

# FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA IOM COUNTRY STRATEGY 2017–2020



International Organization for Migration  
The UN Migration Agency

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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.

**Publisher:** International Organization for Migration  
Suite 2G Pohn Umpomp Building,  
Nett Municipality, Pohnpei, FM 96941  
Tel.: +691 320-8735  
Fax: +691 320-8745  
E-mail: [MicronesiaEnquiries@iom.int](mailto:MicronesiaEnquiries@iom.int)  
Website: [www.micronesia.iom.int](http://www.micronesia.iom.int)  
Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IOMmicronesia/](http://www.facebook.com/IOMmicronesia/)

*Cover photo:* Faichuk Islands, Chuuk State, Federated States of Micronesia.  
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A small chartered vessel departs with IOM personnel and supplies to complete work on the outer islands of Chuuk state, Federated States of Micronesia. © 2017 (Photo: Lee Arkhie M. Perez)



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A chartered airplane waits on the runway on the remote islands of Ulithi Atoll while IOM staff work with community members.  
© 2017 (Photo: Ryan M. McVey)





This family who was left homeless after the typhoon Maysak disaster has been given a new home as part of the USAID/IOM Typhoon Maysak Reconstruction Programme. © 2017 (Photo: Rachel Weinheimer)



# FOREWORD BY THE CHIEF OF MISSION

Migration has long been a key feature of the Federated States of Micronesia and the entire Pacific. In many ways, the history of humankind in the region is a history of migration: from inward migration from countries in East Asia, South-East Asia, South America and beyond, through ongoing cyclical movements between the thousands of islands that make up the region, to, more recently, the movement of the Pacific Islanders to the more developed economies of the United States, Australia and New Zealand. The rich pre-colonial history of economic and cultural exchange between the Pacific Islanders was facilitated by a highly developed seafaring tradition that made migration a strategy to seek out new opportunities and adapt to circumstances of social, economic, environmental and political change for thousands of years.

In our modern era, communities in the Federated States of Micronesia and the greater Pacific are facing new challenges to which they must adapt. The changing climate is just one of these. In March 2015, typhoon Maysak caused massive destruction in Chuuk and Yap in the Federated States of Micronesia. Nearly 30,000 people in the two states were affected. Homes, crops and public infrastructure were destroyed, leaving people in a challenging position. This disaster was just one of many in recent history that highlighted the complex relationship between climate change and migration, which is tied up in a set of political, economic, and social dynamics that impact people's ability and willingness to move.

While recognizing that there are different migration dynamics, in general when people choose to migrate, it is in search of short- and long-term economic opportunities, usually with the aim of returning home in the future. At present, approximately half of the population of the Federated States of Micronesia is living abroad. The majority of this diaspora is living in the United States (Guam and Hawaii), a circumstance which has been facilitated through the Compact of Free Association between the Federated States of Micronesia and the United States. The Compact allows for freedom of movement between the freely associated States (Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands and Palau) and the United States without a need for visas or working permits upon arrival.



**Mr Stuart Simpson**  
Chief of Mission, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands and Palau.

There is much scope for strengthening migration programming in the Federated States of Micronesia, and the IOM Federated States of Micronesia Country Strategy 2017–2020 lays out the key areas in which we will support the Government to achieve this. These areas fall within IOM's three global areas of intervention as defined in our Migration Governance Framework: (1) ensuring that migration harnesses socioeconomic benefits for migrants and societies; (2) responding to the mobility dimensions of humanitarian emergencies; and (3) ensuring that migration takes place in a safe, dignified and orderly manner.

These areas will be achieved by working under IOM's three global principles: (1) adhering to international standards and fulfilment of migrants' rights; (2) encouraging the use of evidence and whole-of-government approaches; and (3) prioritizing working through strong partnerships.

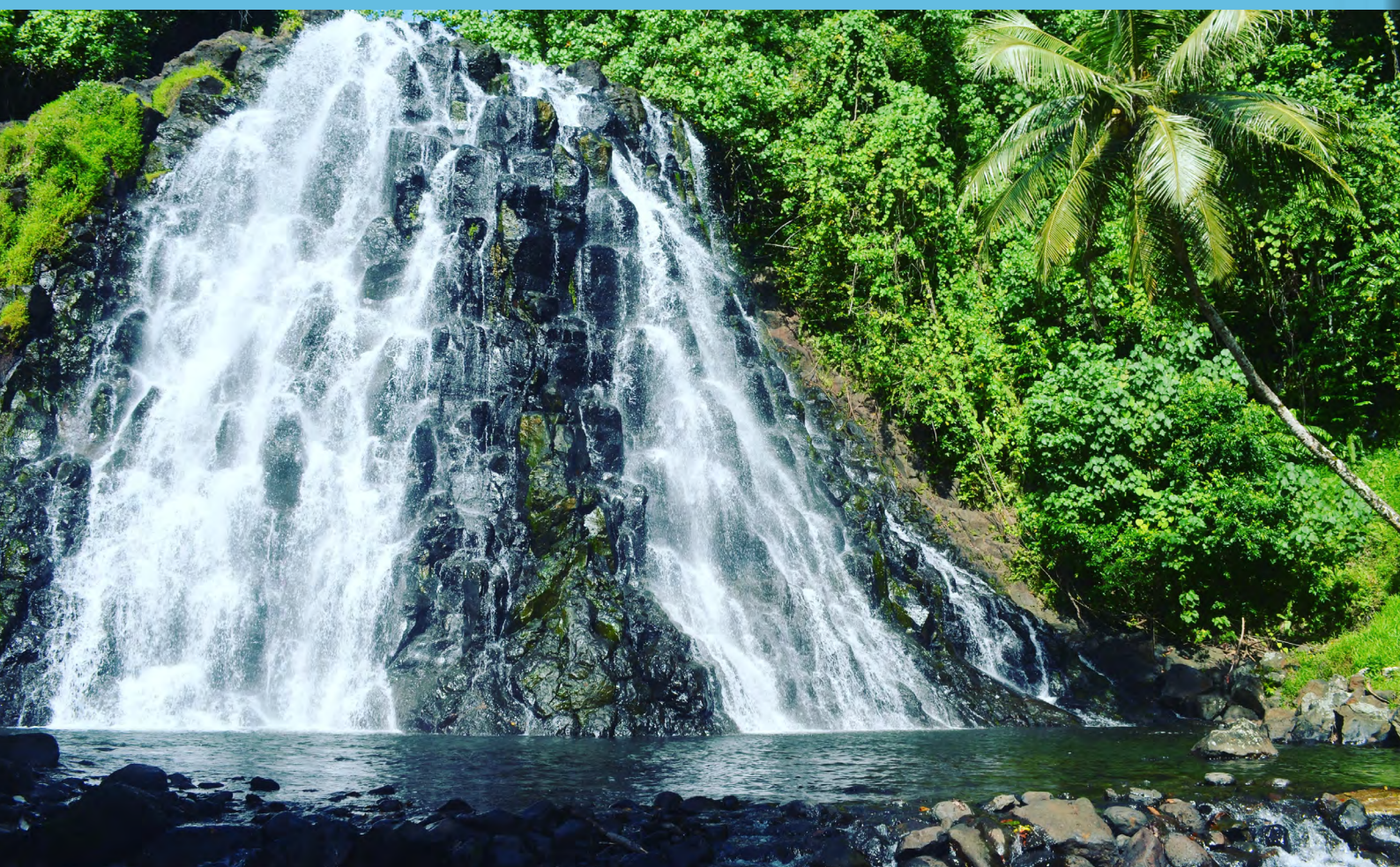
I greatly look forward to working with our partners in government and civil society in the Federated States of Micronesia, as well as international organizations, to achieve these goals, and ensure that the rich relationship between migration and development in the Federated States of Micronesia continues to grow. Rather than seeing migration as a problem to be solved, IOM regards migration as a human reality to be managed. This is particularly important in this region, where migration has long been a means of both adapting to challenges and seeking out new opportunities.



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The objective of the IOM Federated States of Micronesia Country Strategy 2017–2020 is to provide a programmatic framework for addressing emerging issues and identifying priorities for action that will guide IOM’s response to the needs of the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia, migrants and other stakeholders. This country strategy aligns with the IOM Pacific Strategy and is set within IOM’s Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF). IOM’s strategic priorities identified in this strategy are:

- **Strategic Priority 1:** Migrants and communities in the Federated States of Micronesia benefit from migration as a sustainable development and climate change adaptation strategy.
- **Strategic Priority 2:** Displaced persons and affected communities in the Federated States of Micronesia are protected from and resilient to the impact of natural disasters and climate change.
- **Strategic Priority 3:** Migrants in the Federated States of Micronesia enjoy protection from human rights abuses and are able to migrate in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.





# PART I: BACKGROUND

## International Organization for Migration

Established in 1951, IOM is the leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental, and non-governmental partners.

With 166 Member States, a further 8 States holding observer status and offices in over 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants.

IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide

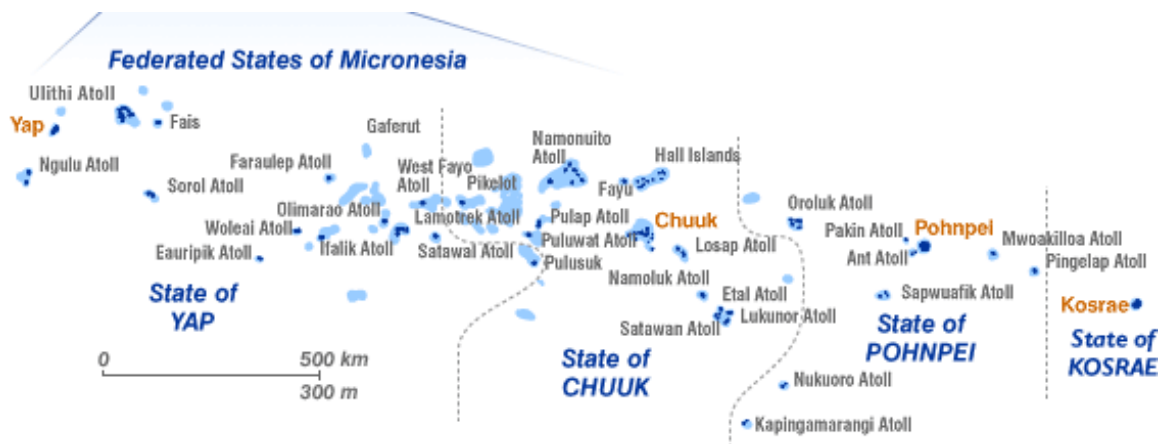
humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced persons.

The IOM Constitution recognizes the link between migration and economic, social and cultural development, as well as the right of freedom of movement. IOM works in the four broad areas of migration management:

- Migration and development
- Facilitating migration
- Regulating migration
- Forced migration

IOM activities that cut across these areas include the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants' rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration.

## Federated States of Micronesia



Source: Federated States of Micronesia Visitors Board.

The Federated States of Micronesia is a culturally and linguistically diverse nation of more than 600 volcanic islands and coral atolls in the western Pacific Ocean. The islands are grouped into four distinct but unified states, namely, Yap, Chuuk, Kosrae and Pohnpei, each with its own constitution and elected government. Inequality varies greatly between the states, and outer-island and atoll communities have the lowest access to quality education, health care, energy and telecommunications.

### Compact of Free Association

The Compact of Free Association is an agreement between the Federated States of Micronesia and the United States, which provides for US economic assistance (including eligibility for certain US federal programmes), defence of the Federated States of Micronesia, and other benefits in exchange for US defence and certain other operating rights in the Federated States of Micronesia, denial of access to the Federated States of Micronesia territory by other nations, and other agreements.

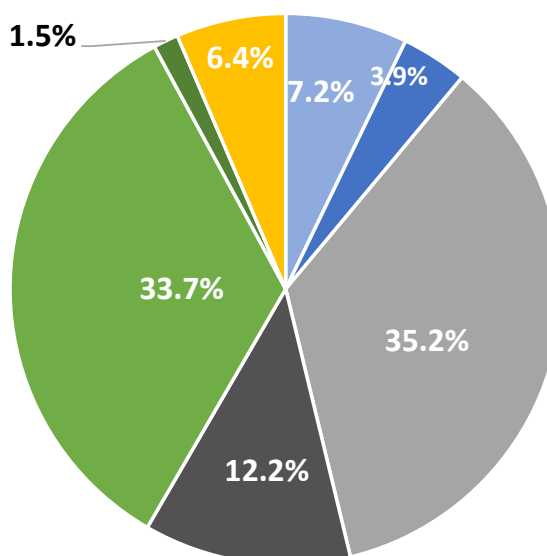
After World War II, the Federated States of Micronesia became part of a United Nations trust territory under the US administration, and became independent in 1986 under the Compact of Free Association (COFA) with the United States.

The population of the Federated States of Micronesia is relatively young, with a median age of 24; however, there is a negative population growth rate, as many young people are migrating, primarily to the United States, as they are allowed to work and travel freely due to provisions in the COFA. All children have access to primary education, but secondary schools are concentrated in population centres, forcing outer-island students to drop out or move in order to continue education. As a result, only 63 per cent of students are enrolled in high school, and the majority of students do not pass the Minimum National Competency Tests at each grade level.

The population of the the Federated States of Micronesia is 102,843 (Yap – 11,377; Chuuk – 48,654; Pohnpei – 36,196; Kosrae – 6,616).<sup>1</sup> The population comprises different ethnic groups, each with its own language, customs and sociocultural practices.

### Ethnic Groups in the Federated States of Micronesia

- Yap
- Yap, Outer Islands
- Chuuk
- Chuuk, Outer Islands
- Pohnpei
- Pohnpei, Outer Islands
- Kosrae



<sup>1</sup> Federated States of Micronesia, Division of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2010.



The Federated States of Micronesia is a matrilineal society, and so land and clan membership are passed down through the mothers' families. Women have high rates of employment (the highest is in Chuuk Lagoon at 38 per cent) and there are currently no women members of the Parliament. Over the years, there has been a shift from large traditional family structures, which acted as informal safety nets for women, to more nuclear family structures. Intimate partner violence and gender-based violence (GBV) are widespread across the Federated States of Micronesia, with one in three women in the country having experienced intimate partner physical or sexual violence in their lifetime. Of women who have been abused, 89 per cent have not sought formal services or reported to the authorities. Thus, response to intimate partner violence, GBV and family violence now requires a first-responder approach and shift in response mechanisms.<sup>2</sup> There are limited resources available to support survivors of intimate partner violence and GBV and there is a need to strengthen the entire GBV prevention and response system. The Federated States of Micronesia continues to see high teen pregnancy rates, and there is a need to strengthen reproductive health services.

## Migration in the Federated States of Micronesia

While internal migration and immigration are minimal, emigration is not. Until the 1970s, very few Micronesians left the country at all. However, in the late 1970s, basic education grants became available, so a first wave of migrants went abroad for schooling. Most came back. Almost all emigration was – and continues to be – to the United States and its insular areas of Guam and the Commonwealth of the Mariana Islands.

Migration and a low fertility rate have resulted in negative population growth of -0.4 per cent per annum. The COFA was implemented in the late 1980s, allowing the citizens of the Federated States of Micronesia free entry into the United States and its territories. The first wave of migration was primarily to Guam, but later migrations continued on to Hawaii and the United States mainland. A series of surveys showed a growing number of Micronesian emigrants in receiving areas. About 1,000 people born in the Federated States of Micronesia were outside the country in 1980, and this marked the beginning of a steady outward flow, which reached 50,000 by

### IOM's Definition of "Migrant"

IOM defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of: (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is.

IOM concerns itself with migrants and migration-related issues and, in agreement with relevant States, with migrants who are in need of international migration services.



An amphibious Air Micronesia plane on the Pohnpei runway in 1969.

<sup>2</sup> Federated States of Micronesia, Department of Health and Social Affairs, Family Health and Safety Study, October 2014.



Damage caused by typhoon Maysak in Ulithi atoll in 2015. © (Photo: Brad Holland)

2013.<sup>3</sup> Half of emigrant adults are in the labour force, and almost all are working in the private sector. However, their hourly wage is low, at about USD 10 an hour, and the average worker makes around USD 17,000 a year. Unlike many other migrants, Micronesians tend not to remit funds; because of the unique relationship with the United States, they tend to save funds to pay for the migration of the next generation. As a result, the Federated States of Micronesia is experiencing a severe brain drain.

The main reason Micronesians emigrate is the lack of economic opportunities within their home country. As long as the economic climate

remains static, migration is the key pathway for Micronesians in search of more than a subsistence lifestyle. There are limited jobs and health facilities, and secondary and tertiary education needed to attract investment and keep young graduates on the islands. Already about one in every three born in the Federated States of Micronesia (and first-generation descendants) are outside the islands. Emigration is therefore likely to continue.

## Displacement and Natural Hazards

The Federated States of Micronesia is prone to various sets of natural disasters such as typhoons, drought and landslides. Most recently, supertyphoon Maysak passed through the region, causing significant damage

<sup>3</sup> IOM, *Migration in the Federated States of Micronesia: A Country Profile 2015* (Geneva, IOM). Available from <https://publications.iom.int/books/migration-federated-states-micronesia-country-profile-2015>



to communities across Chuuk and Yap states (2015). With approximately 29,505 affected individuals and 566 affected households, response operations following supertyphoon Maysak were prioritized according to prevailing needs in shelter, food, water, health and sanitation. The Government of the Federated States of Micronesia and the individual state governments of Pohnpei, Chuuk, Yap and Kosrae assumed lead roles in humanitarian assistance in the case of sudden-onset and slower-onset emergencies/disasters.

Under the COFA, the Government of the United States is obligated<sup>4</sup> to provide supplementary assistance to disaster management and reconstruction efforts, with an established operational and logistics presence in the region of the North Pacific in general and the Federated States of Micronesia in particular.

### Recent Natural Disasters, Displacement Impact and Climate Change Vulnerability

#### Response to Supertyphoon Maysak

From 28 March to 1 April 2015, supertyphoon Maysak travelled across the Federated States of Micronesia, and on 30 March, it devastated multiple islands in the states of Chuuk and Yap. The disaster had a severe impact on food supplies and significant damages to infrastructure. As a result, former Federated States of Micronesia President Emanuel Mori issued an emergency declaration for the states of Yap and Chuuk.

Under the amended COFA between the Federated States of Micronesia and the Government of the United States, relief assistance and recovery efforts will be provided by the Government of the United States following request from the Federated States of Micronesia President. In 2013, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) had a cooperative agreement with IOM to implement the Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response (PREPARE).

Under this agreement, IOM was able to immediately provide technical support and quickly mobilize critical non-food items and supplemental food assistance across this widespread affected areas for those in need of relief and assistance. IOM is continuing to rebuild permanent sleeping houses for those who have lost their homes and carrying out repairs/reconstruction of over 150 public buildings to ensure the basic services can be resumed.



Non-food assistance being delivered in Micronesia to the areas worst affected by typhoon Maysak. © IOM 2015 (Photo: IOM/Joe Lowry)



Completion of a new home in Chuuk for a family that lost their home during typhoon Maysak. © IOM 2016 (Photo: IOM/Rachel Weinheimer)

<sup>4</sup> Provided there is a national disaster declaration and a request of assistance to the Government of the United States, as well as a US President Disaster Declaration.





Students in Pohnpei perform traditional dances as part of the Federated States of Micronesia Cultural Day celebration. © 2017 (Photo: Lee Arkhie M. Perez)



# PART II: IOM'S STRATEGIC PRIORITIES IN THE PACIFIC

## Strategic Priorities

**Strategic Priority 1:** Migrants and communities in the Federated States of Micronesia benefit from migration as a sustainable development and climate change adaptation strategy.

*Outcome 1.1: The Government of the Federated States of Micronesia is maximizing migration as a climate change adaptation and human development strategy.*

*Outcome 1.2: Migrants, their families, and the communities affected by migration in the Federated States of Micronesia enjoy the socioeconomic and cultural benefits of migration.*

*Outcome 1.3: Migrants, their families, and migration-affected communities enjoy the benefits of good physical health and well-being.*

*Outcome 1.4: Improved high school and middle school enrollment and attendance rates build resilience of adolescents and the youth (aged 14–25 years) in the Federated States of Micronesia.*

*Outcome 1.5: Vulnerable communities are resilient to climate change, land degradation and resource constraints due to urbanization.*

IOM will continue to promote the positive linkages between migration and development in the Federated States of Micronesia. Under the first outcome, IOM will build the capacity of government, civil society, and diaspora groups to implement migration-related policies and programmes. Through increased dialogue and evidence, migrants and governments will be well placed to pursue sustainable and equitable development.

The second outcome will focus on migrants and their families and communities, ensuring that socioeconomic and cultural benefits of migration are well understood. Through campaigns such as IOM's "I Am a Migrant", the Organization will continue to promote the stories of migrants across the Federated States of Micronesia. IOM will also support improved provision of information on labour migration schemes and educational opportunities, including skills development and orientation programmes, to ensure that migrants are well equipped.

The benefits of good physical health and well-being are of paramount importance to migrants, their families and migration-

affected communities. IOM will continue to work with government and civil society groups to increase access to quality migrant health services, including supporting communities and governments as they respond to health crisis such as zika, dengue and tuberculosis.

Outcome 4 recognizes that increased attendance and enrolment rates for adolescents and the youth in the Federated States of Micronesia are important for the future development of the nation. IOM will continue to foster key messages around the benefits of quality education particularly for girls and young women, recognizing the critical role that boys, young men and families also have to play in this regard. IOM will support the provision of tailored reproductive information and appropriate school facilities as they are known to contribute to increased education participation rates particularly among girls and young women.

Finally, IOM will work to improve the resilience of communities affected by climate change, land degradation and urbanization. This will be done through innovative programming, as demonstrated in IOM's Climate Adaptation,

Disaster Risk Reduction and Education (CADRE) Programme, working with the government and civil society groups to improve and sustain land and sea life including Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Planning at the national, state and community levels. IOM will continue

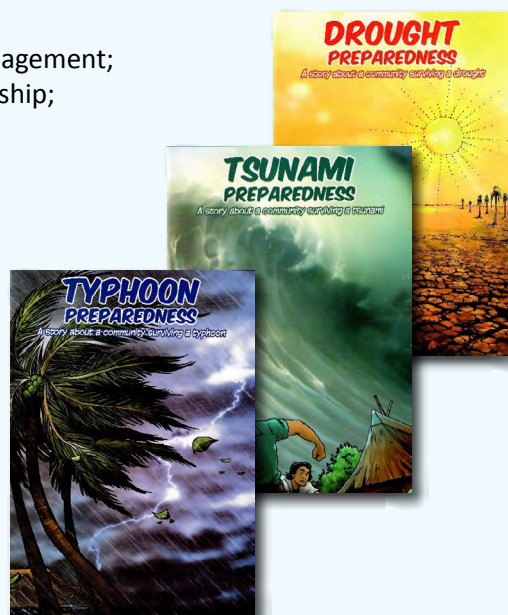
to work with local stakeholders to build the communities' capacity in maintaining durable and effective resilience mechanisms, for example, rainwater catchment structures in households and important communal areas (e.g. schools).

### Climate Adaptation and Disaster Preparedness in the Education Sector

IOM aims to create holistic solutions to disaster preparedness by strengthening linkages from the grassroots, community level through to the state and national government levels. IOM has two long-term projects working at each of these respective levels: (1) the Climate Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction and Education Plus (CADRE Plus) Program, which works at the school and community levels; and the PREPARE Project, which provides technical assistance to the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia.

CADRE Plus and PREPARE have teamed up to create a set of training modules on the essentials of humanitarian assistance, contextualized to the Federated States of Micronesia, which aims to ensure better preparedness and response throughout all of the Federated States of Micronesia, by training leaders from the furthest outer-island communities to representatives from the national government. The six modules are centred around adult-based learning techniques and can be tailored to best meet the needs of the audience. The six modules are as follows:

1. Humanitarian principles of emergency management;
2. Humanitarian assistance and COFA relationship;
3. Evacuation centre management;
4. Gender and security in emergencies;
5. Post-event assessments;
6. Distribution and logistics frameworks.



**Strategic Priority 2:** Displaced persons and affected communities in the Federated States of Micronesia are protected from and resilient to the impact of natural disasters and climate change.

*Outcome 2.1: National and local authorities effectively prevent, respond to and manage displacement situations.*

*Outcome 2.2: At-risk communities are resilient to the impact of natural disasters and climate change.*

*Outcome 2.3: Affected populations receive comprehensive, targeted and needed humanitarian assistance in times of disaster.*



As national-, state- and local-level actors simultaneously carry out emergency response activities, IOM will continue to prioritize the critical development and harmonization of the abovementioned operational categories. Through continuous capacity-building initiatives in disaster management functions and disaster risk reduction activities, IOM will support the enhancement of community-led responders so that even the most remote islands have plans that are linked to state, national and international relief efforts. With comprehensive disaster management and disaster risk reduction capacity-building at all levels of the Federated States of Micronesia stakeholders, complementary development of evacuation centres, and land and property assistance to address potential migration crises faced by individuals and communities placed in vulnerability following a natural disaster, IOM will also emphasize support in contingency planning for shelter and non-food items through culturally relevant prepositioned shelter kits as well as gender-sensitive water, sanitation and health (WASH) items.

Under Outcome 2.3, IOM will work with government and non-governmental partners within the Pacific Humanitarian Team system to ensure the provision of comprehensive humanitarian assistance in times of natural disaster. Through pre-positioned items, technical capacity in evacuation centre management and existing service agreements with logistics partners, IOM will support harmonized response activities led by the state- and national-level disaster coordinating offices.

IOM will also support the comprehensive health and psychosocial assistance for emergency-affected individuals in close cooperation with health referral systems led by government and non-governmental organizations. Further priority will be placed on closely monitoring affected individuals who face particular vulnerabilities that may lead to risky irregular migration-coping mechanisms.

Feedback mechanisms concerning emergency response operations are critical among affected communities. Therefore, IOM's continued support in humanitarian communication lines during the recovery phase of an emergency is vital to identifying needs, improvements and accountability among affected populations. Lessons learned from the Typhoon Maysak Reconstruction Program in Chuuk and Yap states confirm the importance of clear and consistent communication with affected communities. Furthermore, IOM operations in the aftermath of an emergency response will work closely to provide tools that enhance the restoration of public infrastructure, utilities and community resilience. IOM will continue to monitor vulnerable communities in order to support the provision of critical information relating to gaps in assistance and capacities among government and local stakeholders to respond to them. Dedicated monitoring of affected communities that face continued vulnerabilities has the potential to support the prevention of human trafficking and smuggling activities that are often exasperated following disasters.

### **Migration Crisis Operational Framework**

The Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) is a practical, operational and institutionwide tool to improve and systematize the way in which the Organization supports its Member States and partners to better prepare for and respond to migration crises. Key features of the MCOF are as follows:

- Combines IOM humanitarian activities and migration management services in 15 sectors of assistance;
- Covers pre-crisis preparedness, emergency response and post-crisis recovery;
- Is based on international humanitarian and human rights law, and humanitarian principles;
- Complements existing international systems (e.g. cluster approach) and builds on IOM's partnerships;
- Helps crisis-affected populations, including displaced persons and international migrants stranded in crisis situations in their destination/transit countries, to better access their fundamental rights to protection and assistance.

**Strategic Priority 3:** Migrants in the Federated States of Micronesia enjoy protection from human rights abuses and are able to migrate in a safe, orderly, and dignified manner.

*Outcome 3.1: Vulnerable migrants in the Federated States of Micronesia receive appropriate and timely protection and assistance services.*

*Outcome 3.2: Cross-border migration is safe, regular and dignified.*

Through the two outcomes outlined above, IOM will strive to support the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia to protect vulnerable migrants regardless of race, ethnicity, age, gender and citizenship. Under the first outcome, IOM will support the Government and the communities to increase their capacity in detecting and protecting vulnerable migrants, especially victims of trafficking and stranded migrants. This will be done through legislative review, development of policies and the inclusion of standard operating procedures, taking into account psychosocial support and mental health. In addition, this outcome will support the enhancement, and where necessary, the development of support services and assistance to vulnerable migrants that are gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate for both Micronesians and other nationalities.

Under the second outcome, IOM will support the Federated States of Micronesia to ensure that international migration takes place in a safe, regular and dignified manner. This will include working closely with the Government and the Micronesian division of immigration on the improvement of the border management system, rolling out training, and providing support to legislative and policy review. In addition, IOM remains ready to support the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia with assisted voluntary return and reintegration of vulnerable migrants who are stranded in the Federated States of Micronesia, as well as Micronesian citizens who are stranded abroad, if other resources are unavailable. Lastly, IOM will strengthen its relationship with the private sector to support the enhancement of ethical recruitment of and labour practices for migrants – both third-party nationals entering the Federated States of Micronesia and Micronesians departing.

### **The Climate Change and Labour Migration Nexus**

An IOM study titled “The Effects of Climate Change on Human Mobility in the Pacific”, conducted in 2016, found that labour migration (especially unskilled and semi-skilled) will be a critical migration pathway in the context of climate change in the Pacific. As climate change impacts increasingly lead to livelihood stress, affected communities are more likely to seek out labour migration opportunities abroad as well as in urban areas in their home countries. Investment in skills development programmes is needed to leverage the impact of labour mobility schemes as a long-term climate change adaptation response. This includes investment in skills development in countries of origin to meet skills shortages in countries of destination, and recognition/harmonization of qualifications throughout the region.



## IOM's Programming Principles

### **Principle 1: Good migration governance requires adherence to international standards and fulfilment of migrants' rights.**

Humane and orderly migration requires compliance with international law. The obligation to respect, protect, and fulfil the rights of individuals is paramount and should apply to all individuals within the Federated States of Micronesia territory, regardless of nationality or migration status and without discrimination, in order to preserve their safety, physical integrity, well-being and dignity. To ensure protection of the rights of individuals, as well as adherence to the principles of equality and non-discrimination and access to protection, IOM will strive to work with the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia to expand the fundamental rights and protection under the law beyond sex, race, ancestry, national origin, language and social status.

IOM will further provide support to the national and state governments with regard to key migration issues, in particular human trafficking, migrant smuggling and illegal fishing (to include any relevant legislative actions, amendment, approach, strategy and services), in addition to facilitating national responses to irregular migrants – including victims of trafficking, smuggled migrants, any illegal fisherfolk or other irregular migrants – and establishing predictable state responses (both police standard operating procedure and government-level responses).

### **Principle 2: Migration and related policies are best formulated using evidence and whole-of-government approach.**

Migration policy is often the subject of intense political debate and can be based on populist sentiments. Policy must be based on facts and a well-founded analysis of the benefits and risks of the movement of people for the Pacific Island nations. IOM is seeking to support the capacity of these nations to collect, analyse, and

be able to use credible data in decision-making processes for migration and other development initiatives. Furthermore, using an evidence-based approach facilitates conversations among government counterparts under the whole-of-government approach, which can increase the effectiveness and enhance the durability of policies and programmes.

### **Principle 3: Good migration governance relies on strong partnerships.**

IOM in the Federated States of Micronesia aims to build new partnerships and deepen existing partnerships in order to better address migration issues in the island nation. Since the establishment of the IOM office in the Federated States of Micronesia in 2008, the Organization has worked closely with national and state governments to ensure effective and targeted programming. IOM has also worked closely with traditional leaders, as well as with community members and leaders, to ensure needs are identified and targeted at the grassroots level.

In the next five years, IOM aims to work more closely with civil society, especially local non-governmental organizations and women's groups. The Organization also hopes to deepen partnerships with colleges and universities in the region, as well as develop relationships with academia in countries where Micronesian citizens migrate. New partners that could facilitate the provision of social services in the United States will also be essential to ensuring vulnerable migrants are protected. Lastly, IOM aims to leverage a newly ratified relationship with UN partners to generate solutions to regional challenges to migration.



An IOM staff member leads Kosrae state officials through a disaster recovery management tabletop exercise.  
© 2017 (Photo: Ryan M. McVey)













# ANNEX 1: MIGRATION AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

## HOW MIGRATION IS REFLECTED IN THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### Migration in the declaration

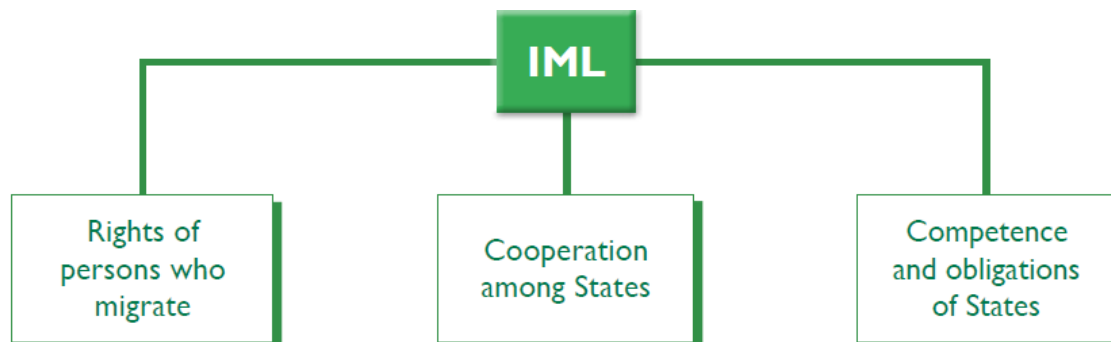
- Highlights impact of humanitarian crises and forced displacement of people on development progress.
- Calls for the empowerment of vulnerable groups, including refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants.
- Calls for access by all – including migrants – to life-long learning opportunities.
- Commits to eradicating forced labour and human trafficking and to end child labour.
- Recognises the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development.

### Migration in the goal and target framework

Specific references						
	4.b SCHOLARSHIPS (STUDENT MOBILITY)	5.2 TRAFFICKING (FOCUS ON WOMEN AND GIRLS)	8.7 TRAFFICKING 8.8 MIGRANT WORKER RIGHTS (ESP. WOMEN MIGRANTS)	10.7 WELL-MANAGED MIGRATION POLICIES 10.c REMITTANCES	16.2 TRAFFICKING	17.16 GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP 17.17 PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND CS PARTNERSHIPS 17.18 DATA DISAGGREGATION (INCLUDING BY MIGRATORY STATUS)
Other entry points						
	3.8 ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE	1.5 RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE EVENTS AND SOCIO ECONOMIC SHOCKS	13.1-3 RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE HAZARDS AND NATURAL DISASTERS	11.B CITIES IMPLEMENTING INTEGRATED POLICIES		

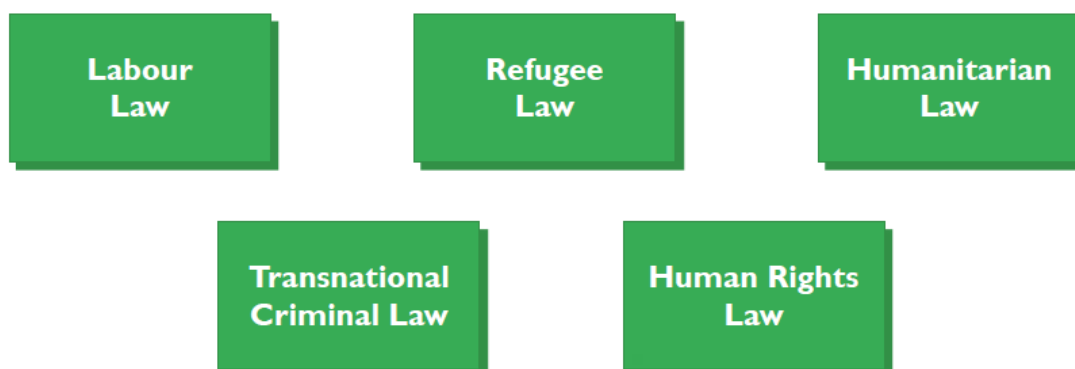


## ANNEX 2: MIGRATION IN INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORKS



Rather than a branch consisting of a set of migration specific legal instruments, the International Migration Law (IML) is an umbrella term used to describe the body of laws, principles, and norms that together regulate the international rights and obligations of States related to migrants. Depending on the context, IML borrows principles from several branches of international public law.

The most important aspects of international public law relevant to a rights-based approach (RBA) to migration are:

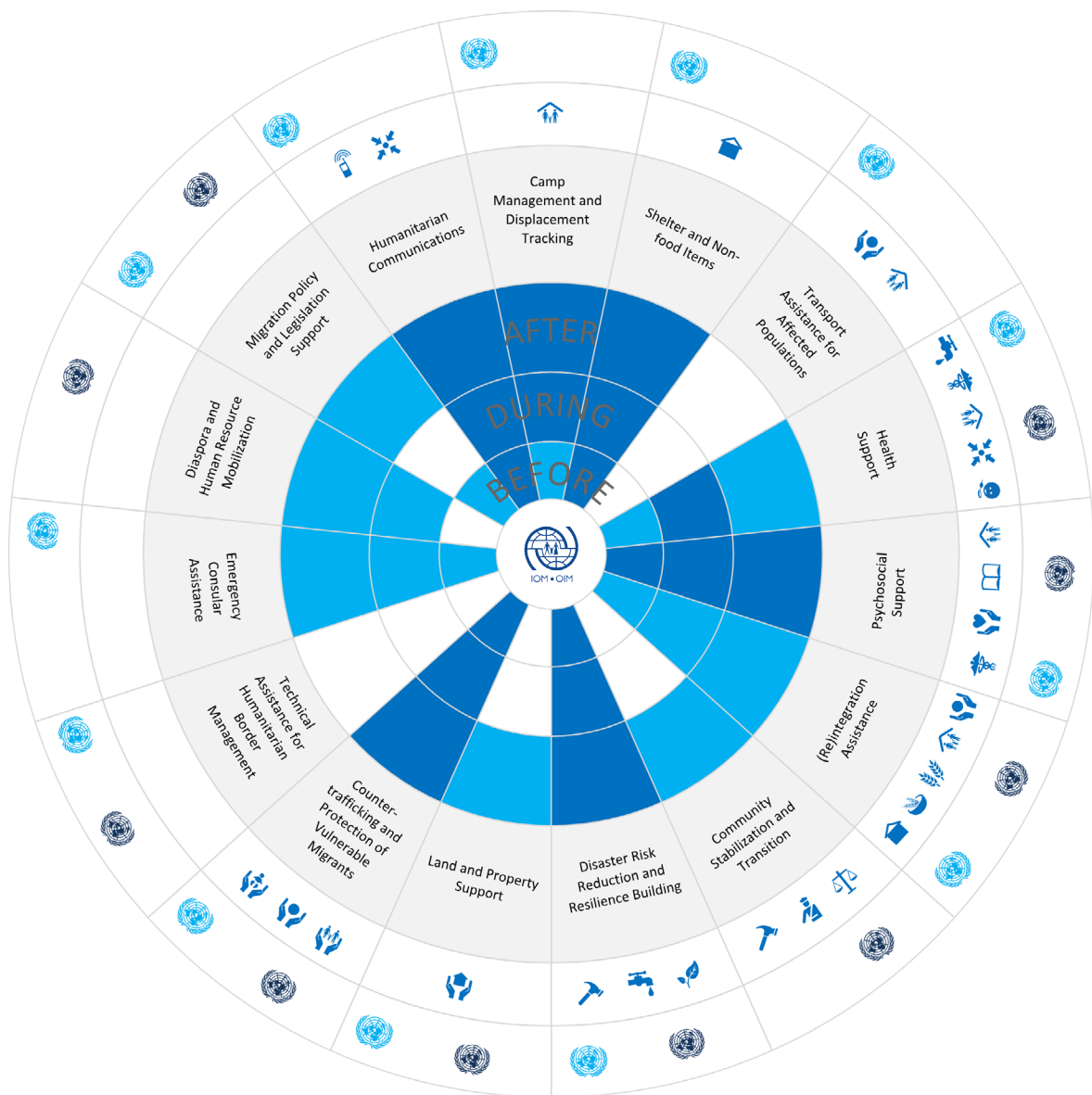


Some key conventions under these areas include:

- Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951;
- Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, 1967;
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (CAT), 1984;
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989;
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW), 1990;
- United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 2008.



# ANNEX 3: MIGRATION CRISIS OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK



- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #0056b3; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Critical</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #00a0e3; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Important</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #e6f2ff; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Recommended</li> </ul> <p><b>Systems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Cluster System (OCHA)</li> <li> Refugee Regime (UNHCR)</li> <li> Development Actors (UNDP)</li> <li> Security and Peacebuilding Actors</li> </ul> | <p><b>Clusters</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Camp Coordination &amp; Camp Management (CCCM)</li> <li> Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</li> <li> Early Recovery</li> <li> Education</li> <li> Protection</li> <li> Logistics</li> <li> Emergency Telecommunications</li> <li> Health</li> <li> Food Security</li> <li> Shelter</li> <li> Nutrition</li> </ul> | <p><b>Other Clusters / Sectors / Groups</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Housing, Land and Property Rights</li> <li> Gender-based Violence</li> <li> Coordination</li> <li> Rule of Law and Justice</li> <li> Mental Health &amp; Psychosocial Support</li> <li> Safety and Security</li> <li> Environment</li> <li> Child Protection</li> <li> Agriculture</li> </ul> |
|--|--|---|

International Organization for Migration  
Suite 2G Pohn Umpomp Building,  
Nett Municipality, Pohnpei, FM 96941  
Tel.: +691 320-8735  
Fax: +691 320-8745  
E-mail: [MicronesiaEnquiries@iom.int](mailto:MicronesiaEnquiries@iom.int)  
Website: [www.micronesia.iom.int](http://www.micronesia.iom.int)  
Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IOMmicronesia/](http://www.facebook.com/IOMmicronesia/)