



KUWAIT

COUNTRY STRATEGY
2020–2024

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.

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Cover photo: A female migrant worker and head of household at Jleeb Al-Shuyoukh, Kuwait, receive personal protective equipment kit from IOM as part of the nationwide dissemination intervention to support vulnerable migrant workers and communities without access to protection measures in December 2020. © IOM 2020

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COUNTRY STRATEGY
2020–2024

FOREWORD

In November 2019, the IOM Strategic Vision was presented to Member States, reflecting the Organization's view of how it will need to develop over a five-year period. It intends to effectively address complex challenges and seize the many opportunities migration offers to both migrants and host societies.

Kuwait Country Strategy 2020-2024 reflects the global IOM vision in the field of human mobility: protecting and supporting migrants, in addition to serving as a key source of advice on migration policy and practice. The Strategy explains the areas where IOM will be engaged with the Government of Kuwait to continue providing technical expertise in managing all forms and impacts of mobility.

This Strategy is designed to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals that is aligned to the Kuwait National Development Plan and reflected in the United Nations Strategic Framework. Most importantly, this Strategy outlines how IOM will seek to address migration dynamics and emerging topics, including through the coordination of the local United Nations Network on Migration.

As Kuwait is a strong partner in supporting humanitarian operations for IOM in the region, the Strategy also highlights the need for the continuous support that Kuwait undertakes in developing the resilience of communities in countries facing conflicts.

I would like to thank colleagues at the country and regional office for their committed engagement in developing this Strategy, which reflects the global strategic objectives of IOM while adapting it to the context of Kuwait. The IOM Mission in Kuwait will engage with a wide range of stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society organizations and academia on the priorities it sets out. We look forward to working over the next years to ensure that migration is safe, orderly and regular for the benefit of all.



Mazen Aboulhosn
Chief of Mission
IOM Kuwait

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| COVID-19 | novel coronavirus of 2019 |
| CSO | civil society organization |
| GCC | Gulf Cooperation Council |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| KNDP | Kuwait National Development Plan |
| NGO | non-governmental organization |
| NRM | National Referral Mechanism |
| PAM | Public Authority for Manpower |
| PPE | personal protective equipment |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| UNCG | United Nations Communications Group |
| UNCT | United Nations Country Team |
| UNRCO | United Nations Resident Coordinator Office |
| UNSF | United Nations Strategic Framework |



“

This year, we have all witnessed – first-hand – the critical role migrants have played in our societies, on the front lines of our fight against COVID-19, caring for the sick, working to maintain essential services.

The dedication and entrepreneurial spirit we have seen this year reminds us that, as we move from pandemic response to recovery over the coming months, migrants will be an integral part of that return to normal life.

”

António Vitorino
IOM Director General,
in his message for the International Migrants Day,
18 December 2020

1.

INTRODUCTION



1. INTRODUCTION

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As the leading United Nations organization for migration, IOM acts with its partners from the national and international communities to: (a) assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration management; (b) advance a balanced and evidence-based understanding of migration issues; (c) encourage socioeconomic development through migration for both migrants and host communities; and (d) uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants especially in times of crisis.

IOM Mission in Kuwait supports the Government in realizing their national priorities and strengthening their capacities to achieve their international commitments in areas of migration and mobility. The priorities of Kuwait are outlined in the Kuwait National Development Plan (KNDP 2035),¹ which derives from international law commitments and standards, as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.² IOM will further support the Government of Kuwait to realize the objectives of the recently adopted Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration³ and support with outlining progress and implementation in the *Kuwait Voluntary National Review*.⁴ IOM Mission in Kuwait plays an intricate role in the planning and implementation of the United Nations Strategic Cooperation Framework between the United Nations and the Government of Kuwait.⁵ The main goal is to support the Government of Kuwait in addressing issues related to migration, and promote rights-based and migrant-inclusive systems, as well as gender-responsive and child-sensitive approach, ensuring the inclusion and protection of vulnerable groups irrespective of migration status, underpinned by the availability and use of solid evidence and migration data.

Since the beginning of the year, the COVID-19 pandemic has drastically impacted the social, political and economic landscape of countries worldwide. With two thirds of the population comprising of foreign workers, the negative impact of the pandemic may have more far-reaching consequences beyond what is currently expected. Many labour sectors, such as medical field and domestic workers, continue to be at heightened risks of exposure due to the work they perform, while workers in the construction sector are likely to live in labour camps or dormitories with poor conditions, all of which create ideal conditions for transmission. COVID-19 testing, as well as access to other essential health services, remains a challenge especially for irregular migrants, coupled with poor access to reliable health data for better advocacy and programming in order to advance the universal health coverage, inclusive of migrants. The United Nations support under the Risk Mitigation, Management and Response Plan considers the health portfolio as a main cluster to address within the coming 6 to 18 months.

In Kuwait, thousands of migrants found themselves in extremely vulnerable situations, where most have been identified under irregular status and many facing challenges, such

¹ Government of Kuwait, Kuwait National Development Plan (n.d.). Available at: <https://newkuwait.gov.kw/plan.aspx>.

² United Nations, Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform (n.d.). Available at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>.

³ United Nations, Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration: Intergovernmentally Negotiated and Agreed Outcome (2018). Available at https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/180713_agreed_outcome_global_compact_for_migration.pdf.

⁴ *Kuwait Voluntary National Review 2019: Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda to the UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development*. (n.p.). Available at https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23384Kuwait_VNR_FINAL.PDF.

⁵ United Nations in Kuwait, Cooperation Framework (n.d.). Available at <https://unkuwait.org/cooperation-framework1>.

as job terminations, limitations due to changes in rules and regulations, and financial losses. This has led to the incapacity to cover basic living expenses. A large number of migrant workers were hired under false companies and are victims of labour exploitation and human trafficking, ultimately contributing to increased risks to their health and well-being.

This document outlines key objectives based on the challenges and opportunities that will guide the engagement and support of IOM to the Government of Kuwait in achieving its priorities for 2020–2024. The strategy is in line with the principles and objectives of the Migration Governance Framework and will work towards supporting the Government of Kuwait in meeting its international commitments and standards based on its national context, specific needs and priorities.

IOM will implement this strategy in collaboration with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and sister organizations in Kuwait, government entities, humanitarian institutions, labour, human rights and civil society organizations (CSOs). IOM will also take relevant issues and causes to the expansive platform of the United Nations Network on Migration in Kuwait, previously launched in December 2019. Furthermore, coordination with United Nations agencies will be made in collaboration with NGOs and CSOs, academic and research institutions, and a range of other interested stakeholders for the purpose of supporting the Government of Kuwait in effectively implementing the Global Compact for Migration in Kuwait. This will be including, but not limited to, private and public sectors and employers and workers' organizations.⁶

⁶ A non-exhaustive list of stakeholders is provided in para. 15, with reference to the whole-of-society approach guiding principle, and in para. 44 of the Global Compact for Migration.

2.

VISION



2. VISION

The overall vision of the IOM Mission in Kuwait is to contribute to the approach of the Government of Kuwait in strengthening migration management and improving governance. This will be achieved notably through the enhancement of dialogue between the governments of labour-sending countries and the host country, Kuwait. IOM will do so by addressing the challenges faced by the Government through focusing on migration governance and supporting it with the application of a rights-based approach in line with international standards inclusive of the Palermo Convention.⁷ The global strategic vision of IOM will guide all design and implementation of policy and programmes in Kuwait.

Kuwait has long been a strong supporter of the work of IOM in humanitarian settings on the regional and global levels. Kuwait has financially contributed generously over the years towards its humanitarian response that aimed to support and ease the suffering of millions of internally displaced persons and refugees that have been victims of crisis-stricken countries caused by civil wars, human-made and natural disasters, economic warfare, and political and social challenges.

To achieve its objectives, IOM will build on its solid and historical presence in Kuwait with the Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa to continue its technical support on a variety of complex situations based on the needs and priorities of the Government. This will be implemented through the expansion of the mission in Kuwait to increase its capacity in diversifying its programmatic portfolio by including a wider scope of activities. The integration of IOM into the United Nations system consequently strengthens its partnerships and creates greater opportunities for collaboration with other United Nations organizations on mainstreaming migration-related issues and developing guided planning and response with the support of the Government of Kuwait.

IOM continues to enhance its results-based management approach towards all its activities and operations, which will further support transparency in order to efficiently highlight the impact of the mission's interventions and improve the identification of gaps.

Resilience. Ensure that migrants, the host community and the Government of Kuwait have the capacity to prepare, tackle and respond, when faced with a vast number of risks in all stages of migration.

Mobility. Enhance existing and develop new efficient rights-based and safe labour mobility pathways by addressing the key determinants and patterns of mobility.

Governance. Guide evidence-based practices and national procedures to enhance the Government of Kuwait's capacity to integrate good migration and mobility governance into refined policies, legal frameworks, institutions, practices and international cooperation mechanisms.

⁷ A rights-based approach to programming explicitly acknowledges the importance of ensuring that migration law and policy fulfil migrants' rights that migration systems adhere to international standards and that migrants are informed and well aware of their rights, all to ensure that migration is humane and orderly and benefits both migrants and society.

3.

MIGRATION IN KUWAIT



3. MIGRATION IN KUWAIT

Kuwait is host country to a vast number of migrant workers, where the majority of its population is comprised of foreigners from countries estimated as follows: (a) 27.9 per cent from the Arab Region; (b) 37.8 per cent from South Asia; (c) 1.9 per cent from Africa; and (d) 1.1 per cent from other countries.⁸ They are predominately employed in the construction sector and service industry. The single largest expatriate community in Kuwait is comprised of Indians at 32 per cent, whereas Egyptian nationals at 21 per cent are the second largest and constitutes the largest foreign Arab population.⁹

The share of foreign workers in the total population is of 61.7 per cent, while the percentage of foreign workers in the total workforce stands at 86 per cent. Out of the nearly 70 per cent of a non-Kuwaiti population, the number of irregular migrants currently residing in Kuwait is estimated at 144,000. The regular migrants in Kuwait stand at 3,344,362, with 69 per cent male and 31 per cent female.¹⁰ The Government of Kuwait does not grant citizenship to foreigners except in exceptional cases, which leads to temporary labour mobility being the most predominant form of migration in the country, especially from countries in South Asia. Furthermore, Kuwait still operates under the *Kafala* sponsorship system, a migration policy whereby the status of the migrant is legally bound to an individual employer or sponsor (*kafeel*) for their contract period. This is a common practice in most countries in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).¹¹

The IOM Mission in Kuwait was established in 1991. Since then, it has worked closely with the Government of Kuwait in strengthening the capacity of relevant national counterparts and ministries tasked with the protection of victims of trafficking and prosecution of traffickers. This also includes staff of the government-run shelter for female migrant workers who are potential victims of trafficking and exploitation. The government-run shelter, which has the capacity of up to 500 female residents, was established in 2014 and is operated under the umbrella of the Public Authority for Manpower (PAM). IOM has also been involved in safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration programmes, family reunification and resettlement programmes, inclusive of pre-departure orientation training for the host country and provision of essentials of migration management trainings.

The Government of Kuwait has made considerable progress in labour mobility management, enhancing protection of migrants' human rights and actively working to prevent and combat trafficking in persons. According to the United States' Department of State's *Trafficking in Persons Report* for 2020, Kuwait remained on the Tier 2 for two consecutive years, making significant efforts to meet its standards for the elimination of trafficking.¹² In addition, Kuwait has also officially been granted Observer status in the IOM Council of Member States on 28 November 2017, which highlights its commitments to IOM's mandate and role in migration governance.

⁸ World Population Review, Kuwait population 2021 (n.d.). Available at <https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/kuwait-population> (accessed 21 July 2021).

⁹ Central Statistical Bureau (CSB), Government of Kuwait, Population Statistics (n.d.). Available at https://csb.gov.kw/Pages/Statistics_en?ID=67&ParentCatID=%201 (accessed 3 September 2021).

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Migrant Forum in Asia (2012), Reform of the Kafala (sponsorship) system. Responding to Emerging and Critical Issues 1 Policy Brief No. 2. Available at <https://ilo.org/dyn/migpractice/docs/132/PB2.pdf>.

¹² Department of State, Government of the United States of America, *Trafficking in Persons Report*. 20th Edition (2020). Available at <https://state.gov/reports/2020-trafficking-in-persons-report/>.

IOM has undertaken considerable initiatives to foster enhanced dialogue between relevant government entities in Kuwait and in migrants' countries of origin, building capacities on various issues related to migration management and specifically on counter-trafficking, shelter management and labour market mobility. IOM continues to offer technical expertise in associated programmatic areas, including training workshops on the protection of temporary contractual workers and potential victims of trafficking for government and civil society representatives.

The Global Compact for Migration was adopted by Kuwait in December 2018 at the General Assembly. In early 2021, Kuwait participated and presented its voluntary report of the Global Compact for Migration during the first-ever regional review of the Global Compact in the Arab Region.¹³ This had provided Member States the opportunity to reflect on the progress made since the adoption of the Global Compact for Migration in 2018 and present their national experiences. This highlights the efforts of Kuwait towards achieving safe, orderly and regular migration, in line with the Sustainable Development Goal's Target 10.7 on facilitating orderly, safe and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. In alignment with this initiative, the first United Nations Network on Migration in the Gulf Region was established in Kuwait in December 2019 and is led by IOM, in close coordination with the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO).

¹³ *Kuwait Voluntary National Review 2019.*

4.

APPLYING THE THREE MAIN PILLARS OF EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY



4. APPLYING THE THREE MAIN PILLARS OF EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY

Kuwait Country Strategy 2020–2024 highlights its commitment to engage in evidence-based policy and programming with a focus on three main pillars: resilience, mobility and governance.

4.1. RESILIENCE

The topic of migrants, and migration in general, has been more commonly and openly discussed throughout the public. This said, xenophobic views towards migrants in Kuwait has led to discrimination. The significant contribution of migrants in the society remains unclear. IOM Mission in Kuwait will strengthen its messaging by promoting inclusion and social cohesion towards the public's perceptions on migration.

In April 2019, IOM Mission in Kuwait officially announced its first goodwill ambassador in GCC, Sheikha Bibi Nasser Al Sabah. She is the founder of Social Work Society, a Kuwaiti CSO dedicated to creating community awareness and protecting victims of human rights abuses and vulnerable communities.

IOM Mission in Kuwait will work closely with its goodwill ambassador through community outreach to change the negative perceptions towards migrants and migration-related issues and raise awareness in addition to the provision of psychosocial support for special cases at the Government of Kuwait's Shelter for Female Foreign Workers.

IOM Mission in Kuwait has been expanding its area of support during the COVID-19 pandemic and has distributed personal protective equipment (PPE) kits in partnership with private sector partners and CSOs, targeting the most vulnerable groups of migrants around all six governorates in Kuwait.

Over the years, the Government of Kuwait has donated over USD 55 million to IOM humanitarian operations for vulnerable communities. This includes programmes for internally displaced persons and refugees in response to the humanitarian crises in the Syrian Arab Republic and for the vulnerable communities experiencing humanitarian emergencies in Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, Yemen, Iraq and Viet Nam. IOM Mission in Kuwait will continue to raise attention to humanitarian operations around the world and highlight the countries in need that are consistent with the needs and priorities of the Government of Kuwait. This will be in coordination with IOM Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa and respective country missions.

Links to the Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Compact for Migration

- 3.8 – Universal health coverage
- 8.5 – Employment and decent work, including for young people
- 8.8 – Labour rights, including of migrant workers, in particular female migrants
- 10.2 – Social, economic and political inclusion of all
- 10.7 – Orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility, including through well-managed migration policies
- 16.3 – Rule of law and access to justice

OBJECTIVES

- To increase the capacity of Kuwait and other stakeholders to fulfil, respect, protect and empower migrant workers, particularly female migrants in domestic work.
 - To advocate for adoption of new policies and legislation, upholding the rights of domestic workers and providing them with enhanced support.
 - To build the capacity of Kuwait and other relevant actors to assist and protect migrants in situations of vulnerability and exploitation, especially identified trafficking victims.
 - To ensure the inclusion of vulnerable migrants in the Government of Kuwait's response to mitigate the impact of COVID-19.
 - To raise awareness and call for joint support towards humanitarian response in the region and worldwide by the Government of Kuwait.
-

4.2. MOBILITY

IOM is working closely with the Shelter for Female Foreign Workers, under the umbrella of PAM, to strengthen data collection methods and identify gaps in the screening system. Human trafficking and exploitation in Kuwait are recurring issues, and although the State has made progress in meeting international standards in the elimination of trafficking, increased efforts are still needed, in particular with regards to the quality of investigation, prosecution and conviction rates of traffickers according to Law No. 91 of 2013 on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants.

IOM Mission in Kuwait has recognized the need to strengthen and enhance the public's information of the various forms of human trafficking by raising awareness. To date, four awareness-raising campaigns were conducted in public venues and the Kuwait International Airport. These campaigns were implemented in cooperation with CSO partners, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Interior who are in charge of the prevention, protection and prosecution of trafficking cases.

Links to the Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Compact for Migration

- 1.5 – Resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations
- 5.2 – Elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls
- 10.7 – Orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility, including through well-managed migration policies
- 13.1 – Resilience and adaptive capacities to hazards and natural disasters
- 17.18 – Data, including disaggregated by migratory status



OBJECTIVES

- **To advocate for the adoption of a rights-based and coherent approach to policies and legislation, in line with international standards, in all areas relevant to migration.**
 - **To provide targeted capacity-building trainings for national stakeholders in data collection analysis and dissemination, as well as aid individual policymakers in the development and capacities of government institutions concerned with migration.**
 - **To support ethical recruitment practices and safe and beneficial labour mobility.**
 - **To promote and facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration under the framework of the Global Compact for Migration including assisted voluntary return and resettlement.**
 - **To promote inclusion, social cohesion and fair and balanced public discourse on migration.**
-

4.3. GOVERNANCE

Over the years, compliance with international standards regarding migrant rights and access to protection and services have been low.

IOM Mission in Kuwait – working with the Government of Kuwait and other relevant national stakeholders concerned with labour mobility and the protection of migrants – continues to strengthen cooperation in these key areas, with the goal of enhancing the support provided for the Government to improve migration governance. Technical support for the management of the Shelter for Female Foreign Workers will be provided through specialized and targeted trainings led by field experts.

IOM conducts trainings and workshops, providing sessions and technical expertise for police officers, border police, labour inspectors and officials among others. This is to support Kuwait's capacity-building interventions targeting government representatives focused on migration.

The United Nations Network on Migration, together with UNRCO and sister agencies, will focus on this commitment by prioritizing the rights and well-being of migrants and their communities in Kuwait, through coherent action and by enhancing the interlinkages between migration and development. This will be achieved by

Links to the Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Compact for Migration

- 8.7 – Eradication of forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking and worst forms of child labour
- 10.7 – Orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility, including through well-managed migration policies
- 17.16 – Global partnerships for development, multi-stakeholder partnerships
- 17.17 – Public, public-private and civil society partnerships

mainstreaming migration into local policies and programming, and by following the principle of “leaving no one behind” as outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Data collection is essential in order to identify and analyse key trends in the flow of migrants that will therefore serve in identifying vulnerabilities, needs and gaps, which in turn will guide the Government of Kuwait’s interventions and response, particularly with regards to victims of human trafficking. This will support with tailoring the response to specific needs of targeted groups of victims of human trafficking. The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) embodies tools developed to identify victims of trafficking and provide them with assistance and protection.¹⁴ IOM Mission in Kuwait will work with the Ministry of Justice and other relevant/key national stakeholders to operationalize NRM.

OBJECTIVES

- **To promote relevant local, regional and interregional intergovernmental dialogues through agenda-setting, providing technical expertise through workshops and trainings.**
 - **To enhance the capacity of national civil society actors in the area of migration, migrants’ assistance and identification of victims of trafficking according to international standards.**
 - **To support the Government of Kuwait in enhancing its migration management system.**
 - **To develop firm and sustainable partnerships with the private sector and expand on long-term corporate social responsibility initiatives to promote a positive outlook on migrants in the society.**
 - **To promote community-based and community development approaches to counter-trafficking efforts and sustainable reintegration of returnees (international migrants).**
 - **To support Kuwait in enhancing its migration and border management system in line with international standards and best practices.**
 - **To advocate for the development of evidence-based migration policies and procedures in national development plans, SDG implementation plans, the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Frameworks and the UNCT Strategic Frameworks.**
-

¹⁴ Guofu Liu, National Referral Mechanism for Victims of Human Trafficking: Deficiencies and Future Development. In: McAuliffe, M. and M. Klein Solomon (Conveners) (2017), *Ideas to Inform International Cooperation on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration* (IOM, Geneva). Available at <https://publications.iom.int/books/national-referral-mechanisms-victims-human-trafficking-deficiencies-and-future-development>.

5.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES





5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

5.1. PRIORITY AREAS

IOM Mission in Kuwait supports the Government in applying ethical recruitment practices and legal reform and ensuring measures to reduce the risk of exploitation and abuse of migrant workers.

5.2. GENDER

Gender equality is represented and promoted through the operational activities of IOM and fairly taken into consideration in any hiring processes in line with the IOM recruitment policies. The IOM Mission in Kuwait has a dedicated gender focal point staff that ensures a gender lens and gender-sensitive approach is applied in all programming and initiatives undertaken by the mission, and contributes to gender mainstreaming in overall engagement in Kuwait at a higher level.

5.3. RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH

IOM Mission in Kuwait supports the Government in upholding migrants' rights and using the rights-based approach when implementing its strategy. This will be implemented by following the standards of international law with the development of evidence-based labour mobility policies and programmes that align with national social and economic development goals.

5.4. ENVIRONMENT

IOM is considerate of the environment. Currently, water bottles are recycled as well as paper. Staff print paper when needed and double-sided to reduce paper waste. Coffee capsules used in the office are also collected and returned to the store for recycling.

5.5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

IOM Mission in Kuwait ensures that all outcomes of projects and activities are tracked during implementation. Results are shared with all donors, partners and beneficiaries. For each workshop or training, participants are provided with pre- and post-surveys to calculate the percentage of increase in knowledge.

IOM staff conduct internal informal evaluations of every event/activity and collate feedback and comments by way of evaluating every intervention. Formal and informal lessons learned and best practices are absorbed in the conceptualization and planning of new programming.

5.6. COMMUNICATION

IOM Mission in Kuwait has actively joined the United Nations Communications Group, which is the common communications platform between United Nations agencies in Kuwait, and United Nations Communications Group Crisis Team, which had been established during the pandemic to support with communications-related activities on a country level. Within the two platforms, IOM Mission in Kuwait is positioning itself by reporting on its activities on the local level as part of the United Nations Strategic Cooperation Framework and in alignment with KNDP 2035.¹⁵

The collaboration and coordination with United Nations agencies are in line with the Organization's commitment to the "delivering as one" approach.¹⁶ The IOM Mission in Kuwait invests heavily on social media, which is considered as one of the main means of communication to the public. The aim for the coming years is to increase the public information and communication capacities at the country level through the dedication of current communication staff and focal points and production of more materials in Arabic.

5.7. PARTNERSHIP

IOM Mission in Kuwait will enhance its existing partnerships and explore new ones in the areas of advocacy, awareness-raising, knowledge-building and work towards mainstreaming migration issues into development and humanitarian planning and response. As such, developing long-term partnerships with the private sector and civil society and expanding the overall national and international partnership is one of its main goals. In the past few years, IOM Mission in Kuwait has been effectively reaching out to the private sector and coordinating a response to the specific needs of the women residing in the Shelter for Female Foreign Workers.

For 2020–2024, IOM Mission in Kuwait will continue to work proactively with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to provide technical support as needed for the implementation, follow-up and review of the Global Compact for Migration.

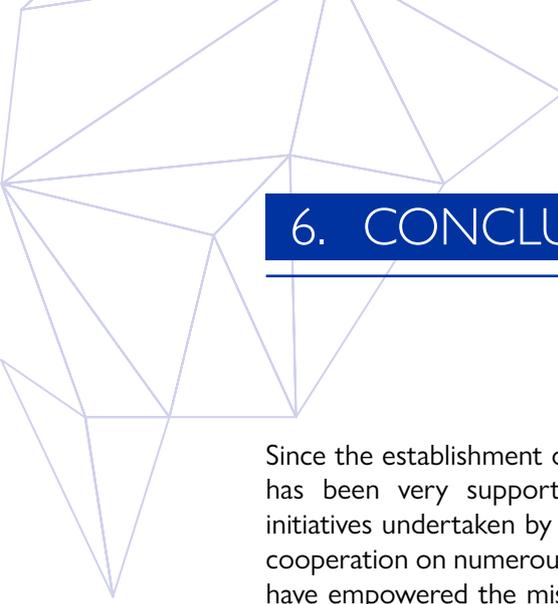
¹⁵ United Nations in Kuwait, n.d.

¹⁶ United Nations, Delivering as one (n.d.). Available at <https://www.un.org/en/ga/deliveringasone/>.

6.

CONCLUSION

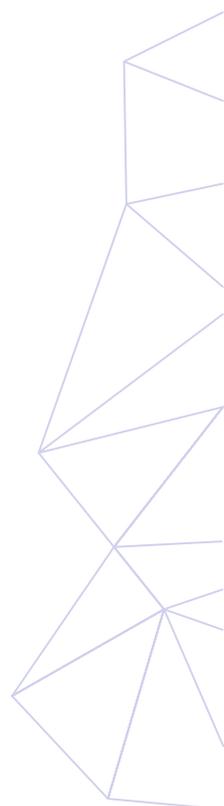




6. CONCLUSION

Since the establishment of the IOM Mission in Kuwait in 1991, the Government of Kuwait has been very supportive towards humanitarian and development of programmatic initiatives undertaken by the Organization. This positive collaboration has resulted in their cooperation on numerous projects and positively impacted the society. These achievements have empowered the mission to envisage further expansion of programmed activities and outreach in Kuwait.

By 2024, IOM aspires to continue collaborating with the Government of Kuwait in achieving their national priorities to allow migrants to exercise their rights. By expanding partnerships with stakeholders, IOM will continue supporting adequate policy reforms that consider migration as a strong driving force for achieving sustainable development and will work with communities to enhance governance structures and promote a broadened understanding of migration, emphasizing the substantive role of migrants in the overall advancement of societies.





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