A WORLD
ON THE MOVE

65 YEARS

International Organization for Migration

The UN Migration Agency

2014

A YOUNG SYRIAN BOY SHIVERS FROM THE COLD RAIN AS HE WAITS TO CROSS FROM IDOMENI, GREECE INTO THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA WITH ABOUT 5,000 OTHER PEOPLE.

MIGRATION: A MEASURE OF HUMANITY'S DIGNITY

ONE IN SEVEN PERSONS IS A MIGRANT

IOM DIRECTOR GENERAL
WILLIAM LACY SWING

Who are we? We are IOM, the International Organization for Migration: the world's principal intergovernmental organization dedicated to the well-being, safety of and, most of all, engagement with the world's migrants—of which there have been millions during the 65 years IOM has been in operation.

"Millions," did we say? Make that "billions" or at least the one billion souls who are part of our migrant world today.

IOM estimates that one in every seven persons is today a migrant—someone far from his or her habitual home. Be it a war refugee, a migrant worker or a student, it can be almost anyone. The banker who picks up and leaves London for Hong Kong, China, or the nomadic herder forced to leave Somalia for Kenya during this era of global climate change.

A migrant can also be one of the hundreds of millions of job seekers who never leave their own country at all: the assembly line worker in China, the itinerant farmer in Brazil or the Indian villager looking for a new start in Delhi or Bangalore.

There's a broader "we," as well. We are our 165 Member States, of course, and their citizens who manage the delicate dance of welcoming newcomers to their neighbourhoods, workforces, schools and places of worship, as well as all the government agencies, civic movements and religious orders who help share this ageless adventure for peaceful change.

Most importantly, we're the "we" that we serve. The more intimate "we" that creates a web of human interdependency, connecting all of human experience across continents and eras through the generations of migrants IOM has served who today are serving others.

We find ourselves in that common "we," which we recognize in someone like Nhung Tran-Davies, a Canadian doctor, who this year showed how history—her own, in this case—forever renews itself. Nhung was born in South Viet Nam in 1970, and fled with her family after the fall of the Government.

IOM (then known by a different acronym: ICEM) joined the effort to rescue the refugees and resettle them. Nhung, was one of IOM's beneficiaries.

As a young girl, Nhung arrived in Canada with her family, frightened but hopeful. She thrived in North America and became an activist in support of other refugees who needed assistance. This year (2016) she organized support in her small prairie town to sponsor a family of refugees from Syrian Arab Republic, part of an airlift of 25,000 victims of the conflict welcomed by Canada from Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey. Nhung Tran-Davies didn't choose to serve refugees because she once was one herself. She chose this act because as a human being she felt she must. That's the "we" that links all of us.

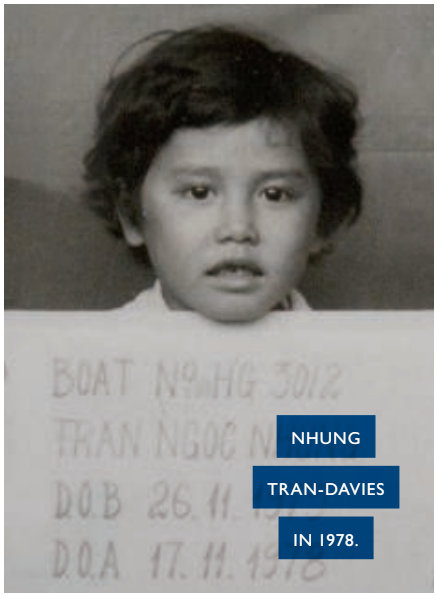
The International Organization for Migration rose 65 years ago from the ashes of another conflict, the global catastrophe we remember as World War Two. From the battle-scarred continent of Europe, where millions had been torn from their countries, no single government could meet the challenge of caring for victims who had lost their families.

They were victims, certainly, but also survivors—individuals wanting no more than an opportunity to resume their lives in freedom and with dignity.

Who were the "we" then? Well, we were everyone at once: enemies and allies; combatants and civilians; the newly captured prisoners of war and the newly freed prisoners of slave-labour camps (or worse places); citizens of emerging states spawned in the chaos of battle, and citizens of countries that no longer existed. We were called the "displaced" if we had homes to return to, and "refugees" in places where our pre-war society had been obliterated.

In between were all those cases of the "we" that defied distinction: those who did have homes to return to, but who refused to because they feared the regime that had come to power since the war's end.

Out of this jumble came a new thinking, the belief that everyone seeking safety after the guns fell silent deserved assistance.



NHUNG TRAN-DAVIES IN 1978.

1973

IOM OFFICER, ROBERTO KOZAK (LEFT) PLAYS AN INSTRUMENTAL ROLE IN LAUNCHING THE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME FOR MORE THAN 31,000 CHILEANS FOLLOWING THE MILITARY COUP.

The entity that undertook the task of making this idea operational was an intergovernmental body sponsored by the United Nations and known by an acronym—PICMME—standing for the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe.

PICMME's mandate was to identify resettlement countries for an estimated 11 million people uprooted by war. PICMME would later become ICEM—the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration—then (after shortening the name to ICM—Intergovernmental Committee for Migration) become simply IOM.

IOM's history tracks the man-made disasters of the past 65 years—Hungary 1956; Czechoslovakia 1968; Chile 1973; the Viet Nam Boat People 1975; Kuwait 1990, Kosovo* and Timor 1999; the 2003 invasion of Iraq. Natural catastrophes—Asian tsunamis, the Pakistan earthquake of 2005 and Haiti's 2010 earthquake—also forged IOM's credo that humane and orderly migration benefits society and migrants equally, and essentially.

From such roots as an operational logistics agency, IOM has broadened its scope to become the leading international agency working with governments and civil society to advance understanding of migration issues. We encourage social and economic development through migration, and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

HUMANE

AND ORDERLY

MIGRATION BENEFITS

SOCIETY AND

MIGRANTS

EQUALLY

Most of all, IOM is the only humanitarian agency working on the world stage that is dedicated to furthering the principle that migration remains humanity's oldest and most effective poverty-fighter. Whether it is labour migration by workers seeking a greater return on their efforts, or rural people seeking to move their children closer to better schools—or any school—by migrating to their nations' growing cities, IOM has always taken the view that such movement benefits all.

Human beings leave places where their brains, brawn and bravery are not being used efficiently to redeploy those assets in places where they earn more value. That is the same formula for economic success that created civilizations to begin with. It's much too late to stop such a trend now. Besides, why would we want to?

Progress, through human movement, is our goal. Improving the human family through that progress is the product we manufacture.

Looking forward to the next 65 years, we ask ourselves: how do we build on this heritage and continue this journey?

Very simply by continuing the philosophy that made us 65 years ago: the conviction that all men and women are equal members of the same human family for which freedom and dignity are not luxuries reserved for the lucky few, but the shared oxygen that keeps humankind alive. Like Dr Tran-Davies of Canada, we abet freedom and nurture dignity not only because we once hungered for those very same things.

We do it because we know without freedom and dignity for all, none of us are free. Without those things for all, none of us deserve to call ourselves the "we" in our shared family.

* UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo.

IOM THROUGH THE YEARS

1960

ANDREJS SURITIS,

THE MILLIONTH MIGRANT,

WITH ACTRESS JANE RUSSEL,

NEW YORK, USA.

IOM TIMELINE

1951 POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

Out of the human drama and tragedy of World War Two and the urgent need to move vulnerable populations, the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe (PICMME) is born in 1951. It soon becomes the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM) and eventually the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

1956 HUNGARIAN UPRISING

As the Hungarian Uprising against the Government and its Soviet-imposed policies engulfs the country, hundreds of thousands of Hungarians flee to neighbouring Austria and Yugoslavia. Within days of this exodus, there is a rapid response to move vulnerable Hungarians to safety. By 1957 almost 200,000 Hungarians are resettled in Austria and Yugoslavia. The first 100,000 of them are resettled by IOM (then ICEM) in under ten weeks.

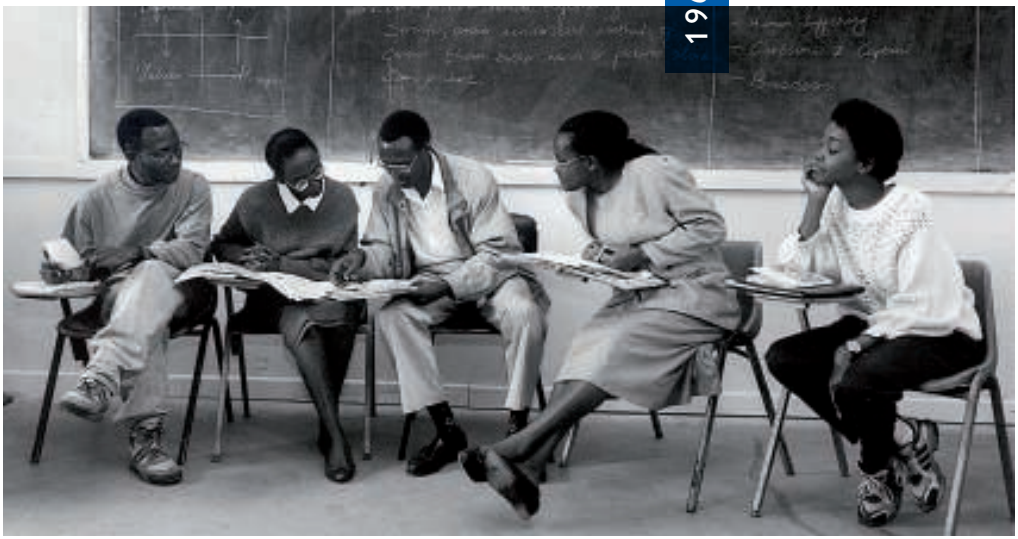
1960 ONE MILLIONTH MIGRANT ASSISTED

In the first nine years of its existence IOM (then ICEM) successfully assists one million migrants. This happens against the backdrop of the massive refugee crisis that followed the World War Two. The historic moment is captured here on camera as young Andrejs Suritis becomes the one millionth person IOM resettled from Europe to the United States, and is greeted by his mother at New York airport.

1962 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT ENDS SEGREGATION IN THE USA

1964 INDEPENDENCE OF 17 AFRICAN NATIONS

As the winds of change sweep newly decolonizing Africa in the 1960s and 1970s, an estimated 25,000 African professionals leave the continent for the West, representing almost a third of Africa's highly skilled population. With the goal of minimizing brain drain and harnessing the benefits of returning migrants, IOM (ICEM) promotes the return of African nationals. This heralds the beginning of the Migration for Development Programme, providing assistance to let thousands of professionals return to their countries.



1972 ASIANS EXPELLED FROM UGANDA

Ugandan President, Idi Amin, orders the expulsion of Asians in late 1972, inciting widespread xenophobia, racism and hate crimes. Within less than three months, IOM (ICEM) organizes the evacuation of some 5,000 Asians and their subsequent resettlement in North America and Europe (especially the United Kingdom).

1973 CHILEAN COUP D'ETAT

The military coup against the democratically elected Government of Chile was a turning point in the country's history, causing tens of thousands of Chileans to flee Government-backed violence and political instability. In response, IOM (ICEM) launches a special resettlement programme under which more than 31,000 political detainees, asylees and dependents are processed and resettled in 50 different countries. The same year, the number of migrants directly assisted by IOM reaches two million.

1975 OCCUPATION OF SAIGON

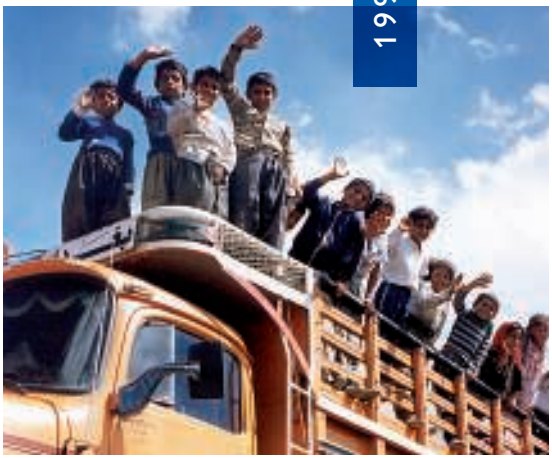
With the occupation of Saigon in the spring of 1975, hundreds of thousands of people seek asylum in neighbouring countries. By 1986, over one million refugees are resettled overseas.

1986

CHALLENGER AND CHERNOBYL DISASTERS

1991

GULF WAR ENDS



Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990 causes some three million to flee the violence, stranding thousands of migrant workers. Over a period of five months, IOM returns 165,000 stranded migrants to Egypt and various countries in Asia and assists in the return of some 800,000 displaced Iraqi Kurds. Thirty years after its establishment, IOM reaches the milestone of assisting six million migrants.

1994

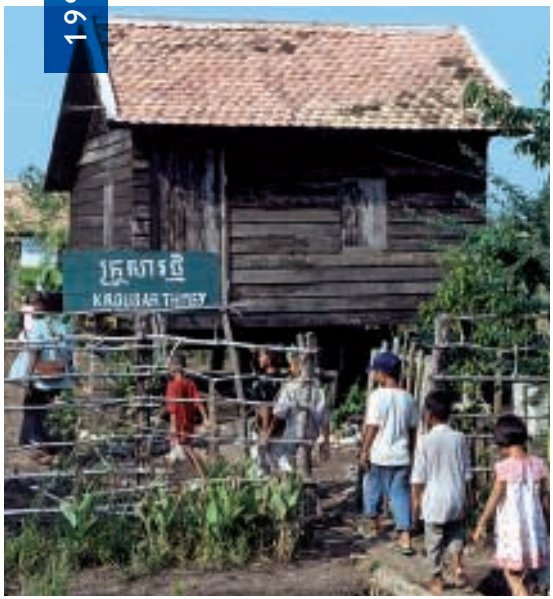
RWANDAN GENOCIDE

With thousands of Tutsis being murdered in the Rwandan Genocide, over one million people seek refuge outside the country, primarily in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, then called Zaire. IOM provides refugees with assistance in camps and relocates 250,000 people inside the country. Eventually, IOM assists about 1.5 million Rwandans in returning home.

1996

SECOND CONGO WAR BEGINS

1997 CHILD TRAFFICKING IN ASIA–PACIFIC



Human trafficking of children on an alarming scale in the Asia–Pacific region leads to the creation of a global fund to help women and child victims. Trafficked for the purpose of begging, many are stranded outside their countries. IOM assists, houses and counsels rescued unaccompanied Cambodian children begging on the streets of Thailand.

1999 KOSOVO* WAR

Following the war in Kosovo*, from summer 1999 until spring 2002, IOM implements a programme to help demilitarized Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) combatants reintegrate into civilian life. The programme reintegrates 14,510 former combatants. This comes in addition to the assistance provided by IOM and its partners to help thousands of Kosovars return home.

1999 INDEPENDENCE OF TIMOR-LESTE

The massive and widespread violence following the popular vote to establish an independent Timor-Leste (then East Timor) results in hundreds of thousands of people fleeing in search of safety. As the new country stabilizes, IOM organizes the return of about 140,000 refugees by sea, land and air.

2001 9/11 ATTACKS IN THE UNITED STATES

* UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo.

2001

LIBERIAN AND SIERRA LEONEAN "BLOOD DIAMONDS"

Wars fuelled by the illegal sale of "blood diamonds" in Liberia and Sierra Leone through the 1990s, cause hundreds of thousands to seek refuge in Guinea. They are repatriated home in 2001 following the end of ethnic tensions in the region. Over a period of six months, 25,000 refugees are repatriated by sea to Freetown, Sierra Leone. Further support is provided in the country with relocation of returnees and assistance to internally displaced persons.

2004

DEMOCRATIC ELECTION IN AFGHANISTAN

In Afghanistan's first democratic presidential election, and with millions of Afghans displaced and living outside the country, a decision is taken to include those displaced in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. IOM organizes and implements the largest ever Out-of-Country Registration and Voting programme, enabling nearly 850,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran to vote.

2004

TSUNAMI IN INDIAN OCEAN

When the Asian tsunami struck Aceh on 26 December 2004, leaving over 200,000 people dead or missing, IOM was the only international agency working in the Indonesian province. It becomes a hub for logistics, medical aid and reconstruction, rebuilding thousands of homes over the next three years.

2005

MAJOR EARTHQUAKES IN PAKISTAN AND INDIA

2005

VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE IN NARIÑO,

SOUTHERN COLOMBIA'S COFFEE GROWING REGION,

RECEIVE IOM ASSISTANCE.

2007

A WOMAN SITS ON A BAMBOO RAFT INSIDE HER FLOODED HOUSE IN THE AFTERMATH OF CYCLONE AILA IN BANGLADESH.

2008

NEPALI-BHUTANESE RESETTLEMENT

Following Bhutan's decision to revoke their citizenship, over a hundred thousand people of ethnic Nepalese descent settle in camps in Nepal. By 2008, IOM helps over 8,000 of these ethnic Nepali-Bhutanese refugees to leave camps in Eastern Nepal and resettle in Australia, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the United States and the United Kingdom. Between 2008 and 2015, IOM helps resettle an additional 94,000 Bhutanese refugees in eight countries.

2010

EARTHQUAKE IN HAITI

A catastrophic 7.0 magnitude earthquake strikes Haiti, the most impoverished country in the Western Hemisphere, causing widespread death and devastation. The massive loss of life and displacement of almost two million people are worsened by the slum conditions that many Haitians live in. In the capital, Port au Prince, IOM joins the international community in providing shelter and relief assistance, later expanding its mission to help fight the spread of cholera, reconstruct houses and rebuild livelihoods.

2008

WORLD FINANCIAL CRISIS

2011

LIBYAN UPRISING

Protests erupt across the Middle East and North Africa, starting in February 2011. In Libya, uprisings result in civil war and international military intervention. This leads to the ousting and death of Muammar Gaddafi causing instability and further escalation of violence. By November 2011, IOM evacuates over 200,000 vulnerable African and Asian migrant workers who were stranded in the region via land, air and sea.

2013

ELDERLY MIGRANT FROM ROLPA DISTRICT WORKS AT A BRICK FACTORY IN LALITPUR, NEPAL.

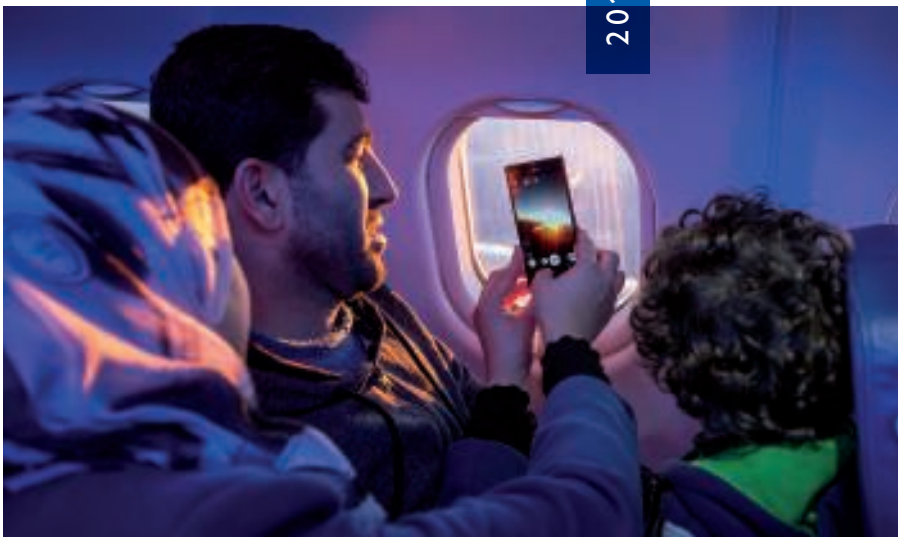
2013

EBOLA VIRUS IN WEST AFRICA

With the Ebola virus epidemic spreading in late 2013, IOM is asked to step in and run Ebola Treatment Centers. The epidemic continues for two years and causes massive social disruption in the West African region. It becomes the most widespread Ebola outbreak in history, causing over 8,000 fatalities and over 20,000 confirmed cases. Support to contain the outbreak is provided through mobile clinics, inter-agency regional assessments and targeted awareness-raising campaigns.

2015

SYRIAN RESETTLEMENT



The conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic approaches its sixth year and the exodus of refugees fleeing to Europe and elsewhere continues. As the world looks to manage their movement, the newly elected Canadian government offers to resettle 25,000 Syrians, providing a ray of hope to millions living in the region. The Government of Canada, IOM and its partners mount an extraordinary operation in record time. In less than three months, all 25,000 Syrian refugees targeted for resettlement arrive in Canada.

2016

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

COMMUNITY LEADER WELCOMES IOM'S

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION TEAM.

2016

IOM JOINS THE UNITED NATIONS ON 19 SEPTEMBER

"FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME IN 71 YEARS, THE UNITED NATIONS NOW HAS A 'UN MIGRATION AGENCY'."

IOM DIRECTOR GENERAL
WILLIAM LACY SWING

"WE FORMALLY BRING IOM INTO THE UN SYSTEM. THIS WILL FURTHER STRENGTHEN OUR COLLECTIVE RESPONSE."

UN SECRETARY-GENERAL
BAN KI-MOON

2016

CHILDREN FROM THE CARTERET ISLANDS, PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

MIGRATION AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

"FACILITATE ORDERLY, SAFE, REGULAR AND RESPONSIBLE MIGRATION TO REDUCE INEQUALITIES WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES."

"MIGRATION: A KEY TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS"

In 2015, the international community adopted the 2030 Agenda and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs recognize the nexus between migration and development and aim to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants.

Several goals relate to migration and identify migrants as agents of development. IOM helped place migration at the centre of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The Organization will continue its role to ensure that migration is recognized for its contribution to development.

IOM has taken great strides to implement the SDGs. The Organization's Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) is the only internationally recognized comprehensive overview of "well-managed migration policies". MiGOF helps define, review and supports implementation of migration-related targets.

Support adequate living standards; ensure access to livelihoods and employment; assist migrants caught in countries in crisis, displaced persons and returning or resettled populations to become productive members of society; and build migrant resilience during economic, social and environmental shocks.

Recognize that land access and tenure security are inherently linked to food security and sustainable agriculture; provide policy advice, technical and implementation support to governments, partners and communities to secure access to land and property rights. Devise gender-responsive and sustainable land reform.

Ensure well-being through monitoring of migrant health, enable conducive policy and legal frameworks and strengthen migrant-friendly health systems; facilitate access to safe, effective and affordable health-care services in order to improve migrant well-being and reduce their vulnerability to external shocks.

Promote learning and highlight education as a key to successful migration, recognizing that migrant children, including refugees often experience interrupted schooling; expand scholarships for youth in developing countries, so that more children can be given the opportunity for quality education and study abroad.

Advocate for and promote equal gender rights and gender mainstreaming in national migration policies, livelihoods and reintegration programmes in displacement contexts, employment and mobility. Combat discriminatory migration practices including trafficking in persons and gender-based violence.

Deliver Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance and coordinate WASH assistance in internally displaced person (IDP) sites and as part of stabilization programming. Improve living conditions for migrants, mobile populations and affected host communities.

Advocate for and support the ethical recruitment of migrants to enhance the impact of labour migration on development. Build self-reliance in displacement contexts and help populations be productive members of society during displacement and following return, reintegration or resettlement.

Promote resilience, assist in rebuilding infrastructure, including "build back better" that is resilient to natural disasters with an aim to reduce the drivers of vulnerability and forced migration; provide cash programming as a means of building household and community resilience.

Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration to reduce inequalities within and among countries, including harnessing contributions for development from diaspora migrants. Develop an index for Member States to measure their progress towards better migration governance.

Support migrants' inclusion and contribution to development of sustainable cities; encourage the benefits to urban renewal of migration; develop planning and safety measures, and increase and protect access to land and land tenure security for vulnerable populations in rural and urban settings.

Prevent forced migration as a result of environmental degradation and climate change, provide assistance to those displaced by environmental factors; facilitate migration as an adaptation strategy to climate change. Fill the existing data, research and knowledge gaps on the migration-environment nexus.

Support sustainable community land management and land rights identification. Recognize the links between human mobility and land degradation, utilize the positive impacts of migration by channeling remittances and diaspora investments towards land management and adaptation to climate change.

Reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere; end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence against children; provide survivors of trafficking safe and sustainable reintegration support; support governments and communities in post-conflict reparations and restorative justice measures.

Improve access to technology and data on global migration; create tools to contribute to countries' abilities to monitor progress towards effective migration policies. Facilitate capacity-building and cooperation among member states through regional consultative processes on migration and related issues.

i am a migrant

2016

SALIFOU IS A CARETAKER AT THE IOM TRANSIT CENTRE IN NIAMEY, NIGER.

IN BRIEF

i am a migrant gives a voice to and puts a human face on the myriad personal stories of migrants.

The website (**iamamigrant.org**) contains tales of extraordinary personal achievement in the face of seemingly insurmountable odds; people leaving their homes in search of a better future; people fleeing for their lives and relying on the generosity of others they meet along way. The migrants are sometimes children travelling without a guardian or young adults starting anew, learning a new language, a culture and seizing opportunities to achieve their long held dreams.

We aim to counter the misperceptions that categorize migrants as opportunistic and not interested in integration; stereotypes that too many are willing to foster.

CALL TO ACTION

Support the campaign by providing compelling stories. Your organization may already have such stories to share. In this way, the particular aims of your organization will be supported and join wider efforts to correct the many misperceptions about migrant.

Support for the campaign is growing. The United Nations has encouraged participation in the campaign.

WHY PARTICIPATE

The negative memes about migration that fill our media are usually based on prejudice and misinformation. Yet providing a counter-narrative requires a concerted effort; one in which the migrants themselves tell their stories, unfiltered and unspun.

HOW TO PARTICIPATE

i am a migrant provides an easy, accessible opportunity to share stories of migrants and refugees. These could be people whom you have helped, who are employed by or interact with your organization. It can be an overseas labourer, a student, almost anyone.

The campaign can be fully integrated into your Corporate Sustainability activities through which you will be able to help promote social integration and address xenophobic tensions.

SUSTAINABILITY

The campaign supports the UN Global Compact initiative for positive global change through business. i am a migrant searches for durable solutions resulting in a sustainable and inclusive global economy that benefits companies, people and communities.

Additionally, the campaign contributes directly to the Sustainable Development Goal of creating peaceful and inclusive societies for all.

THE CAMPAIGN HELPS PROMOTE SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ADDRESS XENOPHOBIC TENSIONS

2014

MIGRANTS WAIT TO DISEMBARK IN LAMPEDUSA AFTER BEING RESCUED BY THE ITALIAN COAST GUARD. SINCE 2014, OVER 10,000 MIGRANTS HAVE DIED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

2016

A SICK CHILD WAITS TO SEE A DOCTOR AT AN IOM CLINIC IN MALAKAL, SOUTH SUDAN.

The opinions expressed in the publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

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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