter-agency Community-based Complaints Mechanisms (CBCMs) in humanitarian settings. Pilot sites are already underway (Ethiopia and Democratic Republic of the Congo) in conjunction with the IASC. As the global coordination body, IOM aims to continue providing guidance on operationalizing CBCMs to ensure that progress achieved in the ongoing pilot sites is sustained and complaints mechanisms are replicated in other humanitarian contexts. This includes providing technical expertise and support to field agencies and Humanitarian Country Teams, upon request, in new or protracted humanitarian crises. The programme would require USD 500,000 to be sustained.



Shepherds return home at Ifo camp, Dadaab, Kenya with their goats at nightfall. Many displaced and migrant populations rely on the environment for their livelihood. Integrating the environment and climate change in migration discussions is essential in order to take into consideration the well-being of migrants. © IOM 2011 (Photo: Brendan Bannon)

USING EVIDENCE AND WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACHES



USING EVIDENCE AND WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACHES

Summary

Governing migration significantly relies on credible, comprehensive data and information for the development of appropriate and effective policies and programmes. Through its own research and providing support for dialogue among States and other stakeholders, IOM seeks to better understand migration flows, migrants' contribution to home and host communities, and the opportunities and challenges encountered by States, migrants and other stakeholders in maximizing the benefits of migration.

Migration is complex; it involves the work of multiple government entities, such as Ministries of Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Social Welfare, Labour and others. Over the years, IOM has aimed to expand the range of its partnerships to the various government entities working on migration issues. This includes the Migration, Environment and Climate Change portfolio, where IOM plays a key role in ensuring that mobility questions are integrated into environment and climate change debates and that the latter is featured in migration initiatives.

In 2016, IOM aims to:

- Strengthen the capacities of Member States and partners in efforts to integrate migration into development strategies and sectoral policies at central and local level;
- Establish and consolidate coordination mechanisms around migration and development issues, within the government and between governments and non-government stakeholders, geared towards a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach;
- Serve as the primary reference point on migration by conducting applied research;
- Provide migration policy guidance to governments and inform and shape migration policy agendas through research activities;
- Strengthen among States the collection, analysis and applied use of migration data that is disaggregated by sex and age to allow governments to better understand the gender dimension of migration and properly respond to the specific needs and capacities of all migrants;
- Improve the capacities of policymakers across areas concerned by the migration, environment and climate change nexus – namely migration, development, climate, environment and security, and disaster risk reduction – to better take into account the reciprocal relation between migration and the environment; and
- Increase the recognition of human mobility in major global policy processes on environment and climate change.

Integrating migration into development planning

IOM seeks to continue supporting its Member States and partners in efforts to integrate migration into development strategies and sectoral policies at central and local level. Along these lines, IOM will promote the systematic assessment of the mutual impacts between migration and development through migration profiling and supporting data collection, analysis and updating.

The Organization is committed to continue offering technical assistance to facilitate the contextualized articulation of migration considerations at all stages of development planning and in pertinent sectoral policies, legislative frameworks, programmes and projects at all levels of government. It will further facilitate the establishment and consolidation of vertical

Global Migration Group,
*Mainstreaming Migration
into Development
Planning:*

“Mainstreaming migration into development planning may be defined as the process of assessing the implications of migration on any action (or goals) planned in a development and poverty reduction strategy.”

“The government must be the lead actor in a mainstreaming process, and government priorities must prevail over the priorities of external actors.”

and horizontal coordination mechanisms around migration and development issues, within the government and between government and non-government stakeholders, geared towards a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach and the participatory implementation, monitoring and evaluation of nationally identified priorities. Finally, IOM will continue building the capacities of its partners to design, implement and adjust comprehensive migration and development approaches.

IOM's extensive experience and ability to work on migration issues across all government sectors uniquely places the Organization to work with its partners in this important thematic area, adopting a comprehensive approach that puts development at the centre of migration issues.

The complexity of the process of integrating migration in development reveals the wide diversity of policy approaches that need to be pooled together under an overarching umbrella of actions aiming to enhance development. IOM experience reveals that the mainstreaming migration process should be undertaken with full ownership of national partners, as well as development of a common national vision of goals and priorities. The process of integrating migration into development planning has proved to be a means of enhancing intragovernmental coordination and consultation, as well as collaborating with non-governmental actors. Many countries have chosen to establish durable coordination mechanisms around migration and development issues involving different ministries and sometimes civil society and private sector partners.

The process of integrating migration into development planning is necessarily based on evidence that analyses both the impacts of migration on development and vice versa. This is why many countries are conducting broad situation analyses on the contextual links between migration and different sectors of development, such as how sectoral policies influence mobility and migration, as well as targeted studies that support the design and implementation of specific nationally identified migration and development priorities.

Labour mobility as a factor of development in South-Eastern Europe

Cross-border labour mobility is an important instrument that can contribute to the improved matching of skills and jobs, transfer of knowledge and technology, increased economic productivity and employment creation.

The IOM Development Fund 2014 funded project “Labour Mobility as a Factor of Development in South-Eastern Europe” has been innovative as it brought the attention of the stakeholders to an issue that has not yet been high up on the agenda but that will be growing in importance exponentially as South-Eastern Europe countries are becoming more integrated with the European Union, including in terms of labour market.

With these funds and in a strategic partnership between the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and IOM, a study was produced that aims to inform the regional consultative process on enhancing labour mobility in the region. The process takes place in the context of the implementation of the South-Eastern Europe 2020 Strategy “Jobs and Prosperity in a European Perspective”, adopted in November 2013, and has so far included regional working level meetings and consultations in each of the capitals.

Based on the findings of this baseline report and taking into consideration the outcomes of the national consultations, a regional proposal “Better Informed Skill-based Management of Labour Mobility in South East Europe (BISKIM)” has been developed by IOM and the RCC. The proposal is focused around three components: (a) regional observatory on skills and jobs; (b) regional consultative platform for the development of policies, legislation, structures, standards and procedures that could be adopted at regional level for promoting labour mobility; and (c) implementation of pilot schemes and mechanisms that will reduce barriers to labour mobility.



Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)

DNM

Dirección Nacional de
Migraciones

Ministerio de Interior y Transporte

Migrar es...

CRECER



#MIGRATIONMEANS



#MigrationMeans campaign in Argentina

Some innovative approaches that focus both on nationals residing abroad and foreigners in the national territories have the potential to blur artificial dichotomies between “North” and “South”; “countries of origin” and “countries of destination”; and “developed countries” and “developing countries.”

In addition, the process of integrating migration considerations in development planning implies a clear definition of policy priorities. In this regard, some IOM partners have chosen to formulate specific migration-related national strategies and integrate migration considerations in the national development plans, as well as relevant sectoral policies (such as employment, youth, finance, agriculture and environment).

Finally, capacity-building actions have also proven to be responsive to national priorities through introductory training or orientation sessions aimed at raising awareness on the complex links between migration and development for policymakers, including members of the Parliament. In some cases, this has led to considering the creation of Parliament groups dedicated to address migration and development issues.

The process of integrating migration into development planning also requires the creation of specific capacities, which has been supported by IOM through targeted training sessions. The institutionalization of capacity development on this field is promoted, namely at the tertiary level, to guarantee that future generations of policymakers and public authorities are aware of the importance of the migration and development nexus. Capacity development is also fostered by learning from peers and supporting South–South and South–North cooperation, particularly through technical missions among countries with experience in the process of integrating migration into development planning.

Migration research

IOM conducts and supports research designed to guide and inform migration policy and practice. Applied research allows IOM to enhance its programme delivery and serve as the primary reference point on migration. Research activities contribute to IOM efforts by providing migration policy guidance to governments and informing and shaping migration policy agendas through evidence. Research is seen as an essential component of effective migration governance, and IOM is engaged in capacity-building and trainings on data and research with Member States around the world.

IOM Migration Profiles have been completed in over 50 countries and are designed to not only enhance the evidence base on migration, but also build the capacity of States that are in the process of developing statistical systems for migration concerns. IOM runs two migration research and capacity-building centres – in the Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania – and the Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) in Berlin, Germany, which was recently established in response to growing calls for improved data on migration. Research is also carried out in IOM field offices around the world.

IOM has strong research partnerships and works closely with numerous universities, research institutes and the private sector to produce quality research and guidance materials for Member States. Recent partners have included Maastricht University, the EIU and the Gallup World Poll, among many others. IOM is a key collaborator in research-related dialogues, conferences and processes, including the Knowledge Platform on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) and the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD).

The Global Migration Data Analysis Centre

In September 2015, IOM launched the Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) in Berlin, Germany, in response to growing calls for comprehensive data on global migration trends.

Timely data on migration is often scarce, making it difficult for decision makers to develop effective migration policies. Even when migration statistics do exist, policymakers may not make full use of these, because data are often scattered between different stakeholders and between different countries. Sharing data effectively is often just as important as collecting data. Poor presentation of migration data can contribute to misperceptions about migration and distort public opinion. Better analysis and communication of the data are needed to promote a balanced debate on migration issues.

Poor presentation of migration data can contribute to misperceptions about migration, and distort public debates about the topic. We need to do more to ensure that data are presented accurately and communicated in ways that can be easily understood.

– William Lacy Swing,
IOM Director General

GMDAC aims to:

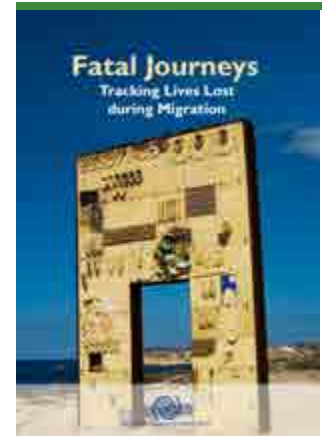
- Provide authoritative and timely analysis of data on global migration issues and become a global hub for data on migration;
- Contribute to the monitoring of migration-related targets within the sustainable development goals framework, and facilitate new research on emerging global migration trends; and
- Enhance IOM efforts to build the data capacities of its Member States, Observers and partners.

Staffing costs, the production of monthly data bulletins, hosting of seminars, creation of capacity-building materials, and facilitation of data trainings, among others, require USD 600,000.

Missing Migrants Project

The Missing Migrants Project (MMP) began in 2014 as an initiative to track migrant fatalities around the globe, publishing data and analysis on an online platform. Data on migrant deaths is extremely patchy and difficult to access; IOM partners with various government and non-government entities to collect data, and also draws on media and other available sources of information to create the most current and comprehensive global database.

In 2014, IOM published the report *Fatal Journeys: Tracking Lives Lost during Migration*, which brought together research and data on migrant deaths around the world, producing the first ever global estimate on this issue. A second annual report, which will be published in early 2016, focuses on identification of the dead and tracing of families. Preparations will begin on a third report in 2016 with funding required for added research assistance (USD 125,000).



Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy

Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP) is a three-year, policy-oriented programme of work based on three main components:

1. Developing new empirical research in six countries (Dominican Republic, Haiti, Kenya, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam) on environmentally induced migration;
2. Building the capacity of policymakers to formulate related policies through training; and
3. Facilitating policy coherence among the selected countries through national-level consultations.

The overall objective of MECLEP is to contribute to the global knowledge base on the relationship between migration, displacement and planned relocation as adaptation to environmental and climate change, and subsequently formulate related policies within comprehensive migration management strategies. The project benefits from initial core funding from the European Commission under the Thematic Programme on Migration and Asylum and the IOM Development Fund.

The project aims to benefit policymakers and practitioners in the six pilot countries and contribute globally to policymaking on migration, environment and climate change, especially climate-related adaptation strategies and planning. The outputs of the project include six case study reports based on household surveys, policy training workshops, a final comparative report, maps and the first-ever training manual on migration, environment and climate change – all aiming to benefit academia, multilateral organizations, civil society organizations and the general public. The Environmental Migration Portal, a global online platform as a one-stop information source on migration, environment, climate change and adaptation, contributes to the increased public accessibility to key research, publications, country information on migration, environment and climate change. This programme requires USD 544,000 in co-funding of an overall budget of USD 2.7 million.

Dr Tran Thi Phung Ha,
from the Institute of
Social Sciences (SOSS),
Can Tho University,
during a MECLEP study
trip to resettlement
villages in the Mekong
Delta in Viet Nam.
Fishermen families
previously living in
protected forest areas
were resettled further
down the river banks and
face the new challenges
of floods and river
erosion. © IOM/Susanne
Melde 2015



Global migration trends

Existing data on migration tends to be scattered and difficult to find, something that can lead to the circulation of inaccurate information and generation of misperceptions among publics and even policymakers. In response, IOM will produce a regularly updated online and print resource of key data and trends on migration and migrant characteristics around the world. An initial report of this kind was produced by IOM in 2014 with strong demand for future updates, requiring USD 150,000.

Annual IOM Statistical Report

IOM produces a wealth of data through its operations, programmes and assistance to migrants around the world. However, never before has this been presented and analysed in a coherent and regularly released report. GMDAC will publish the first IOM Annual Statistics Report in December 2015, and will begin preparations for the 2016 edition. The report will offer insight not only into the breadth and extent of IOM support to migrants and governments, but will situate IOM within the context of the actions of other international organizations and UN agencies, and within the context of migration phenomenon more generally. The funding required for this activity amounts to USD 25,000.

Global Migration Monitor and Data Hub

IOM, working with the EIU, proposes to develop a Global Migration Monitor and an adjoining Data Hub. The Monitor will be a new web-based service and digital application with a rolling publishing schedule to bring together the most comprehensive and authoritative analysis of the movement of people globally.

The Monitor will feature concise and visual articles on key migration policy developments and themes, resulting in a “one-stop-shop” for media, policymakers, non-governmental organizations and the business community. The site will have a special focus on data. The Monitor will also tackle recurrent, intersecting migration themes dealing with labour, economics, religion, development, tribalism, geopolitics, ethnicity, poverty, famine, humanitarian issues, natural resources and military power.

Working with IOM and the Steering Committee, the EIU will also design and build a Migration Data Hub, a significant new portal for accessing data on migration. The hub will feature a query database that will allow users to quickly extract and visualize a wide array of the latest data on key migration indicators from most governments and many of the major global sources. Funding required for this initiative is USD 1,718,955.

World Migration Report

The *World Migration Report* is IOM’s flagship publication, featuring contribution from internationally recognized experts on migration issues. Under the title *Migrants and Cities: New Partnerships to Manage Mobility*, the 2015 edition of the *World Migration Report* explores how migration and migrants are shaping cities, and how the life of migrants, in turn, is shaped by cities, their organizations and rules.

The *World Migration Report* contributes to the global debate on migration and urbanization in three ways. First, it documents how migration is shaping cities and the situation of migrants in cities at the city level, to increase understanding of the local political economies of migration. Second, the report draws attention to the livelihood of migrants in cities of the Global South. Finally, the report examines the situation of cities across the development spectrum and its relation to internal and international migration.



The IOM online platform on the complex migration flows to Europe

As part of its overall response to Europe's migration situation, IOM has developed an online platform to display and evaluate the complex migration flows from Africa and the Middle East to Europe. The multilayered platform at <http://migration.iom.int/europe> displays data on a number of critical components necessary to understanding the scale, scope and patterns of current migration dynamics in Europe.

With the aim of connecting the dots in new and innovative ways, the continuously updated platform highlights trends across key locations with interactive maps, helping create a better visual understanding of the unfolding situation.

Migration, environment and climate change

After several years of increased attention being devoted to the migration, environment and climate change (MECC) nexus, this theme has emerged in the global policy arena as one of the defining questions of the climate and environmental debate. IOM has been at the forefront of global efforts to understand and propose solutions to meet these new challenges since the early 1990s, building a comprehensive programming on MECC spanning policy, research, development of data collection tools and data collection, capacity-building, advocacy, development of partnerships, international migration law, communication, knowledge management, fundraising and operational activities.

Taking into account the IOM Member States' requests to give higher visibility to migration in the context of climate and environmental change debates and in light of its increased relevance in international policy agendas, in 2015, the IOM Director General established the Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC) Division within the Department of Migration Management, in IOM Headquarters in Geneva.

Capacity-building

One of IOM's priorities is to develop the internal capacities of its staff, as well as support its Member States to build the capacities of policymakers across policy areas concerned by the MECC nexus: migration, disaster risk reduction, development, climate, environment and security. In this framework, IOM is developing a comprehensive **MECC Training Manual** (a facilitator's guide), through the MECLEP project funded by the European Union and the IOM Development Fund. The Manual is a universal tool that can also be customized and adapted to various regional, national and local contexts. It will be available in English, French, Spanish and Russian.

Figure 2: IOM objectives in the management of environmental migration

The Organization pursues three broad objectives in managing environmental migration, intervening at each stage of the migration cycle:

1

To minimize forced and unmanaged migration as much as possible.

2

Where forced migration does occur, to ensure assistance and protection for those affected and to seek durable solutions.

3

To facilitate the role of migration as an adaptation strategy to climate change.

IOM has four key messages for effective action on the topic of human mobility in the context of environmental and climatic changes:

Environmental and climate-induced migration is a multicausal and multidimensional phenomenon.

Talking of migration in the context of climate change means giving a human face to the climate change debate.

Human mobility can be read as a barometer of both resilience and vulnerability.

Migration is an adaptation option that can be supported by policy action.

IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (IOM, Geneva, 2014), available from http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/MECC_Outlook.pdf.

Landscape in Mali, where IOM conducts household surveys at the request of the Government to collect evidence on environmental migration.
© IOM 2015



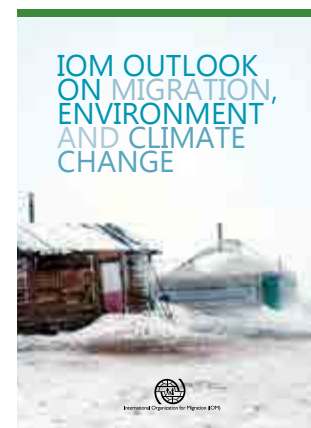
IOM has conducted regional training workshops for policymakers in Asia-Pacific (Seoul, 2013), the extended Horn of Africa (Moshi, 2014) and South America (Santiago de Chile, 2014). National training workshops have been organized in different countries, including Bangladesh (2013), Colombia (2013), Ecuador (2014), Haiti (2015), Dominican Republic (2015), Viet Nam (2015) and Kenya (2015).¹

IOM conducted a global internal staff training in Geneva in September 2015 and will continue to build the expertise of its highly qualified staff on this emerging topic through regional and national interventions.

Research

In terms of research, IOM is implementing several activities that aim to collect much needed data and fill the evidence gap. Through the IOM Development Fund, the Organization finances desk-review assessments and data collection activities in various countries, such as Bangladesh, the Maldives, Mali and Nepal.

Finally, IOM aims to provide a critical policymaking tool through the development of its Atlas of Environmental Migration, a groundbreaking publication that visually illustrates what is known – and not known – about environmental migration.² The Atlas brings together existing data and provides a visual overview of this trend of human migration through maps, illustrations and explanatory texts prepared with the support of world experts in this field.



¹ More information on MECC capacity-building activities is available from <http://environmentalmigration.iom.int/capacity-building-activities-migration-environment-and-climate-change>.

² More information on <http://environmentalmigration.iom.int/projects/atlas-environmental-migration>.



Bringing the notion of migration as an adaptation strategy to the fore:

IOM is supporting the idea that well-managed migration can represent a valid sustainable adaptation strategy to climatic and environment changes. To this end, IOM is committed to collecting, analysing and disseminating concrete information and evidence and striving to bring this notion in global policy areas.

Visit the Portal at www.environmentalmigration.iom.int/.

Contributing to global policy processes and forming innovative partnerships

IOM's work on migration, environment and climate change is geared by the rationale that human mobility approaches can contribute to better policies addressing climate change and that migration policies cannot ignore environmental and climatic factors. For this reason, the Organization works in cooperation with numerous partners with a view to bring human mobility in major global policy processes: the climate negotiations through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), questions of land and desertification through the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), issues of development through the 2030 Development Agenda, cross-border displacement with the Nansen Initiative, and the follow-up to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.³

IOM is working in close collaboration with key partners to support policy options and develop activities on the MECC nexus, notably with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and its Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Nansen Initiative, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), among others.

Development of innovative activities with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

IOM and the Global Mechanism of the UNCCD are implementing a joint project titled "West Africa: Promoting Sustainable Land Management in migration-prone areas through innovative financing mechanisms", funded by the Italian Development Cooperation. The project targets three countries of origin (Burkina Faso, Niger and Senegal), as well as one country of destination (Italy) through activities that focus on two dimensions: (a) research and policy; and (b) development of innovative financing mechanisms involving the diasporas of the three target countries of origin residing in Italy.

More information on the project is available from <http://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/default/files/Flyer-SLM-Migration%20project.pdf>.

Communicating on the MECC nexus

The Environmental Migration Portal is a new online knowledge-sharing platform on migration, environment and climate change available in English, French and Spanish. The Portal seeks to fill the existing data, research and knowledge gaps on the MECC nexus and is supported through European Union funding for the MECLEP project.

IOM has been collaborating with award-winning Italian photographer Alessandro Grassani, who is currently working on a series of photos capturing environmental migrants. Grassani's striking images allow the viewer to picture the reality of environmental migrants' life in different countries and unique vulnerability challenges. IOM organized an exhibition in the margins of its 105th Council in Geneva at the Palais des Nations (November 2014) and will organize another exhibition at the Museum of Immigration History in Paris in December 2015, as a contribution to the climate negotiations and the Twenty-first Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP21).

³ More information on the collaboration between IOM and the UNFCCC is available from <http://environmentalmigration.iom.int/iom-contributions-%E2%80%9Cyear-climate%E2%80%9D-paris-2015>.



Workers' remittances are partly channeled into different forms of investment such as stocks and money market instruments, and speculative real estate acquisitions. A new middle class has emerged among migrant workers and their families. © IOM 2012

DEVELOPING STRONG PARTNERSHIPS



DEVELOPING STRONG PARTNERSHIPS

Summary

Governing migration requires partnerships to broaden the understanding of migration and develop comprehensive and effective approaches. The plurality of actors working in the migration field, ranging from government agencies to migrant organizations, from research institutions to employers and trade unions, require IOM to build long-lasting cooperation mechanisms for the benefit of all those involved in migration and mobility.

In particular, IOM supports comprehensive approaches to migration and development by tackling the very diverse aspects of the migration and development nexus. The positive contributions of migrants to development are not only financial but can also be translated in terms of social remittances, exchange of expertise and cultural change. Changing public perceptions on the role of migrants is a cornerstone of the IOM approach on this issue.

In 2016, among other objectives, IOM will aim to:

- Engage, enable and empower diaspora networks, with particular emphasis on diaspora groups that may be less visible or engaged;
- Cooperate with various partners, including migrant organizations and the private sector, to reduce remittance costs and improve access to remittance services as a part of financial inclusion while addressing the negative impacts that remittances might have on different groups of migrants;
- Establish partnerships to facilitate the integration of all migrants and promote their social, economic, political and cultural inclusion – both permanent and temporary – in countries of destination;
- Establish partnerships with entities that prioritize social inclusion and equality among all individuals;
- Engage with local and regional authorities through individual initiatives aiming at mainstreaming migration into local development planning, as well as by participating in global inter-agency programmes;
- Promote the positive contributions of migrants by supporting policies and strategies that advance the social, economic and cultural inclusion of migrants within existing legal frameworks in receiving countries; and
- Improve the public perception of all migrants by developing and implementing information campaigns possibly involving societies and communities that highlight the positive contributions of migrants, help reverse the prevailing negative perceptions, and articulate a more balanced and positive view of migrants and their contributions to modern-day societies.

A comprehensive approach to migration and development

Recognizing the importance of the migration and development nexus implies acknowledging the mutual effects of migration on development and development on migration. These effects can be both positive and negative. The tragedies in the Mediterranean, the Horn of Africa, the border between Mexico and the United States, the Andaman Sea and elsewhere remind how hundreds of thousands of people take enormous risks to leave unsustainable situations brought by conflicts, poverty, lack of livelihood opportunities, as well as social, economic and demographic inequalities.

The migration and development nexus can be analysed through different approaches:

- Migration can be considered as an enabler of development if development implies increased capabilities and freedoms;

- Migration can be approached as a driver of development if those increased capabilities and freedoms generate well-being at individual and collective level for the communities where migrants live and where they come from; and
- Migration can also be perceived as the consequence of development when development outcomes induce displacement and migration – such as it is the case in urbanization processes or increased mobility of more educated populations.

In the last decades, migration and development policy and practice have been restricted to assessing the impact of migration on development, often narrowing down the discourse to the size and effects of remittances. In contrast, there is limited understanding of how development affects migration; that is, how sectoral policies may impact migration decisions, shape nature of movement (internal, international, voluntary or forced) and determine its consequences.

IOM's approach on migration and development acknowledges the complexity of this relationship. It articulates around the need to address the challenges related to migration while building on the opportunities that migration represents. To achieve this commitment, IOM works in countries of origin, transit and destination, engaging with a variety of actors, from international organizations to national and local authorities, the civil society and the private sector. IOM considers that only a comprehensive, coherent, multi-stakeholder and multisectoral approach, sensitive to the reality of gender relations can effectively boost the positive aspects of the migration and development nexus while minimizing its negative aspects.

This approach ensures that IOM activities are integrated within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals in a comprehensive manner.

IOM facilitates diaspora engagement

Drawing on its long-standing experience, IOM has formulated a comprehensive strategic approach centred on the 3Es for action: to enable, engage and empower transnational communities as agents for development – with each area involving a range of interventions by governments and other stakeholders, supported by IOM through policy advice and programming.

In focus: 3Es for action on diaspora engagement

Engaging	Enabling	Empowering
Knowing and understanding transnational communities	Maximizing the potential of transnational communities	Facilitating the mobilization of skills, knowledge and expertise of transnational communities

IOM works at the local level

IOM recognizes the fundamental role of local and regional authorities when working on migration issues. Local and regional authorities are proximity actors, best equipped to provide tailor-made migrant-sensitive services and policies. The Organization engages with local and regional authorities through individual initiatives aiming at mainstreaming migration into local development planning, as well as through the participation in global inter-agency programmes, such as the Joint Migration and Development Initiative, implemented with the International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). IOM also promotes the dialogue among local and national authorities through the organization of the High-level Conference on Migrants and Cities in October 2015.



A Nepalese returnee migrant from abroad at the Kathmandu airport lost in thoughts and dreaming about meeting her family. ©IOM/Santosh Manandhar 2012



An interview with Cécile Riallant, Programme Manager of the Joint Migration and Development Initiative

The Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) is a global inter-agency programme funded by the European Commission and the Swiss Development Agency until May 2016. JMDI is implemented by UNDP, IOM, UNHCR, UN Women, UNFPA, UNITAR and the International Training Centre of the ILO (ITC-ILO) and aims to maximize the potential of migration for local development through the delivery of targeted support to local authorities and non-State actors. IOM has a key role with regards to project implementation in four of the eight target countries, as well as in the creation of training and knowledge materials under the capacity-building component.

Why does the JMDI focus on the local level?

Policymakers working on migration often overlook its local-to-local dimension, whereby territories are linked transnationally by the population they have in common, in a context where migrants from the same town or region in countries of origin tend to concentrate in the same geographical area in the country of destination. Local and regional authorities, among which cities, find themselves at the forefront of dealing with the impact of migration, particularly when it comes to ensuring social cohesion, combating xenophobia, integrating/reintegrating migrants and providing inclusive social, economic and cultural services for local development. This means that planning for ripping the positive development impact of migration needs to also be done locally. There is a need to move away from the current situation where migration is dealt with as a “national” affair only. Local and regional authorities are also best placed to understand and respond to the needs of their communities, comprising migrants, given their proximity and their authoritative role that allows them to bring a multitude of local stakeholders together under a common plan to harness migration for local development. In other words, focusing on the local level in migration and development works.

Why is it important to adopt an inter-agency approach?

Migration and development is a complex and transversal issue that cuts across all sectors and levels from local to international. In order to ensure that the international system has a coherent and well-informed response to managing migration for development, an inter-agency approach is crucial. Such an approach brings together the wealth of expertise of various agencies in a spirit of knowledge exchange, division of labour and policy coherence for enhanced programme effectiveness.

What should the next steps be in order to build on and strengthen what has been achieved?

Within the global context of increasing urbanization and migration flows, there is a need to continue this crucial work to strengthen global understanding of migration and development at the local level and consistently promote the key role of local actors. Moreover, with local and regional authorities both at the forefront of managing migration, as well as being less equipped to do so, there is a strong need to continue capacity-building and foster the sharing of knowledge, lessons learned and good practices, as well as working on policy coherence between national and local levels of governance. Finally, within the current global context of unprecedented forced displacement, there is a need to also support long-term sustainable solutions to forced displacement in urban contexts. This would be particularly important and relevant in territories affected by the current migration crisis in the Mediterranean.

Data on remittances

IOM partners with TawiPay, a Swiss start-up providing a powerful tool for migrants to help them choose among the constellation of existing money transfer operators. Using an innovative methodology, TawiPay displays transfer costs for any corridor, any amount and in real time. Building on the collected data, TawiPay will furthermore be able to provide actual and updated data on average transfer costs, and therefore, in cooperation with IOM, support the Sustainable Development Goal objective of reducing transfer costs.

Global Goal for Sustainable Development:

By 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%.

An interview with TawiPay

What is TawiPay?

TawiPay is a global comparison website for international money transfer services. It is a very easy-to-use and transparent platform, which allows migrants around the world to find and compare new ways to send money to their families in their home countries.

What impact are you pursuing?

Migrants paid an estimated USD 45 billion in transfer fees last year. By empowering the users of our website with the information they need, we allow them to transfer money to their loved ones at a much lower cost, with the goal of drastically reducing the cost of remittances globally.

How can IOM and TawiPay work together for improving data on remittances?

Reliable, accurate and complete information is not only useful for migrants to make better choices when selecting the operator they want to use for their next transfer, it is also essential to inform data-driven policies at a global level. IOM and TawiPay can work together to provide public and private institutions with the necessary tools to better understand the remittances market.



From left to right:
Tawipay CEO, Head of
Business Development
and Head of Product
Development.

Capacity-building for local authorities

In the framework of the JMDI, a training manual on migration and development for local authorities (My JMDI Toolbox) has been developed with ITC-ILO. The training material is being transformed into an e-learning tool available for local authorities on the field. The excellent cooperation between IOM and ITC-ILO lead to discussions on institutionalizing the partnership to ensure coherence and mutual exchange of expertise, as well as draw a road map for a joint engagement aiming to mainstream capacity-building into labour migration and migration and development programming.

Lowering the cost of remittances

IOM, the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the Burundian Régie Nationale des Postes decided to join forces and come up with an innovative pilot project aiming to reduce transfer costs of remittances in Burundi. The project will strengthen the role of post offices as remittances transfer providers and build on that network to develop financial literacy and promote the financial inclusion of remittance users.

IOM engages diasporas as agents of change in crisis situations

Diaspora groups can play a significant role in pre-crisis, crisis and post-crisis contexts, fueled by feelings of loyalty, solidarity and commitment to their country of origin. These feelings may lead to sustained engagement during a crisis, beyond humanitarian response into political transitions and broader development processes. The potential informational advantage of diasporas, related to the linguistic, cultural, environmental, political and economic links with their country of origin, position them to provide unique contributions to the humanitarian community. Recognizing the role of diasporas and partnering with them in the humanitarian context is an innovative approach to maximize the impact of assistance. To better understand diaspora engagement in humanitarian responses, IOM works with governments, diaspora groups and humanitarian organizations.

An interview with Pascal Clivaz, Deputy Director General of the Universal Postal Union

Why are post offices key in lowering remittances transfer costs?

The postal network is the largest physical distribution network in the world, with 660,000 post offices worldwide. In most countries, this network is present everywhere, from the largest cities to the most rural localities. On the other hand, posts also have a social mission to keep costs as low as possible. This dual mission of accessibility and affordability turns them into a great tool to foster cost reductions in the remittances business. Posts have been offering money transfer services since the middle of the nineteenth century. The tools have changed, of course, from the traditional paper-based money order to electronic- and mobile-based money transfers, but the business model remains the same: having a very small margin on each operation but making the activity sustainable by having large volumes.

This model has proved efficient because as indicated by the World Bank, postal operators are the cheapest operators worldwide, before money transfer operators and banks, and the only ones to have reached the 5x5 objective. And our experience in the field certainly reflects that. Over the last five years, we have seen in various markets that our projects to develop remittance services through the postal network can bring competition where needed and have a strong impact on cost reductions.

What is the added value of having IOM and UPU partner?

IOM, like the UPU, is a results-oriented organization. Both organizations want to deliver tangible results on the migration and development agenda. Working hand in hand, I believe that we can develop very complementary interventions with the potential to bring concrete impact for migrants and their families. Migrants' remittances is one of the fields where this potential is obvious. IOM has a lot of knowledge on migrants' needs and expectations and already developed numerous interventions on financial education for migrants. On the UPU side, we created a global payment network for posts to offer remittance services and we help postal operators improve their quality of service while keeping prices as low as possible for migrants.

IOM also has a tremendous capacity to implement programmes in the field while our postal partners can take those interventions to the last mile, where the needs are the greatest. In the case of Burundi, each of the country's 129 municipalities has at least one post office that can deliver a whole gamut of services, which will be tailored to the needs of migrants and their families. This ensures that the joint IOM-UPU intervention will be able to deliver concrete results for migrants.

Looking at the positive contributions of migrants

When people move to a new country, they usually: (a) bring ideas and culture; (b) increase entrepreneurialism and new thinking; (c) help countries deal with skills shortages; (d) support the local economy; and (e) increase global connections. However, these contributions are often undervalued, making integration a difficult process for both migrants and the receiving societies.

IOM is committed to promoting the positive contributions of migrants by supporting policies and strategies that advance the social, economic and cultural inclusion of migrants within existing legal frameworks in receiving countries. Developing strategies that help migrants better integrate into new communities will continue to play a key role in IOM programming for 2016.

Improving the public perception of migrants

Despite the increasingly important role of migrants in modern society, their contributions to home and host societies remain largely unknown and misrepresented. The general public's image and representation of migrants is predominantly negative and based on uninformed





IOM Seoul has conducted a week-long International Migrants Day campaign in December 2014 to promote a positive public perception of international migrants by highlighting their significant contributions to societies around the world. © IOM 2014

assumptions and stereotypes. More often than not, migrants are blamed for a broad range of social and economic ills within a society. IOM works to improve the public perception of migrants by developing and implementing information campaigns possibly involving receiving communities and societies to help spread an evidenced-based and balanced view of migrants and their contributions to society.

Supporting stability and security within host countries

IOM recognizes that integration is a two-way process that involves the receiving countries and migrants. While national policies play an important role, the majority of decision-making that directly affects the integration of migrants occurs at the local level. As a result, IOM emphasizes the importance of increasing dialogue between local authorities who are making decisions and migrant organizations that are often underrepresented in the integration decision-making processes and policies. At both local and national levels, well-planned approaches to the integration of migrants can support stability and security within the receiving country and help ensure that migrants are positively contributing to society through the new knowledge and skills that they acquire.

Migrant mobility application

In a world of increased mobility, mobile phones are becoming an ever more important resource for access to information. Of the world's estimated 7 billion people, nearly 6 billion have access to mobile phones.¹ As worldwide coverage continues to rise, migrant workers in the most remote areas will have access to information around the world. IOM is seeking to develop an innovative mobile application to empower migrant workers around the world by advancing access to information.

In collaboration with private sector partners, IOM will facilitate the creation of a mobile application for smartphones that centralizes important information for migrant workers. The application is envisaged to have information vital to migrant workers, such as health and referral systems, migrant rights, labour regulatory standards, and remittance cost comparative sites. In addition, user-friendly components, such as a discussion board and diaspora networking tool, will allow migrant workers to keep links with their country of origin, exchange best practices, and better integrate in their new country of residence.

Migrant Heroes Smartphone film competition

The smartphone, deeply integrated in today's daily living, is a powerful tool to document the world and share it with a wider audience to change perceptions on certain topics. IOM can help document and share, in innovative ways, the benefits of migration and help promote the positive contributions migrants bring to their families, as well as to their host countries. IOM#MigrantHeroes campaign aims to highlight the many ways in which migrants contribute to society by showcasing their positive impact around the world through the collection of migrant heroes' stories. Three selected Migrant Heroes will become IOM Goodwill Ambassadors who will promote the need to create a positive environment for migrants, protect them and ensure their place and contributions to the societies are recognized.

Building on the success of the initial campaign, IOM will further expand upon this initiative through additional social media contests that promote the positive contributions of migrants in society. For example, contest participants will document how migrants' entrepreneurship has affected their everyday lives, whether through owning a local dry cleaning services or creating a new technology that they use on a daily basis. Using their smartphone, participants will sit down and interview migrant entrepreneurs to hear their migration story. This will create dialogue between migrants and receiving countries, while increasing the appreciation of the contributions of migrants.

1 Yue Wang, "More People Have Cell Phones Than Toilets, U.N. Study Shows", Time.com, 25 March 2013, available from <http://newsfeed.time.com/2013/03/25/more-people-have-cell-phones-than-toilets-u-n-study-shows/>.

Mobile phones – via both text messages and voice calls – provide migrants with a way to build and maintain social support networks within the host country while maintaining ties to the home country.

– Chib, Wilkin, Mei Hua, *International Migrant Workers' Use of Mobile Phones to Seek Social Support in Singapore*, 2013

The Migrant Heroes Prize, granted to the best smartphone film on migration, was created by IOM and the Fifth Olleh Smartphone Film Festival. Out of 57 submissions gathered from 23 countries, *Why Not*, a smartphone film on an inspiring Syrian internally displaced person (IDP), won the Migrant Heroes Prize. © IOM 2015



제5회 이레
국제스마트폰영화제



#Migrantscontribute
campaign posters
published by IOM to give
visibility to the positive
contributions of migrants
in host societies.



Migrants bring far more than a suitcase when they move to a new country, and what they bring can benefit everyone. To help dispel negative notions of migration displayed by tabloid media, IOM *Migrants Contribute* campaign highlights the historically and overwhelmingly positive contribution migrants make to host and home country societies by focusing not on where they came from, but on what they bring.

Based upon the campaign's initial success, IOM is seeking support to underline the individuality of every migrant, focusing not on aggregate numbers, but on the personal story, potential and capacity that every migrant carries "in his or her suitcase" so to speak. The campaign's messages will be delivered through a broad range of complementary and mutually supporting media that include: (a) outdoor posters, banners and billboards; (b) info sheets, brochures and other print materials; (c) a dedicated website; and (d) regular and intense social media presence and others.

I am a Migrant: A global IOM campaign

As the debate around migration expands and becomes increasingly divisive, there is a growing need for perception change campaigns to highlight the value of migration and challenging myths and misconceptions about immigrants and refugees. The *I am a Migrant* campaign aims to promote the positive perceptions of migrants (both immigrants and emigrants) and challenge the prevailing negative narratives in politics and media that can lead to xenophobia and discrimination. This campaign can help change the lens through which people view migrants and migration across the globe. IOM, its partners (including the United Nations) and public media will seek to implement the campaign in an estimated 100 countries across the globe – both traditional immigration countries and newer destinations with considerable inflows and outflows. The campaign is currently being piloted in various countries through IOM missions and will last until the end of 2016, in celebration of IOM's 65th anniversary.

The campaign will focus on humanizing stories of migration and providing a platform for migrants to present their narratives in their own words. The main content of the campaign will be photos and audio recordings of migrants from all walks of life with a short accompanying narrative that will share their personal stories. The campaign will deliver its messages through a broad range of mutually supporting media, such as a web platform, self-generated posters, info sheets, brochures (and other print materials), a project-dedicated website and social media outreach.

"You can live your life and think everything is fine, and then there's suddenly a moment where you have to leave".

Tahla and her family arrived from Damascus to Erbil, in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, on 16 April 2013. She describes herself as a migrant, and not a refugee, because her family made a collective decision to seek a better life elsewhere. Her family decided to leave Damascus as the conditions in Syria grew more dangerous and life there more difficult. Her father, while on a business trip to Erbil, decided that the Kurdistan Region of Iraq would be the safest place for Tahla, her mother, her two brothers and young sister.

"I used to study to become a pharmacist, and saw myself becoming a pharmacist. Then, everything changed." Tahla came home one night to find her street blocked off by police, firefighters and soldiers.

Unable to reach her family, she feared for the worst. Shelling was approaching their area, so her father encouraged her family to leave Syria within the week. "The people here in Erbil were really nice to us," she said. "They wanted to help us with everything. At first I was depressed, not knowing what to do with my life, but I think I've coped well." After witnessing the plight of refugees from Lebanon, Iraq and Palestine in her home country of Syria, Tahla was inspired to work with those forced from their homes in Iraq. It seemed a natural fit for her – she had worked with refugees in Syria during the 2006 war in Lebanon.

Tahla joined IOM Iraq's health team to assist in delivering primary health care and tuberculosis treatment for displaced Syrians and Iraqis. She also supported the construction of a health clinic in Shekhan camp, in northern Iraq. She picked this camp as it didn't have any primary health services and the host community around the camp also lacked health clinics and hospitals. "It gave me such joy to know I was able to help people in such a way," she said. Tahla would like to keep working in the humanitarian sector, but intends on moving again sometime in the future.

She misses her old life in Syria, and she intends to move someday to Beirut, where she sees life as similar to Damascus before the war. "It's very hard, being a migrant," she said. "I don't have as many options as I had in Syria. You can live your life and think everything is fine, and then there's suddenly a moment where you have to leave."



Story from the National Public Radio (NPR) featured in www.iamamigrant.org.
"Resettled Syrian Says She's A Migrant, Not A Refugee"
24 September, 2015,
www.npr.org.

"I used to live in this state of expectation that something really bad was about to come our way."

Ghudia is a 20-year-old girl born and raised in Maiduguri, Nigeria. Her name means "thank you" in the *kanouri* language. Three months ago she escaped to Diffa, a town in Niger near the country's border with Nigeria, with her mother and her six brothers and sisters after her father was killed by two men belonging to Boko Haram, on 7 May of this year.

The men raided her home early in the morning and killed her father after taking all his money and his mobile phone. Ghudia, the eldest of her family, ran after them screaming while the two young men fled laughing. A few days later the same young people bothered her and her sister on the way to school, shooting at her or her sister, but luckily they never got hurt.

After this latest case of violence, Ghudia's mother decided to leave Maiduguri. Both her parents are originally from Chad, but they fled for political reasons. Her mother, who has a sister in Diffa, decided to leave Maiduguri to go to Niger with her children.

In Diffa, Ghudia and her family live in a house that she is renting for 6000cfa a month from a Nigerien soldier. She makes ends meet by selling dresses she makes with her sewing machine. She does not want to go back to Maiduguri but dreams of going back to school. "I want to go back to school and get a good job so that I can be independent and take better care of my family".



Story featured in www.iamamigrant.org.

Photo of a Cuban family living in the Netherlands. © IOM 2014

ADVANCING THE SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS AND SOCIETY



ADVANCING THE SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS AND SOCIETY

Summary

Over 90 per cent of the 232 million international migrants in the world are workers and their families, with women and girls making up 48 per cent of these international migrants.¹ The search for economic opportunities is often a major motivation for both international and internal migration movements for both women and men. Labour migration is a traditional strategy for improving livelihoods and offers great potential for sustainable development. Access to health services and the promotion of migrants' health also have profound impact on the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and their successful integration in host societies, with levels of access to services and overall health status often varying for men, women and other key groups.

In 2016, IOM seeks, among other things, to:

- Promote integration of migrants into their host communities through effective and efficient services that meet the specific needs of all migrants, with particular attention to marginalized migrants; support governments to improve capacity in integrating all migrants; and improve the understanding of integration to ensure better outcomes for all migrants and the societies they live in;
- Improve socioeconomic outcomes for all youth, such as addressing the challenge posed by an increasing global youth population and its nexus to migration; support Member States to ensure that all youth have a dignified life, should they decide to migrate or remain in their countries; reduce the risk of irregular migration and marginalization of youth, paying special attention to those who might be more at risk; fulfil the potential of youth as agents of change, development and peacebuilding;
- Develop entrepreneurship, primarily in countries of origin, by helping governments create a conducive environment for channeling resources generated through migration; support general programmes on entrepreneurship to create and improve livelihoods, particularly for those migrants who may encounter more barriers to entrepreneurship; and
- Advance the health and well-being of all migrants by working with governments to enable access to comprehensive, preventive and curative services for migrants and mobile populations based on their specific needs; bridge the needs of both migrants and IOM Member States by contributing towards the physical, mental and social well-being of migrants, enabling them and host communities to achieve social and economic development.

Migration and entrepreneurship: Tapping into untapped resources

The impact of migration on entrepreneurship and private sector development has been drawing increasing attention among governments and their partners. It has been recognized that in destination countries:

- Migrants are likely to be more entrepreneurial or self-employed than the local population;²

1 International Labour Organization (ILO), *Mainstreaming of Migration in Development Policy and Integrating Migration in the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda*, ILO Background Note (2014), available from www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/genericdocument/wcms_220084.pdf.

2 12.7 per cent versus 12 per cent in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, with variations across countries, as per OECD, *Open for Business: Migrant Entrepreneurship in OECD Countries* (OECD Publishing, 2010).

Engaging migrant women for development in Africa

Donor: Italian Cooperation (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

The IOM programme "Migrant Women for Development in Africa" engaged West African migrant women residing in Italy for the development of their countries, by providing a framework that uses their remittances in establishing small or medium enterprises in their countries of origin through joint ventures with Italian partners and host communities.

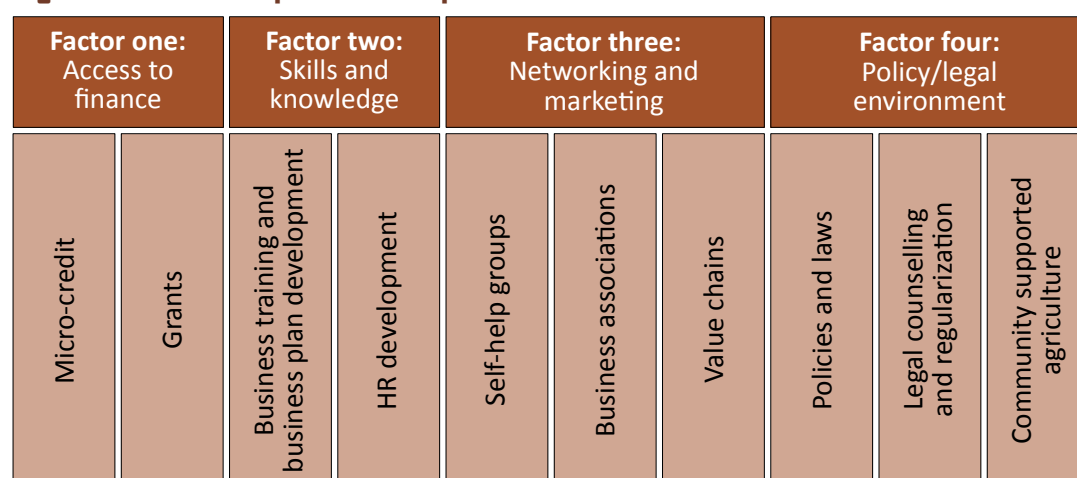
See www.iom.int/engaging-migrant-women-development-africa.

- Migrant enterprises create jobs not only for foreigners, but also for the local population;³
- Entrepreneurship acts as a key method of social and economic integration for migrants who may otherwise struggle to enter the labour market;
- Migrant entrepreneurs provide specialized goods and services that are either unique (such as “nostalgia and ethno-cultural”) or otherwise not produced by local entrepreneurs;
- Migrant businesses are primarily micro-businesses. Cases of higher-skilled migrants setting up larger and higher-value businesses are nevertheless becoming more frequent too;
- Migrant-based enterprises promote trade and networking with countries of origin;
- Migrants possess higher risk tolerance and are resilient to economic turbulences, even though survival rates of migrant-run businesses are lower than those run by the local population.⁴

Countries of origin can also reap positive benefits from the entrepreneurship experience of their citizens abroad. While still in destination countries, migrant entrepreneurs, and diaspora in general, may be more likely to do business with their compatriots and support enterprises in countries of origin by broadening their customer base and enhanced networking, leading to value chain development. Furthermore, transnational communities can reduce the costs of trade between host countries and countries of destination, and thus make the prices of products from countries of origin more competitive. Upon return, migrant entrepreneurs bring back acquired skills and knowledge, contributing to innovation and competitiveness of local businesses and acting as catalysts of new technologies and disseminating new business management approaches. Fostering entrepreneurship in countries of origin has proven to be a successful tool in preventing migration through irregular channels, considering that the biggest push factor of irregular migration remains the lack of employment opportunities.

Diaspora across the world has been providing financial support to small, medium and big enterprises in countries of origin, in the form of portfolio or direct investment. An increasing trend is for diaspora to channel smaller scale funding, either in the form of philanthropy or microcredits, to microbusinesses via crowdsourcing platforms or diaspora specialized financial instruments.

Figure 3: IOM enterprise development model and four factors of success



Source: IOM Regional Office for South-East Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Vienna.

3 2.4 per cent of total employment, as per OECD, 2010, op.cit.

4 Desiderio, M.V., *Policies to Support Immigrant Entrepreneurship* (Migration Policy Institute, Washington, D.C., 2014).

The benefits of migration on entrepreneurship, in both destination and origin countries, are not guaranteed. To maximize the positive potential of migration for entrepreneurship in destination countries, governments need to ensure equitable access of migrant-run businesses to existing support programmes and schemes, as well as develop targeted measures for maximum benefit. In countries of origin, the process of mainstreaming migration into private sector and enterprise development at local, national and international levels is not yet taken at full pace either. Awareness needs to be raised among governmental and private partners and policies on private sector and economic development still have to be amended to factor the entrepreneurship impact of migration. Practical avenues still need to be created to help nurture entrepreneurship seeds in migrants, making their experience, skills and resource sharing more effective and enhancing the sustainability of their businesses or the businesses that they opt to support.

IOM seeks to develop entrepreneurship primarily in countries of origin, with the goal of:

1. Assisting governments to create a conducive environment and programmes for channeling resources generated through migration, either through diaspora engagement or supporting returning migrant entrepreneurs; and
2. Promoting general programmes on entrepreneurship development with the purpose of creating livelihoods in communities of origin, hence contributing to the reduction of migration push factors in areas and countries with high emigration rates.

IOM approach towards implementing programmes with focus on private sector and enterprise development pursue four specific objectives, targeting: (1) enhanced access to finance; (2) improved entrepreneurial skills and knowledge; (3) strengthened networking and marketing; and (4) improved general policy and legal environment to ensure that micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) activities, particularly those of migrants or their households, are not negatively affected by over-bureaucratized procedures, unfair competition conditions and restricted access to available opportunities.

Programmes and actions targeting the private sector, particularly MSME development, may be implemented in post-crisis areas as a part of community stabilization, and target vulnerable populations, such as victims of trafficking, persons with disabilities, returning irregular migrants who are banned from going back to the countries of destination and beneficiaries of assisted voluntary return and reintegration programmes.

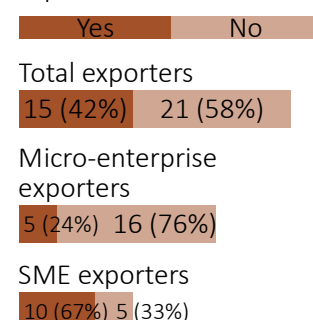
In Tajikistan, a project that aims to enhance the development impact of labour migration and remittances in migrant-sending communities is implemented through remittance-linked education and investment initiatives, as well as promotion of legal migration.⁵ The project covers 30 communities and particularly looks into helping remittance-receiving households to enhance and prioritize the use of these resources and develop the capacities of government authorities in dealing with migration management.

In UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo,⁶ IOM, in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has been supporting the Ministry for Diaspora to set up functioning diaspora business networks in migration destination countries with the purpose of improving coordination and facilitating investments in Kosovo/UNSC 1244.⁷

In addition, through an initiative funded by the European Union and Government of Kosovo/UNSC 1244, IOM has also offered cash grants – matched with mandatory financial contribution from beneficiary – to MSMEs targeting businesses with export or import substitution potential and with the purpose of reducing trade deficit and generating employment. In this framework, IOM is developing an impact evaluation methodology replicable throughout similar interventions targeting entrepreneurs with migration background. The Diaspora Engagement for Economic Development project (DEED) has been instrumental in supporting the private sector in taking concrete measures to engage

Figure 4: Support to MSME in Kosovo/UNSC 1244

Does your enterprise export?



Donor: European Union and Ministry of Trade and Industry in Kosovo/UNSC 1244.

Source: Adapted from project information.

⁵ See www.iom.tj/index.php/activities/migration-management/143-mobilizing-local-resources-for-community-development-in-sughd-region.

⁶ Hereinafter referred to as Kosovo/UNSC 1244.

⁷ See <http://deed-ks.org/>.



Job-Matching Scheme
Training workshop
aimed at building
capacity of Ghanaian
national authorities to
establish a mechanism
for the identification,
registration, and
selection of candidate
migrant workers to
match job opportunities
between Ghana and Italy.
© IOM 2009

with diaspora as potential clientele and developing studies on select banking products and services, with suggestions on how to attract remittance-receiving households and encourage the investment of received remittances into business start-ups or business expansion.

In Armenia, IOM has been operating a Micro-enterprise Development Fund that provides credit for starting up/expanding businesses together with micro-enterprise training, business advice and credits for employment opportunities (tied loans for job creation for refugees, returnees, internally displaced and rural poor). The project has managed to train over 1,750 persons in micro-enterprise (small business) management and develop a complete training curriculum on micro-enterprise. The project has a qualified pool of business advisors and loan appraisers, mainly nationals who have become experienced and skilled during the course of the project.

Traditional diaspora engagement programmes implemented through temporary and virtual return schemes have been instrumental, inter alia, in supporting the skill and knowledge development among entrepreneurs in the countries of origin. Returning experts from the diaspora, or “virtual counsellors”, work on specific projects reflecting the needs of the receiving institution. For private companies and MSMEs, diaspora representatives have been helping to develop marketing concepts to broaden the customer base, or review existing business plans to ensure inclusion into the value chain – to name a few examples.

In 2016, IOM particularly seeks to:

Leverage diaspora philanthropy to support micro-entrepreneurship and economic development: Providing targeted platforms such as crowdfunding websites for diaspora

Success story of MSME grants project beneficiary

Mr Refki Sallauka migrated to Italy prior to the conflict in Kosovo/UNSC 1244 in search of a better life and opportunity to work abroad.

A mechanical engineer by training, Mr Sallauka fondly recalled the impact his 17 years as a migrant played in forming his character, particularly in developing a “culture of work”.

His unwavering entrepreneurial spirit led him to accumulate enough capital from successful business endeavours in Italy to fulfil his original ambition – to return to Kosovo/UNSC 1244 and invest in his homeland.

Upon his return, Mr Sallauka opened a microenterprise – Vllesa – in the municipality of Suva Reka/Suharekë, through which he began manufacturing plastic crates made of recycled pellets for transporting agricultural products.

While his new business found a niche in the local market, he faced challenges in accessing finance to expand his limited production capacity and reach wider markets throughout Kosovo/UNSC 1244.

In 2014, Mr Sallauka was one of 784 applicants to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Grants Project, funded by the European Union and the Ministry of Trade and Industry, through which he ultimately received EUR 25,000 to invest in a new plastic injection mold, allowing him not only to produce a new line of plastic crates for clients but also greatly increase efficiency and output.

The new injection mold has allowed Mr Sallauka to pursue and secure new contracts with local agricultural companies in need of large numbers of durable, affordable plastic crates.

Previously, local agricultural companies sourced more expensive paper crates from Croatia at a markup due to transportation costs and import taxes.

By producing in Kosovo/UNSC 1244, the company Vllesa has been able to supply Kosovar businesses with high-quality, environmentally friendly crates at a vastly reduced price contributing to import substitution in Kosovo/UNSC 1244 and the overall improvement of the sector value chain.

Since procuring the new mold, Mr Sallauka has already sold 10,000 crates to local buyers, and already has orders for an additional 60,000, forcing him to hire new workers and relocate to a new warehouse facility.

While walking through the towers of crates ready for shipment in his new facility, Mr Sallauka was brimming with pride, explaining his future plans for expansion and wishing that his positive example will instill hope in the younger generation in Suva Reka/Suharekë.

“Although external support is much needed and appreciated, when it comes to the development of Kosovo, the main responsibility lies primarily on us.”

“The benefits I gained from life in Italy were important, but I left in a different time. Now that the conditions in Kosovo are improving, young people should find the motivation to develop their own country”, he concluded.

The MSMEs Grants Project is funded by the European Union Office and the Ministry of Trade and Industry in Kosovo/UNSC 1244 and implemented by IOM. The purpose of the MSMEs Grants Project is to address the difficulties experienced by enterprises in Kosovo in obtaining funding for development from usual sources of finance, such as banks and microfinance organizations.



Mr Sallauka with the new plastic crates produced through the support of the MSME Grant Project.
© IOM 2014

“The micro-enterprise development project seeks to enhance the self-sufficiency and integration of returnees, refugees and internally displaced people through the provision of micro-enterprise training, business support and credit for self-employment, and employment opportunities for over 3,500 vulnerable families.”

– Ilona Ter-Minasyan,
Head of Office, IOM
Yerevan, on Encouraging
Self-reliance through
Micro-enterprises

“In the face of looming global shortages of persons with needed tertiary education, qualifications and vocational and technical skills, efforts to improve access to skills training and education are fundamental, including cross-border higher education. In addition, international standards for and recognition of educational attainment, skills qualifications and work experience are urgently needed.”

– Global Migration
Group, *Migration and
Youth: Challenges and
Opportunities*

communities to donate money, skills and time in supporting micro-entrepreneurs has proved to be an effective method in connecting donors within the diaspora to these enterprises. Working with partner crowdfunding institutions, such as Kiva and Silatech,⁸ IOM will develop activities to: (a) harness funds from diaspora of key target countries to provide financial support to entrepreneurs and micro-enterprises; (b) expand the geographic and demographic scope of the profiles on crowdfunding sites to include more target beneficiaries (namely populations prone to irregular migration); (c) provide training programmes in financial and business management to improve the viability of entrepreneurial initiatives.

Facilitate diaspora investment in innovative start-ups and small and medium enterprises:

The growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), more than micro-enterprises or large enterprises, is a key driver of employment. However, innovative start-ups and SMEs suffer from a critical lack of venture capital and investment to allow promising young companies to scale up their operations and markets. Members of the diaspora, as well as migrants who are interested in returning to their countries of origin wishing to establish businesses, can benefit from business start-up support. They bring with them a diverse range of knowledge and experiences that can be used to inject innovation and growth into local industries. They also maintain social and professional contacts and networks that span across international borders and can be used to enhance knowledge transfer, raise capital and/or develop new international markets for locally produced goods and services.

Youth and mobility

The world we live in today is predominantly young. Approximately, 1.2 billion people, or 1 person in 6 of the global population, is aged between 15 and 24 years. In developing countries, they often represent up to 70–80 per cent of the country’s total population.⁹ Youth are a great resource, but they are unfortunately not always provided with appropriate opportunities in their home countries. As a consequence, they seek to move abroad, too often unprepared and risking their lives in search of a brighter future. The recurrent tragedies of loss of life at sea in the Mediterranean, among others, involve youth, who often perceive migration as a way to escape poverty and lack of opportunities.

Youth unemployment (or underemployment) and the difficult transition from education to work are among the biggest challenges faced by many governments worldwide and represent key drivers of youth migration. Lacking required skills and knowledge, many young migrants also remain unemployed at destination. Girls and young women are even more vulnerable than boys and young men, and they are more likely to remain out of the labour force or be exploited.¹⁰ Other drivers for youth migration are the willingness to further their education, family reunification or escaping crisis situations.

Against this backdrop, IOM is committed to addressing the challenge posed by an increasingly global youth population and its nexus to migration. IOM supports its Member States in ensuring that youth have a dignified life, should they decide to migrate or look for alternatives to migration. IOM seeks to reduce the risk of irregular migration and marginalization of youth by boosting job opportunities and assisting in providing better employment conditions for youth. It also seeks to fulfil the potential of youth as agents of change, development and peacebuilding.

8 Kiva (www.kiva.org) is the largest crowdfunding site in the world, having leveraged over USD 700 million in funding through over 1.2 million lenders since 2005. Silatech is a Qatar-based non-governmental organization (NGO) that IOM has been partnering with (along with Kiva) to develop a crowdsourcing site similar to Kiva but adapted specifically to the Middle East and North Africa region and having the Arab diaspora as its target market.

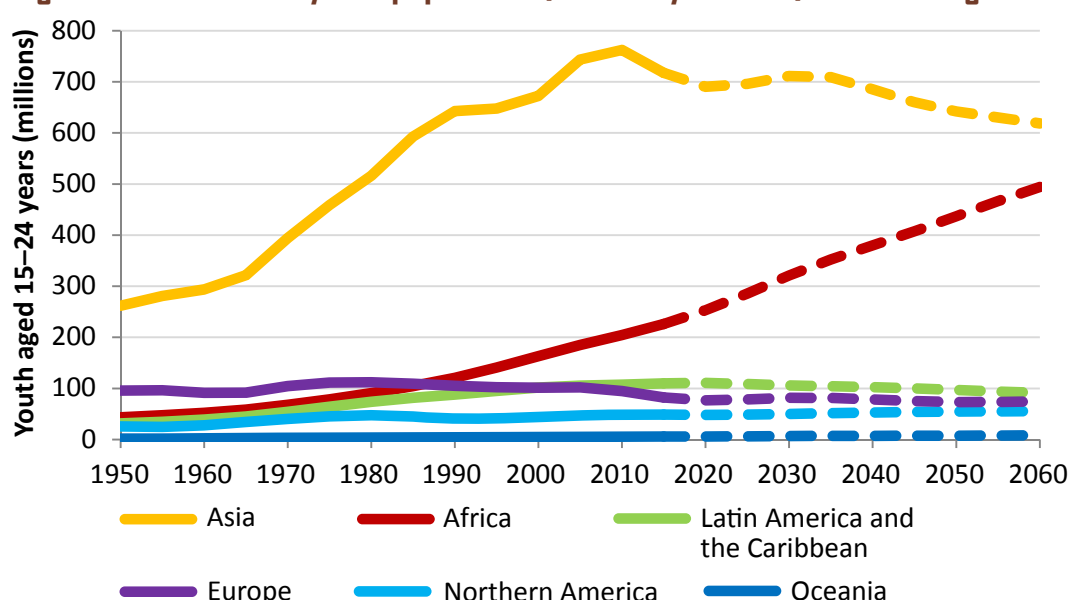
9 UN DESA, *Youth population trends and sustainable development*, Population Facts 2015/1, available from www.un.org/esa/socdev/documents/youth/fact-sheets/YouthPOP.pdf.

10 Adolescent and young women migrants In: Global Migration Group, *Migration and Youth: Challenges and Opportunities* (UNICEF, 2014), available from www.globalmigrationgroup.org/sites/default/files/7_Chapter_4.pdf.

Raymundo Moriles, a former sugar cane plantation worker and current member of youth organization "Eclipse". © IOM 2014 (Photo: Alan Motus)



Figure 5: Evolution of youth population (15 to 24 years old) in world regions



Source: Adapted from UN DESA, *Youth population trends and sustainable development*, Population Facts 2015/1.

Through its programmes on skills development and vocational training, IOM works to decrease the number of school dropouts while increasing employment opportunities for vulnerable youth. IOM also provides education subsidies to disadvantaged youngsters, including many who are children of migrant workers, allowing them to stay in school longer. Furthermore, IOM provides technical education programmes to develop youth entrepreneurship. Such programmes are implemented in various countries across all regions.

IOM facilitates safe youth mobility

IOM promotes talent mobility programmes, such as internship or trainee programmes, to offer youth safe employment opportunities abroad. In the same vein, IOM also supports processes to promote the recognition of skills and qualification. Moreover, to ensure that youth are well informed before leaving their country of origin, IOM organizes pre-departure trainings. The organization has also established Migrant Resource Centres in Bangladesh, Ghana, Tunisia and Viet Nam, among others, which provide up-to-date information on migration and job opportunities abroad, and conduct targeted information campaigns.

IOM protects and empowers youth

IOM implements activities that help strengthen youth resilience against shocks and prevents them from becoming victims of drug abuse and crime. The Organization also works with youth in their host countries to raise awareness on their rights and improve access to basic services and health services. To address the negative psychological impact that exploitation and trafficking can have on youth, IOM establishes online discussion platforms where migrants who have been object of abuses and exploitation can share their experiences with other youth, including candidates to migration. The platform has the dual objective of promoting safe migration among potential migrants and serving as peer-to-peer therapeutic sessions for trafficked or abused youth.

IOM fosters youth intercultural dialogue and promotes cohesive societies

IOM also implements programmes aimed at empowering youth at destination, hence contributing to their integration once they are in their new host societies. It also recognizes youth as powerful agents of social change and aims to support dialogue between young people from different cultures.

In focus: An interview with Moustapha, a young Senegalese in Italy

A few years ago, Moustapha, a young man who just graduated in Senegal, decided to pursue further education in Italy. Not knowing much about Italy, he left Senegal without any precise information about opportunities in his host country. His migration experience appeared like a challenge.

IOM: Do you think your migration experience was a success? Did your situation improve with your move?

Moustapha: Of course. I have learned many things; I have pursued my education, I obtained a paid occupation and gained new skills thanks to that.

IOM: Do you intend to return to your country? What would help you in reintegrating into your own country and ensuring a sustainable return?

Moustapha: After six months, I am thinking about returning to Senegal. My studies enabled me to gain skills that I can reutilize in my country. Unfortunately, IOM returnee programmes are unknown to me. A decent work opportunity fitting my field of study would help me to reintegrate in my country.

IOM makes youth agents of change and peacebuilding in countries in crisis

IOM involves youth in promoting peacebuilding. It does so through, among others, the establishment of peace centres, holding of sports events and hosting of exhibitions by warring communities with the hope of promoting a sustainable and peaceful coexistence.

Senegal: Promoting youth employment in the environmental sector in Senegal

In order to offer Senegalese youth an alternative to irregular migration, IOM has implemented a project to promote youth employment in the environmental sector. Youth associations in regions affected by high rates of irregular migration were supported to establish SMEs (vegetable and fruit farming, ecotourism and recycling). Approximately, 30 youths were supported in their employment in the environmental sector. To ensure the sustainability of the initiative, the project developed the capacity of financial institutions in assisting unemployed youths who want to start an income-generating activity in the sector.

Guinea: Development of micro-enterprises for Guinean youth

Since 2007, IOM has been supporting Guinean unemployed youth in establishing and running SMEs by providing business management training, technical and financial support for the creation of SMEs, and income-generating activities, such as baking, tie-dyeing and soap making, leading to the creation of more than 100 SMEs and more than 300 jobs.

Morocco: Favorable opportunities to reinforce self-advancement for today's youth

Favorable Opportunities to Reinforce Self-Advancement for Today's Youth (FORSATY) is based on a participatory youth assessment, conducted by the youth itself, in which young people identify their needs and provide recommendations for addressing those needs through concrete actions. The project seeks to prevent youth delinquency and reduce recidivism among at-risk populations. The activities implemented by the project involve including marginalized youth into the society, providing young offenders with supportive services and strengthening public and youth-serving organizations.

Europe: iYouth project

The iYouth project, implemented between 2011 and 2013, aimed at empowering migrant youth organizations at local, national and European Union levels to improve work towards the integration of young migrants in their communities. In order to build the capacities of youth organizations in empowering migrant youth, a key component of this programme implemented by multiple IOM offices across Europe was to encourage the active partnership of youth in developing and implementing policy and services.

Supporting and empowering the youth means investing in richer and more equal future societies.



Audiovisual workshops held for 30 high-risk adolescents between 12 and 17 years of age in Granada (in the eastern department of Meta, Colombia), with support from USAID and IOM. The aim of the workshops is to provide a positive, creative use of free time to help these adolescents develop alternative life plans and stay away from violence. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Ana Karina Delgado)

PLURAL+: Giving global youth a voice

PLURAL+ (<http://pluralplus.unaoc.org/>) is an annual youth-produced video festival on migration, diversity and social inclusion, emphasizing the power of intercultural dialogue and youth expression to effect meaningful change. PLURAL+, supported by IOM and the United Nations in New York, recognizes youth as powerful agents of social change and aims to support dialogue between young people from different cultures. Every year, winners are invited to New York City for a special awards ceremony.

Integration of migrants

The IOM Glossary defines integration as “the process by which migrants become accepted into society, both as individuals and as groups. It generally refers to a two-way process of adaptation by migrants and host societies, while the particular requirements for acceptance by a host society vary from country to country. Integration does not necessarily imply permanent settlement. It does, however, imply consideration of the rights and obligations of migrants and host societies, of access to different kinds of services and the labour market, and of identification and respect for a core set of values that bind migrants and host communities in a common purpose.”¹¹

The adequate integration of migrants is essential to ensure the protection of migrants’ rights and facilitate their positive contribution in developing the societies of current residence. Migrants who are successfully integrated in the receiving societies have acquired new knowledge and skills and accumulated capital, as well as achieved security of accommodation, and are also best placed to effectively contribute to the development of their countries of origin.

¹¹ Perruchoud, R. and J. Redpath-Cross (eds.), *Glossary on Migration*, 2nd edition (IOM, Geneva, 2011).

IOM develops and implements:

- Pre-departure orientation through which potential migrants receive basic information about their country of destination to facilitate their adaptation;
- Capacity-building for employers, government agencies, trade unions, educational institutions, media and civil society organizations on integration challenges;
- Awareness-raising and information dissemination to highlight the positive contributions of migrants;
- Programmes to promote social inclusion and combat xenophobia and discrimination towards migrants to promote participation of migrants in national and local decision-making processes; and
- Policy development and research to mainstream migration and integration in policy agendas.

Comprehensive approaches are most effective when tailored to the migration context, migrant characteristics, duration of stay and specificities of the host society. At the same time, strategies must be developed to inform host communities on the positive contribution of migrants and celebration of diversity in an environment fostering a sense of common understanding.

IOM's approach to remittances

IOM recognizes that remittances can have beneficial effects on its recipients when they are earned, sent and received in favourable conditions. Therefore, IOM, within its social mandate and through a rights-based approach, focuses on the conditions under which remittances are earned, sent and received through programmes aimed at promoting the well-being of remittance senders (migrant workers), reducing remittance costs and improving access to remittance services as a part of financial inclusion. These programmes are based on innovative partnerships with specialized institutions and private sector actors. Addressing the negative impacts of remittances, such as the creation of dependency mechanisms and inequalities, is also an important part of IOM's approach.

IOM promotes cohesive societies

IOM focuses on a wide range of activities designed to facilitate the integration of migrants and promote their social, economic, political and cultural inclusion – both permanent and temporary – in countries of destination. Participants in IOM Migrant Training Programmes include refugees, immigrants, students, those in family reunification cases and temporary foreign workers. These training programmes include priority messages identified in close consultation with receiving countries and take into consideration the cultural, linguistic and socioeconomic challenges that specific groups may encounter upon arrival. Trainers are encouraged to draw on the extensive experience, strengths and resilience that migrants bring with them when designing, conducting and evaluating training programmes. Migrants are encouraged to feel valued for their rich cultural background and the experiences they bring with them; conversely, receiving communities should be reminded of the positive contributions that migrants bring, including their social, economic and cultural contributions.

In 2014, IOM hosted migrant training programmes for more than 38,000 migrants, consisting of 81 nationalities within 53 countries. IOM is looking to expand upon its migrant training programmes and related activities that provide participants with critical information about the receiving country, while helping migrants identify and develop the skills needed to succeed in their new environment. In addition to providing factual information, training activities focus on exploring the attitudes and behavioural changes needed for successful integration.

Economic capital is not only represented by remittances and savings, which constitute only a fraction of total private capital flow, it also includes direct investments made by diaspora members in business activities.

IOM's Strategy to Enable, Engage and Empower Diasporas

Migrant Resource Centres

Migrant Resource Centres are used by IOM to effectively reach potential migrants, actual migrants, as well as returning migrants, and inform them about the migration process. These "one-stop-shop" centres, located in origin and destination countries, offer a neutral space for migrants to obtain accurate information on legal migration procedures and the documentation required, as well as information related to their rights and obligations; they also alert would-be migrants to the risks of irregular migration.

Health of migrants

IOM delivers and promotes comprehensive, preventive and curative services that are beneficial, accessible and equitable for migrants and mobile populations. Bridging the needs of both migrants and IOM Member States, IOM contributes towards the physical, mental and social well-being of migrants, enabling them and host communities to achieve social and economic development.

IOM provides technical guidance and policy advice, establishes partnerships with relevant governmental, multilateral, civil society and private entities in migration health, and identifies strategies and programmatic approaches that are informed by agreed policies, evidence, standards and trends in the sector. Currently, the migration health area of work in IOM includes the three following principal programmatic areas:

- Migration health assessments and travel health assistance;
- Health promotion and assistance to migrants; and
- Migration health assistance to crisis-affected populations.

IOM also supports the development of adequate programmes and policies on migration health as a cross-cutting area of activities.

Migration health assessments and travel health assistance

Migration Health Assessments are among the most well-established and long-standing migration management services offered by IOM at the request of mainly destination countries. IOM carries out some 300,000 health assessments annually in over 70 countries. The Organization provides an evaluation of the physical and mental health status of migrants made for purposes of resettlement, obtaining a temporary or permanent visa, assistance in integration or return, enrolment in specific migrant assistance programmes or in relation to employment. The health assessments aim to protect the health of migrants and communities and promote migrant health through a comprehensive package of services that include diagnosis and treatment of conditions of public health importance, in addition to health education/counselling and other services.

Travel Health Assistance is a related service offered to address individual health and safety during travel, as well as manage health conditions of public health concern across geographical and epidemiological boundaries. Travel Health Assistance is implemented within a wide range of IOM programmes worldwide, including Refugee Resettlement Programmes, Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes (AVRR), Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration Programmes (DDR), Medical Evacuation and Facilitated Referral Programmes, and Assisted Movement/Relocation of Displaced People.

Health promotion and assistance

IOM's Health Promotion and Assistance activities promote access to equitable and quality health services for migrants and mobile populations. These populations include migrants in regular or irregular situations, trafficked persons, labour migrants and other typologies of migrants, as well as migrant-hosting communities. The activities support governments in managing migration health through technical assistance, research and data dissemination so that evidence-based advocacy and safe migration-related health policies and programmes can be developed and implemented. Strengthening the capacity of governmental and non-governmental partners from health and non-health sectors, the private sector and migrants and host communities is critical to ensuring sustained delivery of comprehensive quality health and social services throughout the migration cycle.

Activities are developed and carried out in close collaboration with the United Nations, agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO), UNAIDS and ILO, as well as academia and other institutions, and coordinated for the overall harmonization and implementation of programmes.

The aim of health assessment is to ensure that migration does not endanger the health of the migrant or pose a public health risk during travel or upon arrival at the final destination.

Health inequities, inadequate social protection, human rights violations, stigmatization and discriminatory policies throughout the migration process create vulnerability to HIV infection in migrants and persons forced to migrate due to natural disasters or conflict. Global, regional and national HIV projects are among the largest of IOM's activities in health promotion and assistance to migrants and mobile populations.



IOM medical team conducts consultations at the Saint Antoine de Padoue site in the Central African Republic in May 2014. © IOM 2014 (Photo: Sandra Black)

Health promotion has witnessed an exponential growth in recent years in terms of projects, migrant beneficiaries covered and annual expenditure. Funding increases came from governments, but also non-governmental and regional donors. It has also been encouraging to see increasing support to migrant beneficiaries through IOM programmes from global funding mechanisms, such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis (TB) and Malaria, and disease-specific funding programmes such as TB REACH that brought much-needed resources for hard-to-reach populations such as migrants.



Equi-Health: Fostering health provision for migrants, the Roma and other vulnerable groups

The objective of the Equi-Health action is to improve the access and appropriateness of health-care services, health promotion and prevention to meet the needs of migrants, the Roma and other vulnerable ethnic minority groups, including irregular migrants residing in the European Union/European Economic Area (EEA). Equi-Health was launched in February 2013 by the Migration Health Division of the Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia. The project is co-financed by a direct grant awarded to IOM from the European Commission's Directorate General for Health and Consumers (DG SANTE), through the Consumers, Health, Agriculture and Food Executive Agency (Chafea).

Equi-Health is divided in three sub-actions:

Migrant health at southern European Union borders aims to build a comprehensive multisectoral approach in upholding migrant and public health.

Roma health focuses on promoting dialogue among key stakeholders (governmental and non-governmental groups) on Roma health issues.

Migrant health reviews available information on national legal and policy frameworks to be aggregated in the form of country briefs for policymakers linking to the **Migrant Integration Policy Index** (MIPEX).

Partnership on Health and Mobility in East and Southern Africa (PHAMESA)

The Partnership on Health and Mobility in East and Southern Africa (PHAMESA) is a regional comprehensive initiative that aims to assist governments and other migration and development stakeholders in mitigating the health risks and vulnerabilities associated with the ever-increasing movement of vulnerable populations within and between East and Southern Africa. The programme entered its second phase (PHAMESA II), which builds on 10 years of experience and lessons learned from the first phase (2010–2013) and the preceding Partnership on HIV and Mobility in Southern Africa (PHAMSA, 2004–2010).

PHAMESA is implemented in 11 countries in East and Southern Africa. In each country, IOM works with governments, UN agencies, civil society and academia. The approach recognizes the need to address health holistically but has a specific focus on the three priority epidemics prevalent in East and Southern Africa: HIV, malaria and TB.

Migration health assistance to crisis-affected populations unit

Activities falling within this programme area respond to the heightened health risks and vulnerabilities among affected populations in post conflict, natural disasters, climate change and other crises that result in population movements. Vulnerable groups also include migrants and other third-country nationals with low income that often lack critical factors for resilience in crisis situations, such as social capital and community integration. As a member of the Global Health Cluster and the country Health Cluster, as well as partnering with the WHO Health Action in Crisis Programme and major NGO health agencies, IOM engages in emergency planning and integrates health responses within the overall IOM role of Camp Management/Camp Coordination Cluster Lead in disaster situations.





Health, borders and mobility management

One rapidly expanding realm of IOM's work is the participation in the response to major public health emergencies of international concern. The Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in West Africa illustrated that human mobility is a critical factor in the spread of pandemics and outbreaks, and the lack of targeted outreach health services and surveillance along mobility pathways undermine disease control measures.

IOM social mobilizer instructs children in the Crab Town community on proper handwashing techniques 15 May 2015.
© IOM 2015 (Photo: Nicholas Bishop)

IOM Ebola Response in West Africa

Since the Ebola outbreak in West Africa was first reported in March 2014, there have been 28,073 confirmed, probable and suspected cases of EVD with 11,290 fatalities (41%), according to the latest UN Mission for Ebola Emergency Response report. IOM is implementing regional Ebola response projects in eight countries – Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry, Liberia, Mali, Senegal and Sierra Leone – to strengthen containment and control capacities, prevent the spread of EVD, reduce disease burden and contribute to "getting to zero and maintaining zero cases, and building back better".

The core focus of IOM's services is in three thematic areas: (a) Health, borders and mobility management; (b) Capacity-building; and (c) Health systems support. Interventions have focused on health of populations by supporting governments with the management of Ebola Treatment Units (ETU) in Liberia, as well as health and border and mobility management projects in all IOM Ebola-affected countries.

Shortly after the opening of the first ETU in Liberia, IOM initiated its EVD response in Sierra Leone, focusing on capacity-building and community mobilization. On 1 December 2014, IOM formally took over the full management of the Ebola training academy from the Government of United Kingdom's Ministry of Defence located at a football stadium, a facility with the capacity to train 800 trainees per course. To date, over 8,000 individuals have graduated from this EVD training course. At this transitional phase, support has been further adapted to include rolling-out of in-service trainings at health facilities, as well as avoiding gaps in service provision as health personnel attend trainings.

IOM is committed to supporting EVD recovery plans and "stay the course" until there are zero EVD cases, maintain zero and go beyond zero, to build back better health and other critical support systems and enable community resilience.

IOM provides access to safe drinking water at the Bentiu and Malakal Protection of Civilians sites, South Sudan. Photo: IOM 2015 (Photo: Bannon)

ADDRESSING THE MOBILITY DIMENSIONS OF CRISES



ADDRESSING THE MOBILITY DIMENSIONS OF CRISES

Summary

Humanitarian activities of IOM are carried out within the framework of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). In close coordination with humanitarian partners, IOM's immediate response activities include the following: (a) provision of emergency shelter and non-food items; (b) management and coordination in camps and camp-like settings; (c) promotion of water, sanitation and hygiene; (d) transportation assistance, including emergency evacuations; (e) health and psychosocial support; and (f) information management. IOM is also engaged in disaster risk reduction, early recovery livelihood activities and community resilience-building.

IOM provides humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations, such as internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, migrants, and host communities. In the planning and implementation stages of all IOM projects, the Organization strives to ensure that gender considerations, the environment, humanitarian principles, and protection concerns are taken into account. Protection against gender-based violence is a central aspect of IOM interventions. In 2005, the Humanitarian Reform Agenda introduced a number of new elements to enhance predictability, accountability and partnership, including the Cluster Approach. As part of the IASC, IOM is the global lead agency for the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCCM) Cluster in natural disasters, which is the lead agency for the Shelter Cluster in half a dozen countries and a key actor in many other clusters.

IOM also serves as the Secretariat for the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative, a government-led, multi-stakeholder consultative process that develops non-binding, voluntary principles, guidelines and effective practices for States and other stakeholders to better prepare for, respond to and address the longer-term consequences of migrants in countries experiencing conflicts or natural disasters. In 2016, IOM will support the co-chairs of the Initiative – the United States and the Philippines – by organizing consultations, ensuring broad outreach to stakeholders and finalizing the principles, guidelines and effective practices.

In 2016, among other objectives, IOM aims to:

- Provide life-saving, gender-sensitive assistance and support to vulnerable groups and mobile populations before, during and after crisis;
- Contribute to enhanced global preparedness and response to emergencies through improved collection, assessment and management of information;
- Contribute to medium- to longer-term solutions for displacement and mitigate risk, including in communities of return or at risk of displacement; and
- Identify, mitigate and address the root causes of forced migration.

Operational capacity-building and support

IOM has identified three key components for enhanced humanitarian responses:

1. Capacity-building and institutional strengthening

Enhancing organizational capacity necessitates that a strategy and standard operating procedures are in place for rapid response, particularly in Level 3 emergencies, allowing for systematic deployment of staff within 72 hours. In addition, the review and development of policies, guidelines, tools and other steering documents related to crisis response, together with associated trainings and learning opportunities to establish communities of practice,



The IOM Humanitarian Compendium is the main portal where emergency needs of the Organization are detailed. The Compendium is regularly updated and describes activities undertaken and required in each country.

Visit <http://humanitariancompendium.iom.int/>.



The IOM Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism (MEFM) was established in 2012 by the IOM Council to bridge the funding gap between when emergencies occur and when donor funding is received.

The MEFM has enabled a faster response to emergencies and has been activated in major crises since its establishment. The fund currently needs replenishment.



IOM activated its response at the aftermath of the earthquake that hit Nepal in May 2015. IOM distributed needed items to affected populations. In the picture, IOM distributes corrugated galvanised iron sheets to 1,457 families in Barhabise Village Development Committee (VDC), Sindhupalchowk District. Each family received 14 sheets to build a durable house to protect themselves from the monsoon rain. © IOM 2015 (Photo: Eujin Jeong)

provides support to the staff by increasing their knowledge of guiding humanitarian principles and integrating these more coherently and systematically into humanitarian operations.

The deployment of a Migration Emergency Coordinator, as well as rapid response teams with knowledge of relevant institutional and inter-agency roles and responsibilities, operational policies and guidelines, will further improve IOM's capacity in responding to the immediate and long-term impacts of crises. This component will contribute to increasing the Organization's capacity to respond to the immediate and long-term impacts of crises – including through staff training and establishment of key resource positions – and requires USD 1,500,000.

2. Information management system development for enhanced global preparedness and response to emergencies

Aiming to further enhance global preparedness and response to emergencies, this initiative will utilize the IOM-developed Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) as an operational tool to collect, assess and manage information. The DTM allows camp managers to track displacement trends and understand the locations, demographics and needs of the affected population. It can also pinpoint vulnerabilities and priority needs to inform the work and service provision of camp managers, national authorities and humanitarian partners.

IOM proposes to enhance the analysis and visualization of data on risks and gaps, such as gender-based violence (GBV) and other protection-related concerns, in order to facilitate timely response in mitigating risks and advocating for enhanced services to IDPs. The work will focus on the following: (a) strengthening IOM's capacity in the immediate deployment of new DTM tools with GBV and protection-risk indicators; (b) capacity-building in bringing DTM field implementation in line with global standards; (c) improving the pilot version of IOM's geo-enabled incident management platform to prompt immediate operational responses; and (d) expanding the DTM data management facility, including the DTM data dictionary and central data warehouse. These steps will contribute to enhancing IOM's capacity to understand and respond to human mobility in crises.

This component also includes capacity-building of DTM staff to ensure consistency with global technical standards, including risk monitoring and ethical referral of and reporting on protection-related data. The funding requirement for this component is USD 250,000.

3. Support to humanitarian field operations

Finally, this component of operational support aims to strengthen the knowledge base, technical expertise and overall efficiency and effectiveness of IOM's national and international humanitarian partners, vis-à-vis IOM's global CCCM Cluster and Shelter Cluster commitments with a funding need of USD 500,000.

Post-crisis operations

IOM's recovery, stabilization and transition operations assist individuals and affected communities, including communities of return or at risk of displacement, through medium and longer-term programmes implemented at the local and national levels. Using peace, security and development frameworks, majority of the portfolio focuses on promoting stability through multisector efforts and grant-making to improve social and economic recovery, build peace dividends and address drivers of forced migration. Its grants, project activities, as well as technical assistance to governments, are development-principled and carry particular importance in transitional, complex and protracted crisis environments. Using community-based, participatory approaches, IOM carries out the following: (a) empowers populations in leading their own transition to durable peace, recovery and sustainable development; (b) assists in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of affected areas; and (c) addresses drivers of displacement to prevent forced or irregular migration.

IOM seeks to continue its collaboration with private sector companies to move to the production phase of an incident management platform that leverages DTM data for immediate referral to service providers. This includes innovative adaptations of DTM systems, such as using predictive analytics models to foresee emergency response needs and algorithms to define guidelines and principles for ethical collection and sharing of data.

Although a peace agreement was signed between the main rebel group, the M23, and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in December 2013, the humanitarian situation remains precarious, and the State's needs in terms of post-conflict and development assistance remain high. Given the volatility of the situation, IOM Democratic Republic of the Congo has applied the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) approach to ensure that it is prepared to provide a response before, during and after a crisis.

Report on IOM response to migration crisis, 2015

The Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) includes both IOM humanitarian activities and migration management services. Migration management activities are not traditionally part of humanitarian responses, but can help tackle migration aspects of a crisis more effectively.

1. Institutional strengthening

IOM provides assistance to governments, States and communities undergoing significant socioeconomic and political changes following a crisis in order to: (a) re-establishing stability and security in vulnerable communities; (b) preventing further forced migration; (c) restoring trust among community members, vulnerable populations and local authorities; and (d) laying the foundations for durable solutions, lasting peace and sustainable development. This further goes to the nexus of linking relief, recovery and development (LRRD), which is crucial in realizing long-term solutions and providing stability in early recovery processes to affected populations.

These initiatives are aimed at reducing and preventing the impacts of, and recovering from, the longer-term consequences of crisis, particularly its effect on human mobility and displacement in ensuring conditions are conducive to meeting the complex needs of a sustainable return and reintegration. More specifically, some of these programmes aim to: (a) reduce urban violence through quick-impact, short-term job creation; (b) provide livelihood opportunities and socioeconomic initiatives; and (c) reintegrate former combatants and stabilize vulnerable communities and out-of-country voting projects, as well as elections support.

2. Monitoring and evaluation and resilience-building

Identifying, mitigating and addressing the root causes of forced migration are central to promoting peace and ensuring a sustainable recovery and building resilience. IOM seeks to reduce and mitigate the risk of displacement and increase the resilience of communities to cope with disasters in view of achieving sustainable development through the following: (a) provide the necessary framework, methodology and tools to analyze the causal factors of disasters; (b) reduce exposure to hazards; and (c) lessen the vulnerability of people and livelihoods.

IOM implements disaster risk reduction and resilience-building programmes across the globe, with a significantly new generation of innovative programmes that integrate climate change adaptation. In support of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and in accordance with IOM policy, the Organization's programming approach focuses on local and national authorities and communities (community-based approach) often as part of reconstruction efforts.

Recognition of individuals as agents of their own recovery is central; hence, a focus on self-reliance and resilience-building is increasingly perceived to be critical to the success of interventions. The aim of resilience-building within IOM is to promote and empower migrants and communities to achieve the following: (a) better prepare for and avoid crises; (b) move quickly and effectively out of crisis and vulnerability; and (c) build capacity to anticipate, manage and recover from future shocks and stresses. It promotes their role as active agents in the recovery process, thereby mitigating conditions conducive to aid dependency and negative coping strategies, and sets the foundation for sustainable recovery and development.

Community outreach will be an integral step to achieving this, which embeds a participatory process that facilitates community interaction and promotes local ownership by engaging various members of a community to develop, implement and monitor projects. This further includes working with national and international counterparts in efforts to rebuild, mitigate conflict, build resilience to shocks, and minimize risks of future crisis, promote durable solutions and provide the foundation for sustainable development.

As resilience-based approaches gain increasing prominence in addressing vulnerability of displaced populations, migrants and affected communities exposed to crises, more evidence will be needed to measure how and if interventions contribute to building resilience capacities to withstand and manage shocks and stresses.

3. Roll-out of framework on progressive resolution of displacement situations

In 2016, IOM will pursue the roll-out of the new policy framework on the “progressive resolution of displacement situations” to promote the integration of the framework’s principles into IOM crisis response programming at regional and country levels, emphasizing the need for context-specific strategic thinking and planning from crisis outset.

Furthermore, in response to recommendations from the pilot training, IOM will bring together staff from relevant Country Offices to jointly develop subregional response strategies that address complex displacement situations affecting more than one country operation.

Separate initiatives will seek to develop in-country case studies to assess “progressive resolution”—strategies currently employed and identify approaches and solutions to displacement situations that have proven particularly effective. These studies will be conducted through the lens of specific framework criteria depending on the context, and will canvass and systematize existing tools and methodologies and develop criteria-specific guidance notes to inform future programming.



IOM, in close coordination with the Federal Government of Somalia, conducted the evacuation of Somali nationals stranded in Yemen during the crisis.

On arrival in Mogadishu, IOM registered the returnees and provided them with food, water and temporary accommodation. Vulnerable returnees also receive onward transportation and reinsertion assistance. Returnees who required urgent medical attention were referred to a Mogadishu hospital.
© IOM 2015 (Photo: Hamza Osman)

Somalis arrive at Bossaso Port in Puntland,
Somalia last 13 June 2015. © IOM 2015

SAFE, ORDERLY AND DIGNIFIED MIGRATION



SAFE, ORDERLY AND DIGNIFIED MIGRATION

Summary

IOM works with States and other actors to ensure that migration is safe, orderly and dignified. This requires, for example, effective implementation of policies and systems, access to regular channels for migration, well-administered visa and entry schemes, and effective identity management practices. Maintaining the integrity of migration and mobility schemes requires the ability to detect irregular migration and prohibit illegal cross-border activity, such as, in particular, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and other relevant criminal activities. It also requires the ability to identify and properly address the particular needs of all migrants potentially crossing borders and understand the underlying gender and power dynamics that may contribute to irregular migration and illegal cross-border activity.

In 2016, IOM seeks, among other things, to:

- Improve protection for vulnerable migrants, especially those who are stranded, and address immediate needs to save lives;
- Promote comprehensive, innovative approaches to countering migrant smuggling;
- Provide direct assistance to migrants in need, such as victims of human trafficking, and ensure that assistance is tailored to migrants' specific needs;
- Improve the capacity of States and others to prevent and address trafficking in persons and associated forms of exploitation and abuse;
- Increase understanding of irregular migration routes and trends, mixed migration flows, the causes and consequences of human trafficking and the motivations and operations of criminal groups, and ensure that this includes an understanding of how gender and power dynamics affect these phenomena; and
- Enhance the effectiveness of border and immigration agencies.

Migration management and protection of vulnerables

IOM has always been conscious about implementing protection activities, even if they are not always referred to as such. Where “protection is usually defined as all activities aimed at obtaining full respect of the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and spirit of the relevant bodies of law”, IOM certainly works towards the respect of human dignity and protection of the individual in the implementation of its activities.¹

Emergency operations are among the main areas of work in which IOM extends protection to affected populations, particularly to internally displaced persons (IDPs). IOM participates in the United Nations Cluster System where it leads the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster in natural disasters. IOM remains a key player in the provision of emergency shelter, logistics, health, protection and early recovery assistance.

In order to provide a more coherent and effective response to crises, taking advantage of the different in-house areas of expertise, in 2012, IOM developed a Migration Crisis Operational Framework, which was adopted by the IOM Council Resolution 1243. The Migration Crisis Operational Framework combines IOM humanitarian activities with migration management services in 15 sectors of assistance, thus building a bridge between first response, recovery, transition and development.

Yet emergency response is not the only scenario in which IOM provides protection. The past year has been marked by the increased vulnerability of migrants moving towards Europe, Australia, the United States, in the Horn of Africa and the Andaman Sea. Protecting

The IOM Constitution and several Council decisions provide the basis for IOM's involvement in promoting the human rights of migrants, and for its role in protection.

¹ IOM Legal Affairs Department, *Protection of Persons involved in Migration: Note on IOM's role*, June 2007.

“IOM anticipates an ever-increasing need to integrate humanitarian and migration management approaches in the response to modern-day crises.”

these migrants has become a priority for IOM; a plan of action has been prepared for the Mediterranean and projects have been developed in the Andaman Sea. Efforts have also been deployed to track the disappearances of migrants in the framework of the Missing Migrants Project. Where the life and security of migrants are at risk, life-saving assistance from IOM helps in protecting the most vulnerable.

In focus: IOM internal assistance funds

Global Assistance Fund	Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants	Rapid Response Transportation Fund
Assistance to victims of trafficking who are unable to access/not eligible for assistance under existing programmes.	Quick, flexible and targeted return assistance to stranded migrants in desperate situations, regardless of their status or reasons for being stranded.	Established to facilitate joint operations between IOM and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on the safe movement of persons of concern to UNHCR.

The need for protection of stranded migrants in crisis situations is emerging as a key challenge for the international community and a major issue. Recent massive population movements resulting from crisis have brought a major humanitarian issue to the forefront – when destination countries of migration flows experience crises, turmoil and war, migrants may find themselves caught up in such situations, often with little or no means to escape and ensure their own safety. These vulnerabilities are exacerbated when migrants are in an irregular situation and when their home country lacks the capacity to effectively assist its nationals abroad. To make matters more complex, migrants may be forced to cross borders into neighbouring countries to evade life-threatening circumstances. Thus, repercussions may be felt throughout entire regions, particularly in border areas and neighbouring States.

Counter migrant smuggling and migrant protection

The smuggling of migrants and refugees across international borders on routes traversing land, air and sea is a rapidly growing global phenomenon, which is characterized by high human cost and high profits for often transnational criminal networks. States increasingly face severe challenges to preserve the integrity of their migration governance systems and sovereign borders. States are also severely challenged in fulfilling the responsibilities to effectively protect individual persons’ human rights. Smugglers often operate with near impunity in many of the regions of the world, with migrants getting abused during the often life-threatening smuggling journeys; in many countries, migrants abused during the smuggling journey have very little effective recourse to justice.

The troubling increase in migrant deaths in the Mediterranean – but also on land routes – in recent years, and the rising numbers of migrants and refugees arriving on European shores by sea, many of them using the services of smugglers, has put the Mediterranean in the spotlight of public attention. However, migrant smuggling is a global phenomenon, challenging governments worldwide. Migrant smuggling occurs in South-East Asia, recently put in the spotlight by the migrant crisis in the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea; at the United States-Mexican border, through the Sahara, at the Horn of Africa and in other regions.

Current policies aimed at prosecuting migrant smugglers fall short of responding to the evolution of the tactics used by smuggling networks and the dramatic increase in numbers of migrants and refugees being smuggled. New, more innovative approaches are needed that involve countries of origin, transit and destination, as smugglers operate across borders and through multiple jurisdictions. Like many migration-related policies, comprehensive counter-smuggling initiatives encompass a number of different areas, such as health, protection, development cooperation, labour migration and border and law enforcement.

“Combating the transnational criminal groups that facilitate trade in humans has become a high priority for the Member States of the European Union.”

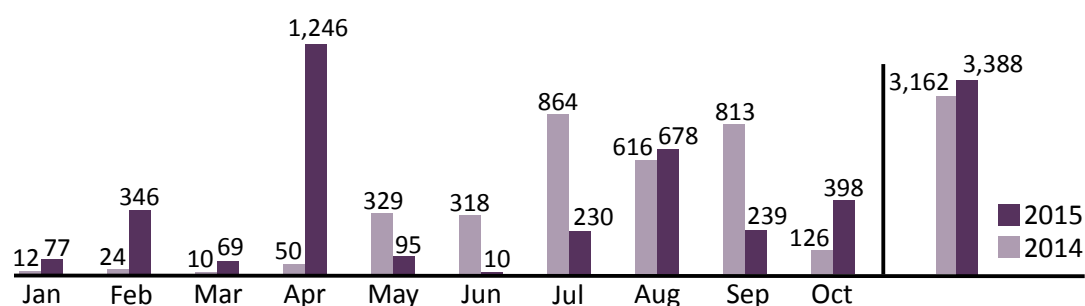
– Louise Shelley in *Human Smuggling and Trafficking into Europe*



Only comprehensive approaches can address smuggling successfully through the following priorities:

- Working on the immediate need to save lives;
- Protecting migrants;
- Addressing the push and pull factors leading to irregular or forced migration;
- Addressing the conditions under which migrants move;
- Enhancing the effectiveness of border and immigration agencies; and
- Providing assistance when refugees and migrants integrate into new communities or return to their communities of origin.

Figure 6: Migrant fatalities in the Mediterranean



Source: Missing Migrant Projects – Update of 3 November 2015.

IOM has a long history of working with States, international as well as local partners and stakeholders addressing the issue of migrant smuggling. Other international agencies with specific strengths are crucial for enabling comprehensive counter-smuggling approaches, including INTERPOL, UNHCR, International Labour Organization (ILO), International Maritime Organization (IMO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). IOM proposes cooperation with States, concerned international organizations and other actors to improve migration governance, save migrants' lives and provide protection, address the causes of smuggling, promote and establish alternative legal migration and resettlement channels, and effectively interdict smuggling and prosecute criminals.

In focus: IOM Comprehensive Approach on Migrant Smuggling

Protect migrants in distress and save lives	Facilitate more avenues for safe and regular migration	Promote development for better options and reduce the factors that force migrants to seek out smugglers	Prosecution and interdiction of migrant smugglers
Search and rescue operations	Additional labour migration channels at all skill levels	Facilitate access to education and health	Strengthen the capacities of law enforcement to interdict migrant smugglers
Practical protection for migrants in countries of transit or destination	Increased opportunities for family reunification	Create employment and livelihood opportunities	Enhance regional cooperation
	Increased resettlement opportunities	Reduce the drivers of forced migration	Strengthen intelligence-led approach
	Humanitarian admission schemes		

“INTERPOL’s agreement with IOM will enable both organizations to provide even more support to law enforcement around the world in securing their borders, rescuing victims of human trafficking and identifying those involved in people smuggling.”

– Ronald K. Noble,
INTERPOL Secretary
General

Interdiction of migrant smuggling

IOM aims at strengthening efforts to contribute to the effective interdiction of migrant smuggling and promote and facilitate safe, orderly and dignified migration. Building on its strong expertise in this area, IOM seeks funds to develop more projects aimed at effectively interdicting migrant smuggling and protecting migrants. Special efforts have to be deployed in specific corridors, including routes from the Horn of Africa through North Africa across the Mediterranean to Europe, from South Asia and the Middle East to Europe, across the Gulf of Aden to the Arabian Peninsula, through South-East Asia and to Oceania, through Latin, Central America and the Caribbean to North America.

IOM Immigration and Border Management specialists around the globe have strong expertise to counter migrant smuggling. They propose projects to support States and law enforcement agencies in prosecuting those responsible for organizing migrant smuggling while protecting migrants' rights. In particular, IOM proposes the following activities in close cooperation with governments and relevant agencies:

- Examine and build legislative capacity to ensure appropriate ratified statutes are in place for criminalizing migrant smuggling and prosecuting migrant smugglers, while including this issue in the broader legal context of migration management;
- Build the capacity of front-line border management teams and specialist anti-smuggling units to interdict migrant smuggling and process smuggled migrants while meeting protection needs;
- Develop and strengthen IT tools to effectively combat migrant smuggling, such as border management information systems, biometric capture and intelligence development;
- Enhance close regional and interregional cooperation among key countries, as well as establish IOM partnerships and joint operations with relevant agencies;
- Advocate for the exchange of best practices and transnational and international tools that counter migrant smuggling; and
- Encourage governments to facilitate places for safe and rapid disembarkation for those rescued at sea.

In order to develop evidence-based solutions, IOM considers it absolutely necessary to increase the understanding of global smuggling phenomena. While there are a number of studies available examining local smuggling realities and patterns, comprehensive information on this phenomenon is not yet sufficiently collected and analysed today. Better data and analyses are needed on smuggling as a global phenomenon, the scale of migrant smuggling operations, the profits generated and the evolution of routes and modes of operation over time. The data that exists is fragmented and outdated. Generally, research surrounding the scale and profits generated by smuggling lacks rigor.

IOM will work with a team of regional experts and IOM's field network to build up a comprehensive global assessment of migrant smuggling trends. A final report will focus on presenting the most accurate and comprehensive data on migrant smuggling, and additionally include a particular focus on the human rights concerns associated with the crime.

Counter-trafficking

Migrants, particularly those in an irregular situation, are highly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, but only few are ever identified as victims of trafficking. During their journey, they risk injury and violence at the hands of smugglers and other criminal groups. Many also experience the hazards of unsafe travel in unseaworthy and overcrowded vessels, inside closed trucks, atop trains or on foot through the desert. Others are left stranded en route, abandoned by smugglers or unable to continue their journey due to injury, illness or crimes

Comprehensive Approach to Counter Migrant Smuggling and Enhance Migrant Protection

IOM is currently implementing a first project titled "Comprehensive Approach to Counter Migrant Smuggling and Enhance Migrant Protection" to look, on a global level, more in detail how migration management can be further improved to prevent and avoid that smugglers continue to play such a prominent and destructive role in the migration field.

USD 1 million funding is needed to identify and promote proven successful and new innovative programmes, as well as roll out and implement pilot projects at difficult smuggling corridors.



USAID Joins IOM X to Launch Film on Labour Exploitation in the Fishing Industry © USAID 2015.

IOM X is IOM's innovative campaign to encourage safe migration and public action to stop human trafficking and exploitation. The campaign leverages the power and popularity of media and technology to inspire young people and their communities to act against human trafficking.

Visit www.iomx.org.

committed against them. Criminal groups in several parts of the world have expanded their realm of activity to include kidnapping migrants in order to extort large sums of money from relatives abroad. In some cases, human organs have been forcibly removed from those unable to pay. Upon arrival at destination, migrants risk exploitation and abuse because of the frequency with which they are employed in unregulated or informal sector activities by their employers. Women and children, in particular, are subjected to gender-based violence throughout the migration process.

The demand for cheap labour and sexual services is a root cause of human trafficking and related abuses. Other factors, and notably common migration push factors, such as relative poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity, contribute to exacerbating the vulnerability of many aspirant migrants. Overly restrictive immigration policies also increase levels of vulnerability by enlarging the pool of migrants in an irregular situation and leaving them inadequately protected and at the mercy of criminal groups and unscrupulous employers. Although migrants are often aware of the inherent risks and dangers of irregular migration, a dearth of viable opportunities at home and the near absence of safe and regular migration channels leave them with little choice.

Trafficking in persons is not an isolated phenomenon. It is inextricably linked to broader international migration dynamics. As the world's leading organization on international migration, IOM approaches human trafficking with principal emphasis on effectively protecting migrants in need, including those who have been trafficked, exploited and abused, in cooperation with its national governments and civil society partners.

Through the implementation of its Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants (AVM) programmes and projects, IOM has assisted over 75,000 trafficked persons and exploited migrants since 1997. IOM currently implements 182 AVM projects in 110 countries around the world. IOM's approach is based on three principles that govern all its AVM activities: (a) respect for human rights; (b) physical, mental and social well-being of the individual and his or her community; and (c) sustainability through institutional capacity-building of governments and civil society, as well as the facilitation of durable solutions for all beneficiaries.

IOM works with governments, regional bodies – in the frame of consultative processes and dialogues – civil society organizations and relevant United Nations agencies in source, transit and destination countries to: (a) protect and assist migrants who have been trafficked, exploited or abused; (b) prevent such abuses from occurring; and (c) support

6Degree.org: Xiao Fang is getting a second chance



“Twenty-three-year-old Xiao Fang is from West Kalimantan, in Indonesia. She was still a minor when she was first offered a job in a restaurant with promise of good wages in Java. Instead she was tricked and forced to work as a domestic worker in Surabaya, East Java, ultimately enduring psychological and physical abuse for six years without being paid.”

These lines opened the story of Xiao Fang, a 23-year-old woman exploited as a domestic worker. This appeal, along with three other cases, went live on 23 June 2015 at the launch of IOM’s new 6Degree.org web platform. It took only 15 days for 13 individuals from around the world to donate a total of USD 1,500 to support Xiao Fang’s dream of becoming a seamstress through reintegration costs associated with psychological support, vocational training and trafficking resilience as well as clothes and basic necessities.

IOM has been identifying and assisting human trafficking since the mid-1990s, and 6Degree.org is the first time the Organization has been able to provide the public with a direct way to help individual trafficking survivors.

6Degree.org is the result of a strong partnership between Microsoft and IOM. While IOM has the expertise and experience, as well as a global presence, expertise and extensive network of national and local partnerships to identify and assist victims around the world, the availability of additional funding means that more survivors will benefit from safe shelter, medical and legal assistance, education and skills development, job placement and small business support, and/or the option of voluntary return home. All of these are significant to preventing re-trafficking and ensuring that survivors realize a safe and sustainable future. Harnessing Microsoft’s leading technology solutions with IOM’s victim assistance capacities allowed 6Degree.org to be born.



IOM and Microsoft announce the launch of 6Degree.org on 23 June 2015. © IOM 2015

For more information, visit 6Degree.org.

From January 2000 to June 2015, IOM Ukraine assisted 11,237 victims of trafficking by providing comprehensive reintegration assistance, which included legal aid, medical care, psychological counselling, financial support, vocational training and other types of assistance based on individual needs.

Combating trafficking in human beings in Ukraine
– Statistics updated on 30 June 2015

the development and implementation of protection policies, as well as policies for the prevention and prosecution of these crimes. In pursuit of these aims, the Organization has adopted a comprehensive approach that consists of the following main areas of intervention:

Direct assistance to migrants in need, such as victims of human trafficking and associated forms of exploitation and abuse, as well as those who are particularly vulnerable to such abuses: The assistance provided is tailored to the specific needs of the beneficiary and may include safe accommodation, medical and psychosocial support, legal assistance, integration and reintegration support, such as family tracing, skills development and microcredit schemes, and options for a voluntary, dignified and sustainable return to the country of origin or, in some cases, resettlement to a third country.

IOM's Global Assistance Fund (GAF), for example, is an emergency support mechanism that provides case-specific assistance to men, women and children who have been trafficked across international borders. Currently funded by the United States' Department of State, GAF has provided direct assistance to more than 2,100 victims of trafficking from 70 nationalities since its inception in 2000. In one recent case, the GAF contributed to assisting 600 men from foreign fishing boats in Indonesian waters. Some had not been on dry land for years; one of the victims had been separated from his family, without any contact, for 22 years.

Prevention of trafficking in persons and associated forms of exploitation and abuse: IOM implements information, education and communication strategies to equip vulnerable populations with the information they need to travel safely and encourage consumers to buy responsibly and purchase products or services that are not the result of migrant exploitation. IOM also supports public and private employers in maintaining standards in the workplace that promote the dignity of migrant workers and strengthen labour supply chains.

Technical support activities to develop the capacities of government and civil society institutions: IOM works to strengthen legal frameworks, as well as policies, procedures and programmes to combat human trafficking and associated forms of exploitation and protect the rights of migrants, including children, migrants in detention, and migrants in mixed flows contexts. IOM also trains NGOs and government officials, including law enforcement officials, promotes alternatives to detention for migration-related violations, and provides support to upgrade infrastructure relevant to the protection of migrants.

IOM trains criminal justice actors, such as Immigration and Border Management officials, police officers and labour inspectors, as well as prosecutors and judges. IOM's global experience in working with both exploited and abused migrants, as well as national migration officials, has given it considerable insight into the diversity of challenges faced by front-line law enforcement personnel in particular. IOM also regularly contributes to the development of national law and policy on trafficking in persons, including advice on participating in many national referral systems. Equally important is its focus on building cross-border partnerships between national law enforcement agencies.

IOM also continues to promote dialogue and cooperation on protection of vulnerable migrants and counter-trafficking efforts at the local, national, regional and international levels. Such initiatives included facilitating national and regional counter-trafficking task forces, developing inter-institutional victim identification and assistance mechanisms, promoting regional protection initiative in the framework of regional consultative processes and regional bodies, and participating in international initiatives and coordination mechanisms, such as the United Nations Economic and Social Council's (ECOSOC) Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT).

Quantitative and qualitative research on irregular migration routes and trends, mixed migration flows, the causes and consequences of human trafficking and migrant exploitation, as well as protection responses, and the structures, motivations and modus operandi of organized criminal groups. This also includes policy and programmatic evaluation to identify effective and replicable good practices.

“Crisis Situations are Laboratories for Human Traffickers”, by Ambassador William Lacy Swing, IOM Director General

When disaster strikes, the humanitarian community rushes to respond. We mobilize resources, activate response mechanisms, send doctors, search and rescue teams, logisticians, counsellors, engineers, equipment, tarpaulins, food, medicine and water. All the paraphernalia of an emergency response, swings into action, to conflict zones, natural calamities, or man-made disasters.

We know there will be acute needs. We know that there may be injuries, food shortages, water-borne diseases.

We know that people will become displaced and that women, the elderly, the disabled, young children, irregular migrants, will be the worst affected.

But there is one thing we have only just learnt for sure, though we long suspected it: Trafficking in persons not only flourishes during a disaster, it is a direct result of disasters, every bit as much as the infrastructural damages, the loss of life or the food shortages which garner far more attention.

IOM's new study, *“Addressing Human Trafficking and Exploitation in Times of Crisis”* [released in June 2015], makes the forceful case that protecting against trafficking and exploitation is a life-saving action, and should be treated as such alongside “traditional” relief interventions.

We looked at the armed conflicts in Libya, Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and across West Africa, at the earthquakes in the Indian Ocean region, Haiti and Nepal, Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, and the protracted unrest in Eastern Africa leading to migration through North Africa and onwards to Europe.

In all three categories of disaster we found that the lack of normalcy allowed traffickers to exploit existing or crisis-induced vulnerabilities. In conflict, the lack of rule of law creates a condition of impunity, where people are trafficked to finance the war, to provide sexual services, and to reinforce enslavement of ethnic minorities. This is particularly true in Libya and across the Levant where migrant workers are facing increasingly hostile and abusive working conditions. Meanwhile, the on-going conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic has forced many families and individuals to adopt harmful coping mechanisms such as forced early marriages and child labour, often resulting in exploitation and trafficking.

The chaos that results from massive natural disasters such as those seen in Nepal, the Philippines, Haiti and the Tsunami-affected countries in the Indian Ocean region can provide a perfect laboratory for trafficking activities where criminals experiment with new ways of exploiting vulnerable people. Meanwhile irregular migrants on the dangerous and remote migratory corridors of northern Africa can quickly be found by traffickers and duped into slavery.

[...] We want to see changes in the way the international community and its partners – humanitarian, military, civic society – respond to prevent trafficking and exploitation during crisis situations. The links between the vulnerability of mobile populations and exploitative practices which existed prior to a crisis need to be factored into a humanitarian response.

[...] There are many remedies and steps that need to be taken, before, during and after crises. A first one is for all of us to realize that the conditions that enable trafficking don't occur overnight – they are part of the fabric of the society we build. When that fabric is torn, the human traffickers move in.



Addressing human trafficking and exploitation in times of crisis, IOM, 2015.

Abas (right in white shirt) with his wife (left in yellow veil holding their baby son Muhammed) discuss paperwork with IOM staff members Sara Basha and Yoko Mizutani about their passports and Temporary Stay Permits applications. © IOM 2015

TECHNICAL SUPPORT



TECHNICAL SUPPORT - IOM PROJECT INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT APPLICATION

One of the objectives of the IOM structure reform of 2009 was to streamline the project review and endorsement processes following the devolution of these responsibilities to the field. The reform led to the production of the *IOM Project Handbook*, which outlines step-by-step guidance about all aspects of the IOM project cycle and is currently under revision. To complement the Handbook, an online project management system was needed to facilitate adherence to processes outlined in the Handbook and capture key information enabling stronger reporting.

Following instructions from the IOM Management Coordination Committee in 2013, the Project Information and Management Application (PRIMA) was conceptualized as a response to three compelling requirements:

1. Take action on the outcome of the performance audit carried out on the IOM Development Fund in 2013;
2. Capture and store key IOM Development Fund project data and documents throughout the project life cycle for purposes of monitoring and reporting; and
3. Put in place an online project endorsement mechanism that supports the devolution of the project review and endorsement processes to Regional Offices.

The performance audit carried out on the IOM Development Fund in 2013 urged the Administration to:

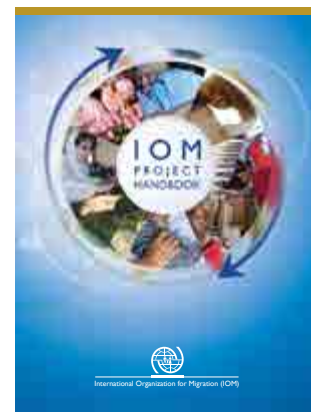
Develop a complete knowledge management structure (i.e., a project management database/system) that would define the roles and responsibilities of the project team; provide an up-to-date electronic filing system, including all required project data, documents and reports; and provide IOM Development Fund specific guidance, including a flow chart/IOM Development Fund process map specifically for (alternate) Project Managers.

PRIMA will also enhance IOM's capacity to report to its donors and partners. PRIMA is designed to have the capacity to eventually become the institutional system through which IOM monitors the development, implementation and reporting of its projects worldwide.

PRIMA Development

PRIMA Version 1.1 was successfully launched in early June 2015 and includes the following key features:

- Provision of an intuitive **online workflow** that supports project development, monitoring and reporting;
- Generation of **dashboards** that provide various summary views of IOM Development Fund project data and information across regions and across funding years;
- Capture of information of **target beneficiaries** (type, characteristics and number), as well as actual beneficiaries reached;
- Capture of the percentage of **budget allocated per area of work** (such as labour migration, health promotion and migrant assistance) and **per activity** (such as research, training and awareness raising);
- Generation of **reminders** for submission of reports;



IOM Project Handbook, 2011.

PRIMA is an institutional solution to assist the Organization to develop, manage and report on projects reinforcing processes outlined in the IOM Project Handbook.

- Export of extensive **project data into MS Excel** to allow users to use the data for further analysis; and
- Automatic generation of a visual **timeline** illustrating the project's progress and milestones.

PRIMA's project monitoring functions are also expected to be highly valuable in ensuring projects adhere to time frames and are delivered most effectively. A Global PRIMA Training and Application roll-out for all IOM Development Fund projects is presently being planned.

IOM-Wide PRIMA Development

PRIMA has the potential to be expanded beyond IOM Development Fund projects and, with further development, could be used to better track and report on IOM project results. An IOM-wide PRIMA expansion would provide the Organization with multiple highly sought-after capacities:

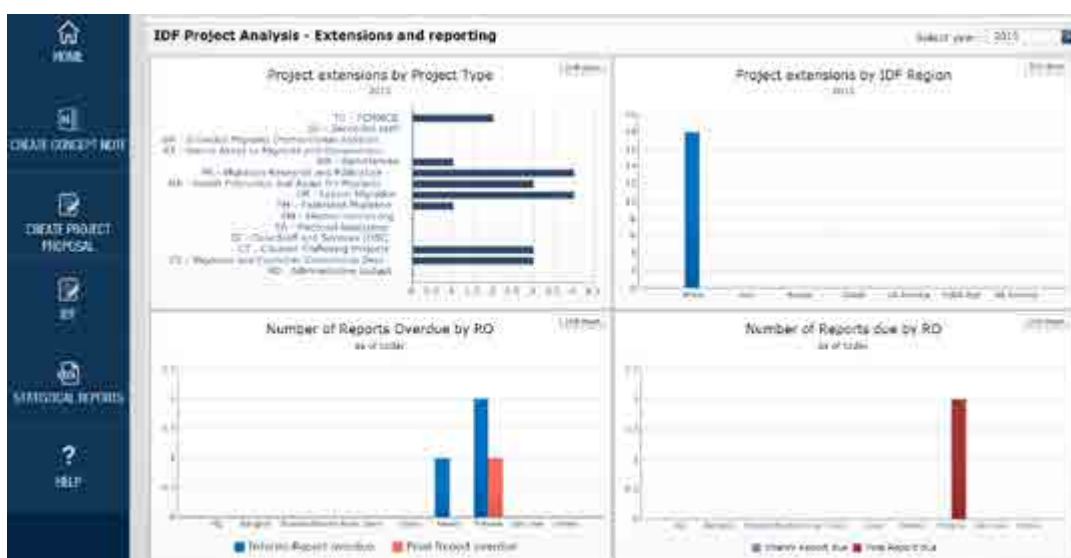
- Enable IOM to be a more **efficient** organization through operational oversight of all projects and key milestones at country, regional and organization levels, enabling consistent, insightful analysis across all IOM projects and simplifying reporting at the project level and aggregated IOM-wide level. This capability would, for example, strongly support reporting to Member States.
- Provide a mechanism to capture and subsequently report on the outputs and outcomes of donor-funded projects to targeted beneficiaries, thereby laying the foundation for aggregated reporting of statistical information that further demonstrate the impact and **value for money of IOM projects**.
- Reinforce processes outlined in the *IOM Project Handbook* with the aim of enforcing compliance. Standardization of the steps in the project life cycle into PRIMA is vital in contributing to the **transparency** of project development and implementation procedures. In addition, the availability of the monitoring facility is a key strength of PRIMA, further contributing to transparency of the implementation of activities and making it easier for project managers to record and consequently report on progress of implementation to donors, including challenges encountered and lessons learned.
- Link project development, endorsement and reporting to ensure existence of **synergies throughout the project life cycle**.
- Capitalize upon a strategic and timely opportunity for **operationalizing integral IOM initiatives**, including the Migration Governance Framework, Results-based Approach to Programming, Gender Mainstreaming and Evaluation.
- Deliver an institutional repository of projects, as well as a much-needed **knowledge base** to capture programmatic best practices, such as operational and programmatic indicators.



PRIMA system home page, displaying an overview of IOM Development Fund projects across the globe, the project search engine and bookmarked projects.



PRIMA project analysis reports, including an analysis of projects per funding year and per type of activities.



PRIMA project extensions and reporting overview, enabling the analysis of project extensions and overdue reports.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AVM	Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants
AVRR	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CBCM	Community-based Complaints Mechanism
COP	Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit
EVD	Ebola Virus Disease
GAF	Global Assistance Fund
GBV	Gender-based violence
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
GMDAC	Global Migration Data Analysis Centre
HLD	High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development
IAEGSDG	Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICAT	Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IDP	Internally displaced person
ILO	International Labour Organization
IML	International Migration Law
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JMDI	Joint Migration and Development Initiative
KNOMAD	Knowledge Platform on Migration and Development
LGBTI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and/or intersex (LGBTI)
MECC	Migration, Environment and Climate Change
MECLEP	Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy
MCOF	Migration Crisis Operational Framework
MGI	Migration Governance Indicator
MICIC	Migrants in Countries in Crisis
MIGOF	Migration Governance Framework
MSME	Micro, small and medium enterprise
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PHAMESA	Partnership on Health and Mobility in East and Southern Africa
PRIMA	Project Information and Management Application
RBA	Rights-based approach
RCC	Regional Cooperation Council
RCP	Regional Consultative Process
REC	Regional Economic Commission
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WHO	World Health Organization

Migration Initiatives 2016

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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