

Check-in

IOM MOVEMENTS



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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 the meeting of 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: An Iraqi baby boy is reunited with his family in Luxembourg. © IOM 2019

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PUB2020/059/R

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INTRODUCTION



1 billion people
are **on the move** today

258m

international
migrants

763m

internal
migrants

FORCIBLY DISPLACED

26m

refugees

4.2m

asylum
seekers

47.5m

internally displaced
persons

More people are on the move today than at any other time in recorded history. Coming out to one billion people, the number of migrants across the globe comprises a seventh of humanity.

A variety of elements contribute to the movement of people on such a large scale. The forces driving migration are many and include climate change, natural and man-made catastrophes, conflicts, the demographic trends of an ageing and industrialized population, exponentially rising youth unemployment in the developing world and widening North–South social and economic disparities.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, promote international cooperation on migration issues, assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced persons.

According to Article 1 of IOM's Constitution, ¹ "[t]he purposes and functions of the Organization [are]:

- a. to make arrangements for the organized transfer of migrants, for whom existing facilities are inadequate or who would not otherwise be able to move without special assistance, to countries offering opportunities for orderly migration;
- b. to concern itself with the organized transfer of refugees, displaced persons and other individuals in need of international migration services for whom arrangements may be made between the Organization and the States concerned, including those States undertaking to receive them;
- c. to provide, at the request of and in agreement with the States concerned, migration services such as recruitment, selection, processing, language training, orientation activities, medical

examination, placement, activities facilitating reception and integration, advisory services on migration questions, and other assistance as is in accord with the aims of the Organization;

- d. to provide similar services as requested by States, or in cooperation with other interested international organizations, for voluntary return migration, including voluntary repatriation.

The safe and dignified movement of migrants requires a comprehensive, rights-based and humane approach—one which recognizes the interdependencies of travel, health and the potential for integration as key components of the movement process. These essential elements of IOM's movement operations benefit both the migrants and the States undertaking the responsibility of receiving them. IOM believes that this holds true, regardless of the type of programme, the destination country or the profiles of the persons being assisted.

“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 or 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. For the purpose of this document, IOM refers to beneficiaries of IOM movement operations as migrants.

“Migration crisis”

IOM coined the term migration crisis in 2012 in order to capture the complexity of population movements caused by crisis. These movements typically involve significant vulnerabilities for affected individuals and communities and generate acute and longer-term migration management challenges. A migration crisis may be sudden or slow in onset, rooted in natural or man-made causes, and take place internally or across borders.



The parents live in a refugee compound in Indonesia. Along with their children, they have been living in the compound for the past five years awaiting to be resettled. Finally, after receiving confirmation that they will be resettled in Vancouver, Canada, the family eagerly wait for their resettlement date. Hussein is a former baker who enjoys making and selling Baklava back in their hometown of Baghdad, Iraq. © IOM 2017

THE IOM MOVEMENT MANDATE

Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Migration agency, is the leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration and is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society.

IOM works with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration, advance understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration and uphold the well-being and human rights of migrants. IOM's holistic and multi-sectoral approach to the mobility dimensions of crises is firmly established in its Constitution, various Resolutions adopted by its governing bodies, and other strategic documents, such as the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework and the Migration Governance Framework.

Whether to mitigate the consequences of forced displacement or maximize the benefits of planned migration, IOM's movement operations continue to grow in complexity and scope. Similar to numerous international and non-governmental organizations, the International Organization for Migration currently has 173 Member States in addition to a further 8 States holding observer status. Over 13,500 IOM staff work in more than 400 offices worldwide to assist displaced, migrant and affected communities and States.

At its very core, IOM is an Organization grounded in the movement of people. Through 69 years of field experience, IOM has identified best practices from millions of migrant movements around the globe, informing the development of the Organization's many movement protocols. Every single day, IOM teams are moving migrants and assisting communities and States; whether migrants are moving due to humanitarian evacuation or in search of a pathway to opportunity, IOM movement operation staff tailor movement assistance to meet the needs of the individual and the relevant stakeholders in the particular departure and receiving community or State.

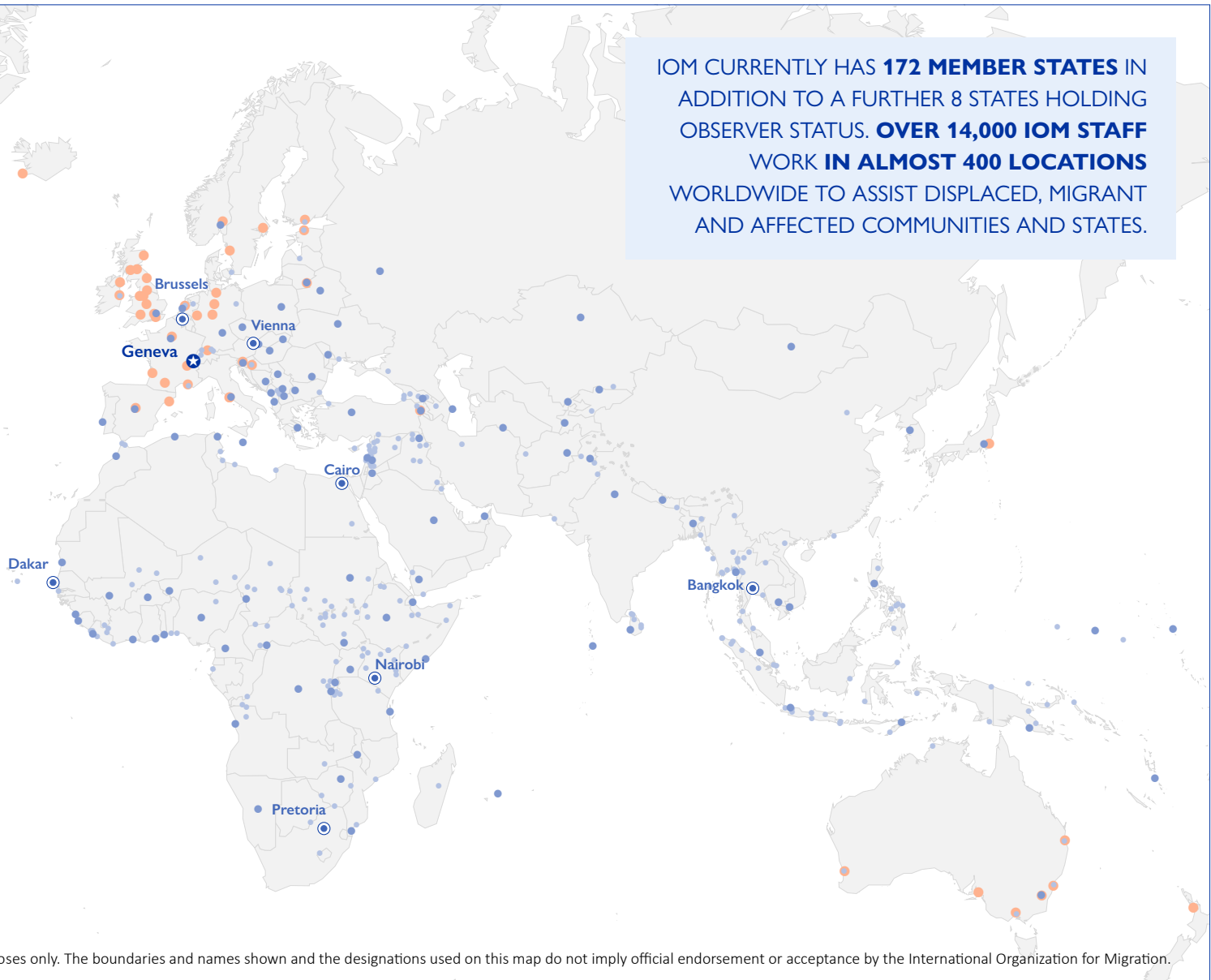


THE NEW YORK DECLARATION

► Enhanced International Commitment to Safe Migration



States recently renewed their commitment to refugee resettlement and other safe and legal pathways at the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants on 19 September 2016. The New York Declaration committed signatory States to strengthening and enhancing mechanisms to protect people on the move. It also led to the creation of two international agreements to be adopted in December of 2018: Global Compact on Refugees and a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.



MIGRATION IN THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In 2015, States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the objective of eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions and promoting sustainable development. IOM supports the following Sustainable Development Goals. Of most relevance to this document, goal 10.7 focuses on reducing inequalities by “facilitating orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.”



IOM'S EVOLUTION

IOM, or as it was first known, the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe (PICMME), was born in 1951 out of the chaos and displacement of Western Europe following the Second World War.

Mandated to help European governments to identify resettlement countries for the estimated 11 million people uprooted by the war, it arranged transport for nearly a million migrants during the 1950s.

A succession of name changes—from PICMME to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) in 1952, the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM) in 1980 and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in 1989—reflects the Organization's transition from an Organization with a single mandate to the United Nations Migration agency: dedicated to working with governments and civil society to advance the understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration, and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.



1959 ICEM's 1000th flight to the United States, © IOM 1959



Some 9,000 persons driven out of Chile by the 1973 autumn emergency have been transported to over 40 receiving countries by ICEM. © IOM 1974



A quick smile of a refugee departing from Chad. © IOM 2019



Departures by boat of two Italian grandmothers on their way to join their families in Brazil with ICEM's family reunion scheme. © IOM 1952



Eleven-year-old Latvian, Andrejs Suritis, is the 1,000,000th European resettled abroad by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. © IOM 1969



Syrian children arriving to the Netherlands from Turkey with parents. © IOM 2019

THE MOVEMENT RESPONSE

The International Organization for Migration has an active role in assisting the movement of migrants around the globe. In 2019, IOM missions in 169 countries were involved in conducting international movement operations for 225,759 persons. Requirements for each type of movement vary depending on the specific vulnerability of the migrant and the agreements and operational protocols of the sending and receiving communities and countries.

The most comprehensive and established of IOM movements is the provision of assistance to refugees who are resettling in third countries. Refugee resettlement movements necessitate extensive preparation, complex coordination, documentation and travel across international borders, requiring adherence to global and national protocols. Thanks to IOM's demonstrated capacity to resettle refugees, the Organization's ability to support dignified movements has expanded. More recent programmes, such as the Voluntary Humanitarian Returns (VHR) mechanism in Yemen and Libya, require a variety of resources and capacities. These include complex logistics, a network of staff in departure, transit and receiving countries, and international air travel expertise to negotiate charter flights and landing agreements.

While some movements are unique and executed based on the needs of the individual, others are undertaken at scale and over multiple years in a variety of challenging environments. Individuals and families are assisted by IOM to return to their homes, relocate to safety, reunite with family members and migrate towards new opportunities. Though the following categorizations of IOM movements are not exhaustive, they provide an overview, capturing the broader thematic areas of movement operations.

RESPONDING TO MIGRATION CRISIS

The IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) is an analytical and planning framework used to formulate the way in which the Organization supports States and partners to better prepare for, respond to and recover from migration crises. Utilizing a migration crisis approach means viewing crises through a migration lens in order to draw attention to aspects of the crisis that may sometimes remain invisible. This approach is applicable to a wide range of contexts: the situation of international migrants caught in crisis in their destination countries, the needs of displaced populations in urban areas, the heightened risk of human trafficking among populations affected by a crisis or the emerging issues of environmental migration.

IOM teams are innovative and deploy appropriate movement solutions to relocate crisis-affected migrants to safe areas so that they may access services, opportunities and safety. In both natural



79.5M people
people are **forcibly displaced**

The magnitude is beyond anything the international community has had to collectively respond to before. This is compounded by an average of 25 million disaster displacements that occur every year. Migrants and displaced persons can be among the most vulnerable populations in crisis contexts, and are too often left out of the planning and development initiatives necessary to reduce their exposure to risk, to lessen their vulnerability, and put of them in charge of determining their needs and finding their own solutions.

disasters and in conflict, IOM teams work with partners and governments to ensure that movements take into consideration the vulnerabilities of particular groups and individuals in order to reduce risks before, during and after travel. These movements are often undertaken rapidly and in complex and insecure operating environments.

While IOM supports individual migrants caught in crisis, it is the Organization's ability to undertake large-scale, rapid movements that is recognized as an added value in humanitarian and crisis situations. Large-scale IOM relocation movements by buses, barges, trucks and boats are standard. In recent years, for example, IOM has maintained fleets to ensure that crisis affected migrants are moved to safety in Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Libya and South Sudan.

In addition, to help ensure that migrants' lives are not disrupted by mobility constraints, IOM provides movement support on a daily basis to support migrants in accessing health, education, livelihoods and other essential services. In Turkey, for example, IOM provided safe daily transportation to 20,000 Syrian refugee children so that they could attend primary and secondary schools.



Nigerian migrants returning to their country of origin, through the VHR programme on an IOM charter flight from Libya. © IOM 2019

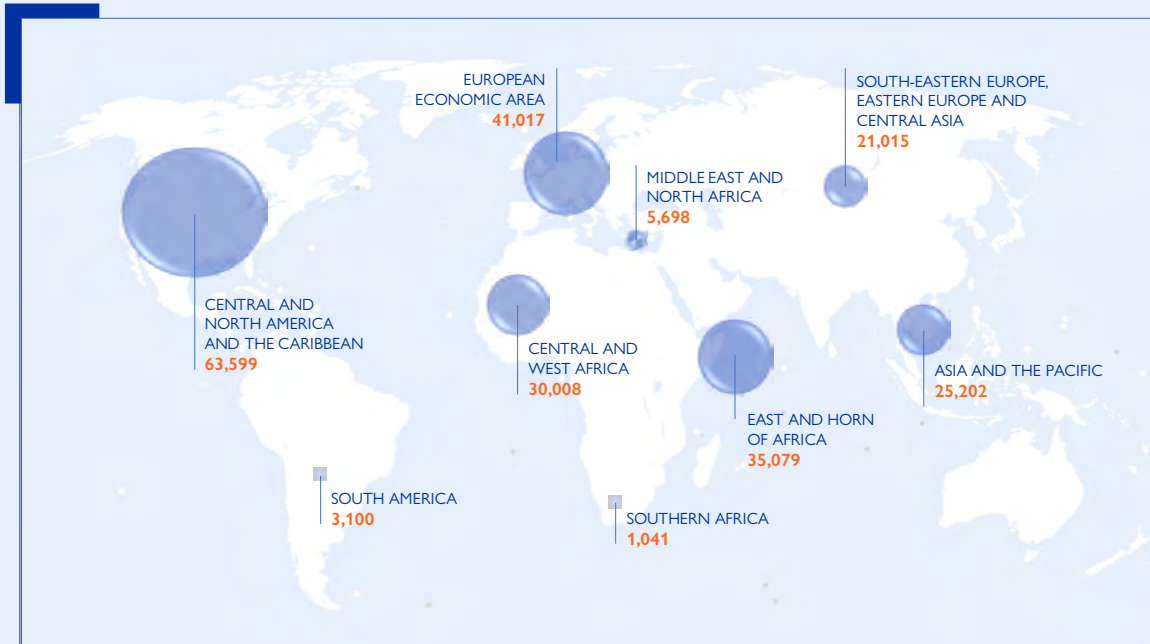


A convoy of IOM trucks transporting Karen refugees back to Myanmar as part of VolRep. They are crossing Mae Sot-Myawaddy Border, Thailand. © IOM 2016

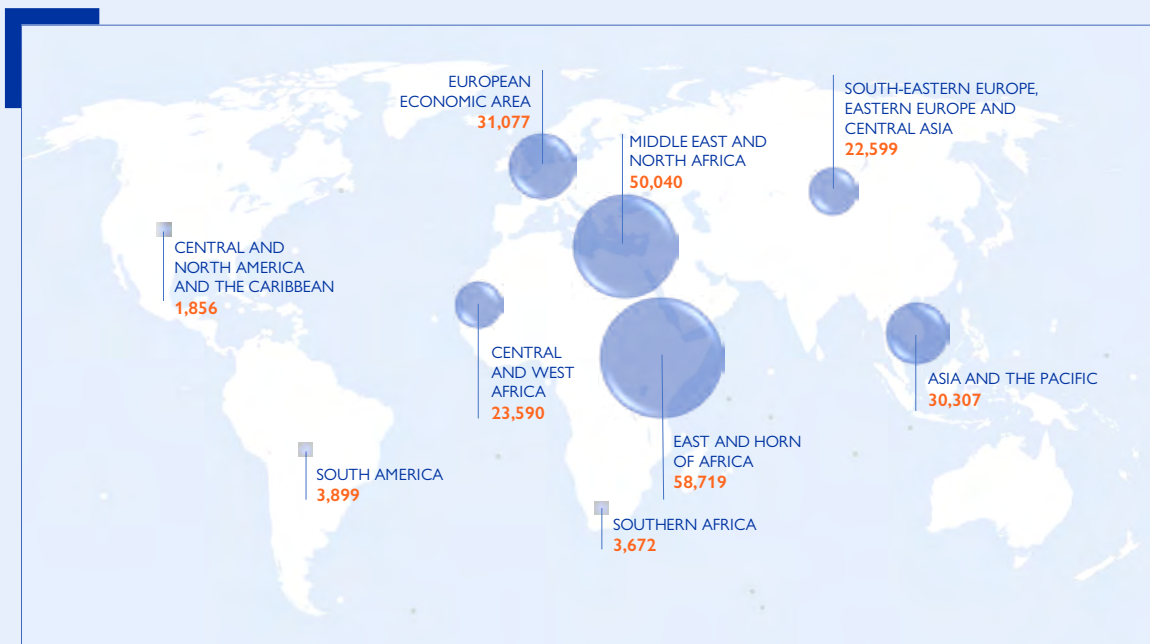
2019 OVERALL MOVEMENT OVERVIEW

IOM supported **169** countries in conducting international movement operations for **225,758** people.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE BY REGION OF DESTINATION



NUMBER OF PEOPLE BY REGION OF DEPARTURE





Returning migrants boarding the plane to Khartoum, Sudan, on a flight chartered by IOM. © IOM 2018

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN EVACUATIONS

IOM provides support to its Member States through the implementation of international humanitarian evacuations as a life-saving measure for migrants caught in armed conflicts and crises, as well as migrants who are being targeted or are at risk of being targeted by harm and violence.

International humanitarian evacuations are the responsibility of the States whose nationals abroad are in danger and the States who are hosting the endangered populations. Humanitarian and intergovernmental organizations like IOM support States in this last resort and extreme protective measure. More specifically, in the absence of other effective means of protecting migrants in situ, IOM's involvement in international humanitarian evacuations is aimed at protecting migrants caught in an armed conflict and relocating them to another country.

While there are a variety of reasons for migrants to be caught in crisis, it is often migrant laborers working overseas that require evacuation upon the onset of a new emergency. An example would be the 2006 evacuation of migrants from Lebanon.

In coordination with the Government of Lebanon and the Governments of Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Iraq, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Paraguay, the Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, South Africa, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Viet Nam, IOM was able to provide rapid evacuation assistance by road to Damascus and then onward international flights to the migrants' home countries.

Voluntary Humanitarian Return

IOM assists migrants' returns from Libya and Yemen to their countries of origin through the VHR mechanism. *Voluntary*, as these returns are arranged at the express request of the individual returning, and *humanitarian*, as this assistance represents a life-saving option for many migrants who live in particularly deplorable conditions and sometimes inside detention centres.

All migrants who benefit from voluntary humanitarian return have been individually counselled and assisted in making an informed decision in line with their desires and specific needs. In particular, during counselling activity and irrespective of whether the migrant wants to file an asylum claim or not, IOM makes

an initial assessment of any risks of ill-treatment, persecution or other human rights violations that the migrant may suffer in the case of return to the country of origin. Every migrant assisted by the voluntary humanitarian return is screened against a specific set of criteria. These include medical fitness and available documentation to travel, as well as specific vulnerability criteria that might designate some migrant's cases as higher priority than others.

IOM teams on the ground, supported by air movement specialists at IOM Headquarters, must often make challenging transportation arrangements. For example, in order to depart migrants from Yemen and Libya, these personnel often rely on charter flights and sea movements to transit countries.

THIRD-COUNTRY SOLUTIONS

Refugee Resettlement

Providing essential support to States resettling refugees and other humanitarian entrants is a fundamental purpose of the Organization and among its longest ongoing activities. Ranging along the resettlement continuum from identification to integration, IOM provides comprehensive resettlement activities which broadly fall under four areas: case management, health assessments and related assistance, movement management and operations, and addressing pre-departure and post-arrival integration. IOM works closely with governments, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), non-governmental organizations and other partners such as the airlines to enable solutions for refugees and migrants.

Another cross-cutting area of cooperation is the facilitation and logistical support provided by IOM throughout the resettlement process to various missions and Member State visits. The logistical support extended by IOM varies from assisting with internal and domestic transportation from far-flung or difficult-to-reach areas, to accommodating refugees during missions, providing interpreters, assisting with document verification and composition, managing schedules to attend necessary appointments during the resettlement process as well as arranging and informing refugees of their travel itineraries.

While refugee resettlement operations are not new, the contexts in which they occur are becoming increasingly intricate. IOM faces daunting security, logistical and other challenges as the trend shifts from large, homogenous refugee groups hailing from stable, well-established locations to caseloads from more diverse, remote and sometimes dangerous contexts.

In recent years, new countries have provided support in accepting refugees for resettlement. The Sustainable Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Initiative (CRISP), led by UNHCR and IOM, has been developed to build the resettlement capacity and

technical expertise of these States. The CRISP (formerly referred to as the Emerging Resettlement Countries Joint Support Mechanism, or ERCJM) has provided support to the countries of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to strengthen their resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes, linking to other relevant initiatives such as private sponsorship as a means of ensuring sustainability of these programmes and optimizing integration outcomes.

IOM hosts various mechanisms in order to assist migrants in need of immediate movement support.

RAPID RESPONSE TRANSPORTATION FUND (RRTF)

The RRTF facilitates joint refugee movement operations between IOM and UNHCR.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO STRANDED MIGRANTS (HASM)

HASM provides assistance to stranded migrants regardless of their status, whether they are regular or irregular migrants, whose travel was interrupted by unpredictable circumstances and made them extremely vulnerable. During 2019, HASM assisted in total 317 individuals.

THE GLOBAL ASSISTANCE FUND (GAF)

The GAF is an emergency mechanism designed to provide comprehensive support to migrants in vulnerable situations globally, especially to those who were trafficked. This support includes immediate protection and personalized assistance to victims of trafficking, unaccompanied or separated migrant children, migrants subject to or at risk of exploitation, abuse and violence and migrants in extreme psychological and physical distress.

Complementary Pathways

There are currently more than 79.5 million people forcibly displaced in the world due to persecution, conflict, violence, or human rights violations.² The overwhelming scale and complex nature of global displacement has renewed the debate on enhancing access to refuge that is safe, regular and sustainable. While refugee resettlement remains both a vital protection tool and a durable solution, there is a widening gap between the gravely inadequate number of resettlement places available and the growing number of refugees and other vulnerable persons of concern in desperate need of a third country solution. Therefore, complementary pathways serve to increase the range of safe and

legal means to achieving a third country solution for those in need of international protection.³ Several States are interested in or currently employ the use of complementary pathways through humanitarian admission programmes, humanitarian visas, community-based private sponsorship, academic scholarship and labour mobility schemes.⁴ The development of these avenues helps to provide legal alternatives to perilous and irregular secondary movements by land and sea, which are currently affecting several countries around the Mediterranean as well as other locations in Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

Other Protection Pathways

IOM defines protection pathways as, “pathways for admission to third countries which may provide opportunities for protection and solutions.”⁵ Programmes of this nature can be established to protect family members of already resettled refugees, dissuading them from seeking life-threatening journeys and protecting them from misinformation and exploitation. For example, the IOM Family Assistance Programme (FAP) is funded by the German Federal Foreign Office to facilitate the reunification of vulnerable migrants with a family member with protection status in Germany as they flee protracted conflicts areas. In practice, families that have been separated face many obstacles in the reunification process, leading to prolonged separation, negatively affecting the ability of resettled refugees to integrate and thrive. The obstacles that families face include restrictive eligibility criteria, onerous financial

and evidentiary requirements, lack of information and support, and logistical obstacles. Resettlement countries should therefore make more effective use of programmes and instruments that facilitate family reunification.

RELOCATION

In the context of the European Union (EU), relocation is the transfer of people seeking international protection from one EU Member State to another EU Member or Associated State where their asylum application will be examined once the relocation has taken place. Relocation is an expression of internal EU solidarity and responsibility sharing, particularly with those countries at the external borders of the European Union that are most affected by rapid increases in the arrival of people seeking international protection. IOM provided pre-departure and movement assistance to more than 35,500 persons in need of international protection relocated from Italy and Greece to 25 EU Member and Associated States through the EU-wide emergency relocation scheme, which was launched in September 2015 and concluded in early 2018. After the end of the EU scheme, some EU Member and Associated States have continued to contribute towards enhanced solidarity within the EU through the relocation of applicants of international protection. IOM continues to extend its support to those states and facilitates the pre-departure and movement management aspects of the beneficiaries’ relocation.

During 2019, IOM supported over 30 States in conducting resettlement, humanitarian admissions and relocation for a total of 107,347 refugees and other vulnerable persons, with significant operations out of Afghanistan, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Ukraine. The top three resettlement countries were the United States of America, Canada and Australia. Of the above-mentioned total, more than 1,000 persons in need of international protection were relocated between European countries. The majority of these individuals departed from Malta and Italy, with smaller operations out of Greece and France. Moreover, of the above-mentioned total, RMM arranged 57 charter flights for 8,576 refugees and other humanitarian entrants to final destinations in Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.



A family receives movement assistance at El Salvador airport on the way to the United States. © IOM 2018



Assistance at Kotoka International Airport. © IOM 2019



IOM staff from the Libya and Pakistan missions meet with a beneficiary of the Voluntary Humanitarian Return programme. In 2019, 169 Pakistani migrants in Libya returned to their country of origin, through the VHR programme, and benefited from IOM's reintegration assistance. © IOM 2019

ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

Migration is often perceived as a one-way journey, starting from one's homeland and ending in a new country of destination. However, the reality can be far more complex. Some migrants feel the need to return home at a certain point, triggered by a desire to reunite with family, changed conditions in either their host countries or countries of origin, a lack of legal status and work opportunities or rejected asylum claims. Since 1979, IOM has been implementing assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) programmes worldwide, assisting more than 1.5 million migrants.

AVRR is an indispensable part of a comprehensive approach to migration management. Beneficiaries may include stranded migrants in host or transit countries, irregular and regular migrants, asylum seekers who decide not to pursue their claims or whom are found not to be in need of international protection, and migrants in vulnerable situations, such as victims of human trafficking, unaccompanied and separated children, elderly migrants or those with health-related needs.

The successful implementation of AVRR programmes requires the cooperation and participation of a broad range of actors, including the migrants themselves, civil society, and host, transit

and origin country governments. The partnerships shared between IOM and a diverse range of national and international stakeholders are essential for the effective implementation of AVRR, from the pre-departure through the post-arrival stages.



A returnee travelled through Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso and the Niger and encountered all sorts of challenges before coming back to the Gambia with IOM's support. In 2019, IOM reached a milestone of assisting over 5,000 stranded Gambian migrants. Of some of these returnees, two-thirds have received some form of reintegration assistance. © IOM 2020



María Luisa, 56, left the Bolivaria Republic of Venezuela for Brazil looking for specialized medical care.



Eliagny reunited with her family in Brazil.

2019 IN-COUNTRY MOVEMENTS RELOCATION OF VENEZUELAN NATIONALS IN BRAZIL

Mara Jimenez, 41, came from the Bolivaria Republic of Venezuela to Brazil in July 2018. She stayed in the border state of Roraima for three months until she was included in the Brazilian government strategy of relocation, which is supported by IOM, other UN agencies and members of civil society. In October 2018, Mara was one of the first refugees and migrants to fly with the Brazilian Army from Boa Vista, in Roraima, to Curitiba, in the South of Brazil.

In her first months in the new city, she benefited from a shelter in the Dom Oscar Romero Passage House, a partnership of IOM with Caritas and Social Action of Paraná. In Curitiba, she found work in a grocery shop where she produces bread and cakes. It was the discovery of a new profession for the Venezuelan, who previously worked in the hotel business. Today, Mara rents a house and lives with her sister and nephew who came to Brazil through the family reunification relocation processes



Mara, a Venezuelan woman who is starting afresh in Brazil.

 **4,197 Venezuelans nationals relocated in Brazil in 2019**



Jasem, a Syrian refugee father resettled to France. In 2019, IOM noted its 100,000th resettlement of a refugee residing in Lebanon assisted in beginning a new life in a third country since fleeing the crisis in neighbouring Syria. © IOM 2019

MARKING A MILESTONE⁶ 100,000 REFUGEES RESETTLED FROM LEBANON SINCE ERUPTION OF SYRIAN CRISIS IN 2011

Jasem, 24, and Jumana, 25, are starting the next phase of their life in France with their son and newborn twins. “My wife gave birth a few months ago. I did not have money to pay for the hospital. So, I borrowed money from someone. Life is not as easy as it used to be in Syria. The day we received the news that we will be resettled we were very happy. We were excited to leave this difficult life. I am looking forward to start a new life with my family.”

For these nine years, IOM in Lebanon has worked alongside the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) to resettle refugees to 25 countries, including Canada, Australia and European Member States, among others. These efforts accelerated in 2014, and then again at the end of 2015, when the Government of Canada made its commitment to admit 25,000 Syrian refugees from the three Middle Eastern countries of Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon. Both Emal and Sibal board IOM buses every day to be ferried to and from their primary school in Gaziantep.



Syrian refugees are preparing to depart to Canada from Lebanon. In 2015, the Government of Canada announced their decision to resettle 25,000 Syrians to Canada. IOM offices in Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey have all been involved in movement operations. © IOM 2015



In 2013, IOM assisted 106 Syrian refugees to fly from Beirut to Hanover, Germany. This is the second of approximately 25 flights that IOM will charter over the next year to assist approximately 4,000 Syrian refugees to reach Germany. © IOM 2013

107,699 refugees resettled
from 2011 to 2019

EMERGING RESETTLEMENT COUNTRIES JOINT SUPPORT MECHANISM (ERCM)



A young Syrian migrant left Aleppo, Syrian Arab Republic to reunite with his older brother in Argentina where he is currently learning Spanish with hopes to attend dentistry school. © IOM 2019

The Emerging Resettlement Countries Joint Support Mechanism (ERCM) has initiated support in the countries of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to strengthen their resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes, linking to other relevant initiatives such as private sponsorship as a means of ensuring sustainability of these programmes and optimizing integration outcomes.

The ERCM has successfully impacted resettlement outcomes in Argentina and Chile ranging from programme design to implementation.



The refugee family came to Argentina after living in Lebanon for three years as Syrian refugees. They came to Argentina with support of a church community who raised funds for their transportation and accommodation, and came together to help them find work, learn Spanish and settle in their new home. © IOM 2019

THE MOVEMENT CONTINUUM

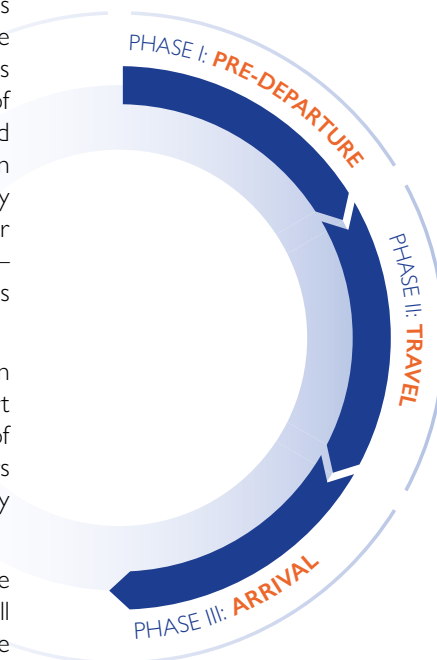
Movement operations are complex and can be resource intensive, involving the synchronized actions of many partners within and outside the State. Close and regular consultation with concerned parties and strong, informed partnerships are crucial to meet migrants' needs and efficiently address the movement challenge.

IOM views movement as a continuum and occurring across multiple dimensions: it begins before migrants set foot in the receiving country and can extend well beyond the initial stages of arrival. Linking various integration stages through alignment of activities and improved coordination between pre-departure and post-arrival support facilitates trust and long-term (re)integration outcomes. (Re)integration policies are more effective when they take a “whole-of-community” approach and there is a clear understanding of expectations and obligations from all involved—that is, the migrants and the receiving society, including authorities at the community, regional and national levels.

IOM's centralized standard movement procedures are based on extensive operational experience. In order to safely transport millions of migrants, IOM relies on an interconnected network of staff across the globe through its offices, sub-offices and partners to address migrant vulnerability and protection needs at every stage of travel.

Owing to its large presence worldwide, IOM can provide departure, transit and arrival assistance on six continents, in all major airports and across most IOM migrant destinations. Due to established partnerships and the scale of global operations, IOM movements are cost-effective and efficiently executed. IOM movement experts at Headquarters work closely with teams on the ground to carry out complicated air, ground and sea movements. MiMOSA, IOM's global web-based database, captures migrant biodata and movement in real time to ensure that all partners and stakeholders have uninterrupted access to departure and arrival details, as well as updates regarding conditions of travel.

Every migrant story is unique, comprised of varied reasons for migration and methods of movement. IOM movements are divided into three broad phases: Pre-departure, Travel, and Arrival. These phases are adapted to the needs of the individual, the particular programme and urgency of the movement.



“(Re)integration”

IOM acknowledges that there are fundamental differences between integration, when a migrant is arriving to an unknown community or country, and reintegration, wherein a migrant is returning to her or his country or community of origin. For the sake of this document, we refer to (re)integration as the period post arrival when an individual has migrated to a particular community, whether the motivation for migration was resettlement, relocation, return or opportunity.



PHASE I PRE-DEPARTURE

All IOM assisted movements require careful coordination to ensure that migrant travel and (re)integration is successful. Preparing migrants and receiving communities prior to travel is the most vital step in the movement continuum, as tailored programming reduces stress during the journey and prepares the migrant to meet potential challenges and opportunities upon arrival and during the (re)integration stage.

Pre-departure awareness-raising, outreach and orientation goes far beyond simply sharing information about the receiving country; it prepares migrants by helping them to develop the skills and attitudes they will need in order to succeed in their new environment. It also addresses the psychosocial well-being of migrants, taking into account the social, anthropological, cultural and psychological aspects of resettlement and (re)integration. Orientation must address the real concerns of participants and emphasize cultural adaptation, intergenerational communication, gender roles, changing family dynamics and other challenges.

IOM teams around the globe are skilled in providing individual case management to migrants seeking solutions for return and (re)integration, as well as for those resettling or following other complementary pathways through third country solutions. Caseworkers assess migrant vulnerability in order to address their

specific protection and assistance needs, which may include shelter, safety and security, family tracing, assessment and reunification, AVRR or third-country solutions. Collecting detailed biographical information, caseworkers join forces with relevant partners and stakeholders to ensure migrant and refugee travel is as seamless as possible; when planning for movement and (re)integration, they make sure to address and take into consideration the individual's protection.

Logistically, many activities must take place prior to travel. For refugee resettlement and AVRR movements, paperwork and agreements must be signed between the sending and receiving countries. In many cases, extensive exit procedures are undertaken, including but not limited to satisfying exit permit interviews and issuance, surrendering refugee ration cards, producing travel documents, and securing transit visa waivers for IOM passengers who cannot



IOM improves the efficiency of country selection missions. © IOM 2019



A little Malaysian boy attending cultural orientation for resettlement to Australia. © IOM 2019

fly directly from their departure country to their point of entry. Admissions documentation must also be completed according to the protocol of the receiving country. This can include the issuance of visas, immigration and customs paperwork, as well as the clearance of security checks and other country-specific vetting protocols. IOM assists migrants through the facilitation of these processes, with teams that are skilled at capturing biographic information, undertaking identity verification, preparing case files and working with sending and receiving governments to process paperwork. Additionally, IOM provides movement and transit accommodation for migrants required to attend interviews, migration health assessments, trainings and other activities related to departure.

Large-scale movement operations, as seen in established refugee resettlement programmes, often require IOM to build and manage screening/processing centres, transit facilities and migration health assessment centres (MHACs) in order to ensure that migrants' safety, health and dignity, as well as public health and safety, are preserved before, during and after travel. IOM teams work with States and local administrations to safeguard transit locations and points of entry, in addition to maintaining and enhancing transportation infrastructure, such as rehabilitation of airstrips where necessary.

International air movements wherein migrants travel for a durable solution, such as refugee resettlement, are complicated, requiring the synchronization of a variety of factors within a very short time frame prior to departure. For example, refugee resettlement to the United States requires that IOM coordinates with partners to ensure that the case composition is updated and adjudicated, migration health assessments are current, individual security checks are up to date, exit documentation is in place and the receiving agencies have prepared homes and reception for the newly arriving refugees. Once all aspects for departure are in line, there is normally a very small window of time in which the migrant's casework is valid and the agencies in the United States are prepared to receive them. IOM works very closely with partners to ensure that migrants safely depart and arrive within this time frame, usually amounting to two to four weeks.

Pre-departure Activities may include:

- Logistical support for selections missions — including specialized movement operations for both visiting missions and the migrants themselves;
- Case management and counselling;
- Pre-migration health activities (including migration health

- assessments, pre-departure medical procedures, preventive and curative care, counselling and health education);
- Pre-departure orientation;
- Outreach and awareness-raising;
- Family tracing for reunification;
- Recording biographical data and biometrics of beneficiaries in IOM's proprietary tools;
- Ensuring travel documentation is secured and accurate prior to travel:
 - Exit permits
 - Identity verification
 - Travel documents
 - Visa waivers for transit airports
 - Visas or entry permits
 - Entry documentation
 - Preparation of travel loans
- Arranging and booking of IOM flights, which may include provisions for charter movements, international air and surface travel;
- Arranging for operational or medical escorts for vulnerable migrants — in addition to medical escorts, IOM passengers with significant medical conditions may need special arrangements, such as stretchers or supplemental oxygen, or other specialized mobility assistance. Pre-migration health activities ensure that all necessary provisions are identified and arranged in advance to avoid any complications during travel and arrival;
- Pre-embarkation session focused on departure, transit and arrival procedures;
- Providing pre-embarkation checks 72 to 24 hours prior to departure to ensure fitness to travel;
- Interfacing with IOM staff, authorities, and the local community at the point of entry and arrival to ensure reception formalities and enhanced assistance for vulnerable migrants, such as unaccompanied minors, are secure.

IOM PRE-MIGRATION HEALTH ACTIVITIES

IOM pre-migration health activities in the context of refugee resettlement constitute one of the Organization's most established activities, in practice since 1951. Refugees are a particularly vulnerable population with health profiles that vary according to displacement experience, pre-existing health conditions and epidemiological profiles, among other factors. Pre-migration health activities entail an array of procedures undertaken in the context of regular international migration that aim to identify health conditions of public health importance (both communicable and non-communicable) in relation to destination country legislation and the International Health Regulations (IHR); provide continuity of care, linking the pre-departure, travel and post-arrival phases; establish fitness to travel to another country; improve the health of migrants before departure to another country through the provision of preventive or curative care; and minimize or mitigate public health risks related to mobility.

Pre-migration health activities for refugees admitted for resettlement to third countries are carried out at the request of resettlement countries such as Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States, and others.

Pre-migration health activities are based on resettlement country governments' requirements and are performed prior to a refugee's departure for resettlement at IOM Migration Health Assessment Centres (MHACs). Medical information is shared with the receiving country's health authorities prior to the refugees' arrival in order to enable proper reception preparations and ensure that the continuum of care is maintained.

Traditional components of pre-migration health activities conducted at IOM MHACs include medical history-taking and physical exam, mental health assessment, pre- and post-test counselling, radiological and laboratory investigations, vaccinations, treatment or referral for treatment for certain conditions (including pre-travel hospital stabilization), and pre-embarkation checks. Individuals in need of travel health assistance (such as wheelchairs, supplemental oxygen or medical escorts) during transportation are identified at the time of the migration health assessment; this is to ensure that they travel safely and without undue hardship to themselves or other travellers, as well as to avoid in-flight medical emergencies or flight deviations.



PHASE II TRAVEL

International air movements require both close coordination in house and strong partnerships within the travel industry. IOM has a longstanding relationship with all major airline alliances with which the Organization has negotiated agreements.

In order to respond promptly and effectively to the mobility dimensions of humanitarian crises at the request of States or regular programmes such as AVR and resettlement, IOM also maintains strong relationships with air and sea charter brokers.

IOM-facilitated movements normally take place by scheduled commercial air service. However, in large-scale operations or in remote locations, tailor-made travel arrangements are required and air charter operations will be secured. IOM international air movement experts maintain a range of pre-negotiated agreements with commercial carriers globally providing for preferential availability to seats and fares as well as a pool of vetted charter carriers that meet international safety criteria and operate in fragile contexts. This unique relationship with the airlines, coupled with IOM's larger humanitarian imperative, ensures that IOM is able to respond quickly to emerging crises as well as to secure cost-effective travel for migrant passengers.

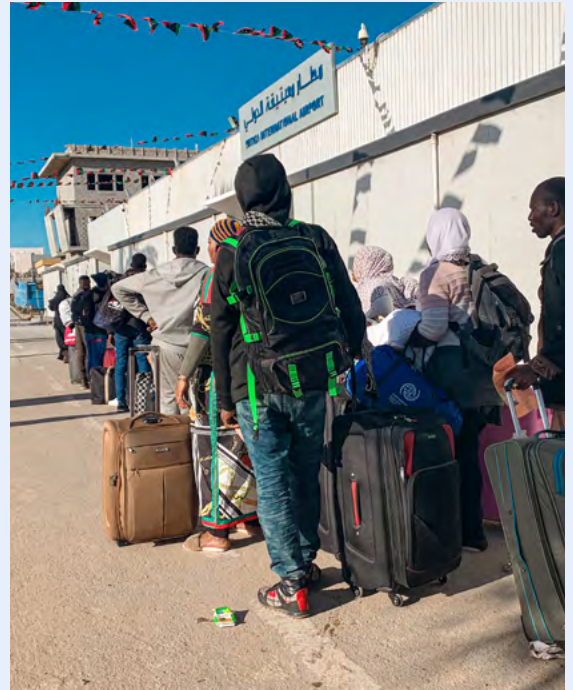
To move migrants away from direct crisis, large-scale surface movements are undertaken for emergency operations around the globe. Movements of migrants and their belongings by road, rail and ship are not uncommon and require that IOM negotiates agreements with regional transportation companies, maintains extensive fleets of cars/trucks and ensures the availability of support while travelling and in transit. In some circumstances, multiple forms of transportation may be organized in very difficult and potentially dangerous locations, such as by air or land bridge. For example, IOM moves vulnerable migrants in Yemen by boat to Djibouti for onward air and bus travel to return to their home country. In other scenarios, such as the case of Syrians moving to Lebanon, refugees may travel outside of their country of origin by land bridges to a country where diplomatic relations exist for onward air travel to the resettlement State.

Longstanding relationships with both international air providers and airport authorities around the world uniquely place IOM to respond to issues that may arise during travel. Both at airport transit points and during flights, passengers are observed by non-clinical officers for visible distress or acute need that would potentially require a more comprehensive assessment or health intervention by a medical officer. IOM staff and partners also check IOM passengers to ensure that they are comfortable and informed of the next steps.

IOM proprietary real-time information management, monitoring of migrant movements, and established communication protocols ensure that passengers under IOM auspices travel safely. These tools enable all partners to stay informed of migrant progression from take-off to arrival.

Travel and transit activities may include

- Provision of transportation — commercial movements on planes, ships, buses, trains or chartered movements of the same;
- Handing over of sensitive documentation to enable international departure, travel and arrival;
- Orientation at departure, transit and arrival points;
- Point of travel observation (PTO) by non-clinical officers aiming to recognize travellers who are visibly unwell and potentially require a more comprehensive assessment or health intervention by a medical officer;
- Provision of operational and medical escorts;
- For surface movements — assessing surface conditions and security to assign appropriate movement type;
- Working with partners to ensure security arrangements are in place for safe passage (convoys, armed escorts);
- Real-time tracking of movements from departure, in travel, transit and at arrival through MiMOSA;
- Last minute change of itineraries at departure and in transit;
- Luggage and household supply movements;
- Weighing, tagging and searching of luggage to ensure compliance with movement carrier and arrival guidelines;
- IOM assistance at departure airports and communities — identity verification, immigration and customs formalities and check-in where applicable;
- Accommodation and catering arrangements for migrants in transit;
- Liaison with airlines, partners and relevant stakeholders to ensure timely and safe passage.



VOLUNTARY HUMANITARIAN RETURN FROM LIBYA

JAN – DEC 2019

IOM assists migrants' returns from Libya to their countries of origin through the VHR mechanism. Voluntary, as these returns are arranged at the express request of the individual returning, and humanitarian, as this assistance represents a life-saving option for many migrants who live in particularly deplorable conditions and sometimes inside detention centres.

All migrants who benefit from voluntary humanitarian return have been individually counselled and assisted in making an informed decision in line with their desires and specific needs. In particular, during counselling activity and irrespective of whether the migrant wants to file an asylum claim or not, IOM makes an initial assessment of any risks of ill-treatment, persecution or other human rights violations that the migrant may suffer in the case of return to the country of origin.

In order to depart migrants from Libya, IOM teams must often make challenging transportation arrangements and rely on charter flights and sea movements to transit countries.

Since 2015, the total number of people assisted through the VHR programme reached to over 50,000 returnees to 44 countries.



9,798

individuals were assisted to return home from Libya

All photos © IOM 2019

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON RESETTLEMENT AND RELOCATION OPERATIONS

FEBRUARY – JUNE 2020

As a result of the novel COVID-19 pandemic, an increased number of States have approached the Resettlement and Movement Management (RMM) Division of IOM for assistance in supporting embassy efforts to return their citizens always requires careful planning and consideration. Given the sudden and widespread impact of the pandemic on global international airlines, border closures and lockdowns, limiting movement, planning and support to returns has never been more challenging. While RMM would normally be able to provide full-service movement management and operational support to States, we are now faced with an unprecedented level of obstacles. However, RMM is prepared to review and consider each request on a case by case basis to assist Member States, to ensure that all efforts are made to facilitate the repatriation of citizens and provide safe and orderly migration.

Since it was initially reported on 31 December 2019, the virus known as Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has spread rapidly across the globe, leading the World Health Organization (WHO) to declare it a pandemic on 11 March 2020. The current outbreak of COVID-19 is – first and foremost – a health issue. However, it also has an unprecedented impact on mobility both in terms of border controls and restrictions and the situation of all people on the move, including those displaced by conflict or disaster. IOM's 14,000+ staff is working to respond to this public health emergency from the perspective of mobility. In doing so, the Organization is drawing on its experiences from previous emergencies – notably the most recent Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo – and is working closely with the WHO and other UN Migration Network member agencies and partners to ensure the integration of migration health concerns across the UN system.

Due to the significant impact of COVID-19 on the movement of people, airline operations, public health and border controls and restrictions, non-urgent IOM Movement Operations for Resettlement and Relocation were temporarily placed on hold as of 17 March. The temporary hold was the first of its kind in the history of resettlement though necessary given the closure of borders, stoppage of airlines, lockdowns and health considerations. The hold delayed the departures of some 10,000 refugees to resettlement countries. Throughout this period, the UNHCR, IOM and partners continued to process and counsel refugees and resettled scores of emergency and urgent cases. In addition, numerous resettlement countries established or expanded their capacities to apply flexible processing modalities, to adapt and ensure the continuity of their resettlement in unpredictable circumstances. On 18 June UNHCR and IOM released a joint statement announcing the resumption of resettlement departures for refugees, allowing movement operations to move forward where feasible. Nevertheless, global mobility continues to be severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic with sustained border closures, restrictions on air travel and limitations on internal mobility across the globe. As travel restrictions begin to lift in many resettlement countries more refugee departures can be anticipated.

1,337 movements cancelled

106 urgent movements departed under Resettlement

All photos © IOM 2020.
Extraction's date of figures as of 29 June 2020.

21) [IOM Covid-19](#).

22) [Joint Statement: IOM Director General António Vitorino and UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi Announce Resumption of Resettlement Travel for Refugees](#), June 2020.

COVID-19 AND STRANDED MIGRANTS⁷

The Resettlement and Movement Management (RMM) Division is part of the COVID-19 Return Requests Task Force at Headquarters to assist stranded migrants globally, working closely with other units and departments – notably the Migrant Protection Assistance (MPA) Division and Migration Health Division (MHD) of the Department of Migration Management. The Task Force also liaises with Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) staff to keep track of received requests and provided support.

The COVID-19 Return Requests Task Force supports IOM's Strategic Vision, specifically as it relates to priorities within the mobility pillar as well as the strategic goal of responding to challenges in a joined-up manner, addressing the interplay between different programmatic areas within IOM to better assist migrants and governments. One of the results of the COVID-19 pandemic is that an increased number of migrants have become stranded in different parts of the world, and governments have approached IOM for support in the organization of returns to countries of origin. These requests are likely to increase in volumes and complexity, as the number of stranded migrants continues to grow due to the COVID-19 situation. Given the widespread impact of the pandemic on global international airlines, border closures and public health, the organization of these returns – where feasible – requires a coherent approach across the Organization, leveraging the expertise of different thematic divisions and units.



IOM COVID-19 Response. © IOM 2019

ONE DAY OF INTERNATIONAL AIR MOVEMENTS

On any given day, IOM staff are moving over a 1,000 migrants by air, with tens of thousands more receiving assistance through ground and sea assistance.

10 DECEMBER 2019



1 day

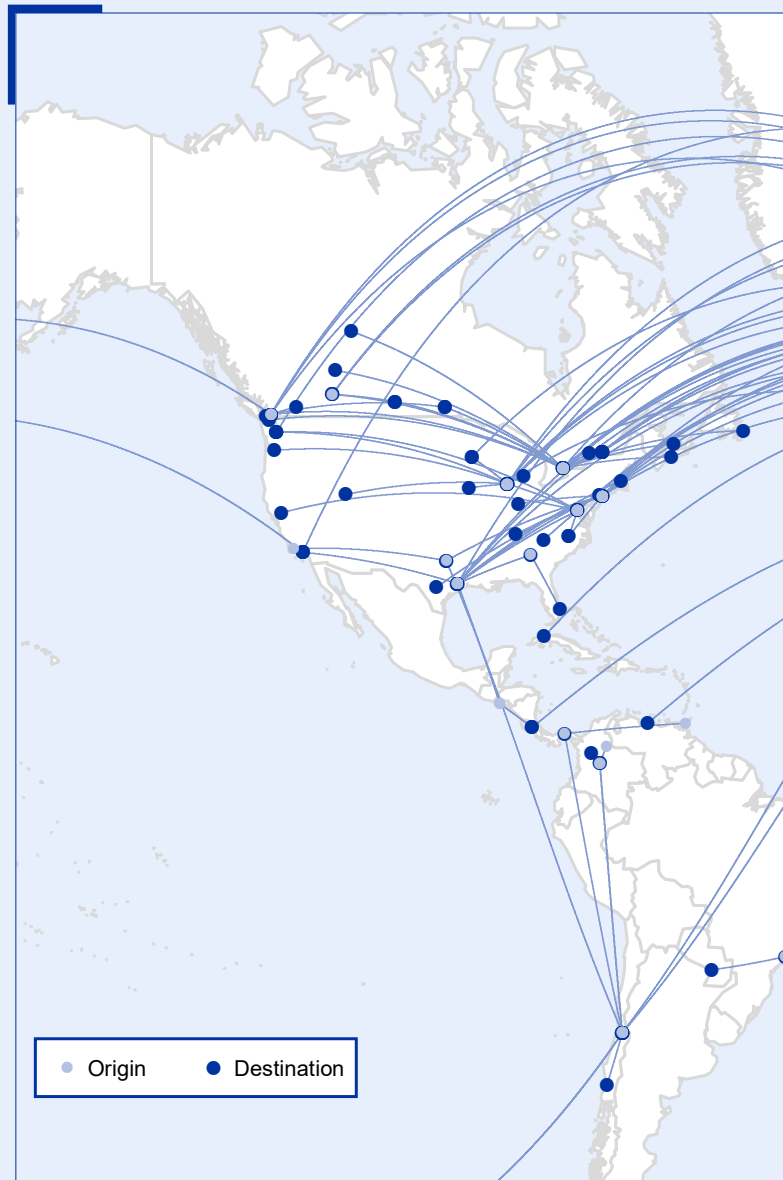


1,509 people



55 countries of departure

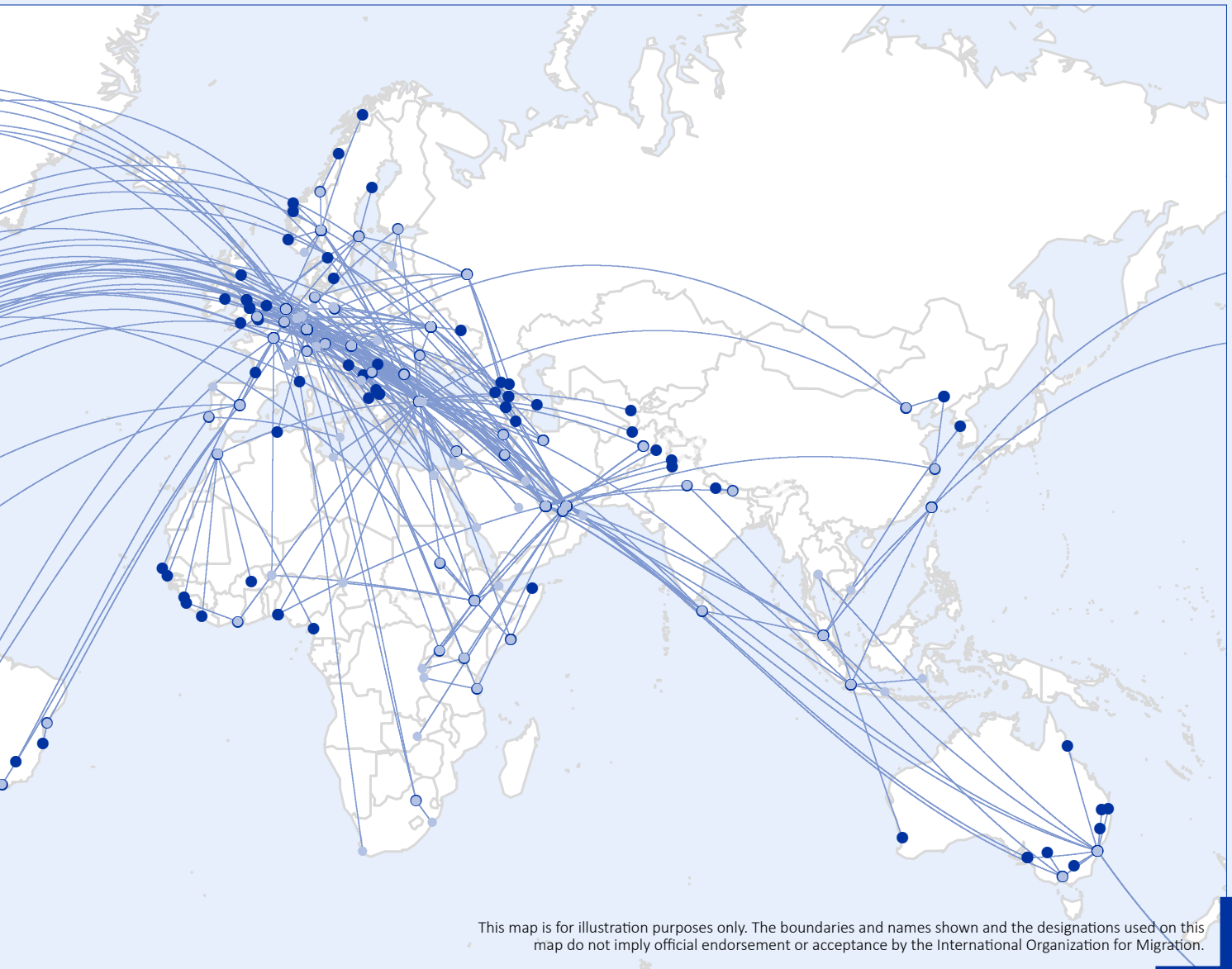
56 countries of destination



OUR TRAVEL INDUSTRY PARTNERS

The following companies composed of leading global airlines, travel technology and travel management partners have been key partners for many years and in this and other respects their assistance has contributed to helping hundreds of thousands of refugees begin life anew.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Aegean Airlines | Austrian Airlines | Emirates |
| Air Algerie | Avianca | Ethiopian Airlines |
| Air Canada | British Airways | Etihad |
| Air Charter Service – France | Brussels Airlines | Everest Travel / |
| Air Contact | Buraq Air | Deutsche SkyLink |
| Air France | Cathay Pacific | Avaiation and Travel GmbH |
| Air Libya | China Airlines | Hunt and Palmer PLC |
| Alitalia | Customer Ground Services | Iberia |
| Amadeus | Delta Airlines | Japan Airlines |
| American Airlines | Egypt Air | |



Kenya Airways
KLM Royal Dutch Airline
Lufthansa
Norwegian Air
Qantas
Qatar Airways
Royal Air Maroc
Royal Jordanian
Scandinavian Airlines
South African Airways

Spot Reisen GmbH
Swiss International Airlines
TAP Portugal
Turkish Airlines
Ukraine International Airlines
United Airlines
Westjet Airlines
Yemen Airways



© IOM 2015



PHASE III ARRIVAL

IOM teams meet migrants upon international arrival to ensure that immigration and border formalities are undertaken with minimal stress to the passengers. As IOM international movements take into account migrants’-specific vulnerabilities as well as the protocols of the sending and receiving State, reception formalities in most significant points of international entry are streamlined.

IOM teams are active in most international airports and have established relationships with airport officials, partners and service providers. This interconnected network helps to ensure that migrant arrivals and departures are as seamless as possible and that IOM teams have maximum access to migrants at every stage of travel.

The health of any migrant travelling under IOM auspices is of extreme importance. IOM teams will have prepared the necessary arrangements and facilities to ensure the continuity of care upon arrival. This may include prepositioning of medical staff, supplies or other health-related resources at reception or arranging for an IOM medical escort to hand over the migrant to the receiving family member, reception entity or health facility in the final destination. IOM passengers with significant medical conditions may require ambulatory services or immediate hospital admission. IOM health teams have supported medical movements since 1951 and coordinate and plan for all eventualities.

Migration and (re)integration do not end when a migrant arrives to his or her new home or returns to his or her community of origin. IOM works with a network of partners, civil society and governments to aid in successful (re)integration. IOM’s extensive (re)integration programming ranges and depends on the type of movement, the length of stay and the needs of the individual migrant.

Arrival and reception activities may include:

- Arrival orientation;
- Point of travel observation (PTO) by non-clinical officers aiming to recognize travellers who are visibly unwell and potentially require a more comprehensive assessment or health intervention by a medical officer;
- Immigration and customs formalities;
- Accommodation upon arrival;
- Domestic travel to the final destination by ground or air;
- Facilitating and developing access to livelihoods, education and basic services;
- Health, mental health or psychosocial services referral where needed, including handover to health facilities where applicable, in cooperation with NGOs and other actors. ;
- Provision of post-arrival orientation courses and language classes;
- Labour market inclusion and early job matching programmes;
- Information seminars for municipalities and other reception actors on refugees’ profiles and as a feedback mechanism for the pre-departure orientation;
- Exchange of best practices on housing and education, among others;
- Volunteering schemes to assist with early integration of refugees.

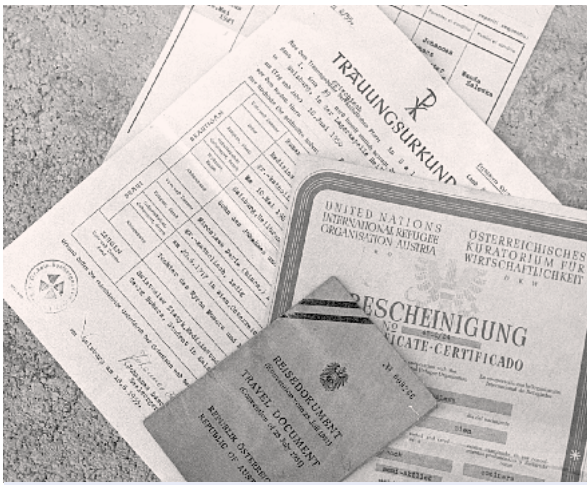
Mobility helps saving lives but can also play an important part in resilience-building and the progressive resolution of displacement situations. IOM is increasingly involved in the preparation process of both countries of origin and receiving countries to ensure a continuum of care and services for migrants and enable receiving communities to plan for the integration of newcomers. IOM has developed a range of tools to strengthen the linkage between the pre-departure and post-arrival assistance.



IOM Portugal welcomes two resettled families from Istanbul, Turkey in the Lisbon airport. © IOM 2019



Visa registration at the United States Consulate, Vienna. © IOM 1957



Essential travel documents issued from ICEM headquarters, Salzburg. © IOM 1955

THE MOVEMENT CONTINUUM



IOM's web-based movement database, MiMOSA, provides real time movement information to keep IOM teams informed of migrant's itinerary and emerging needs.



Standard and centralized operating procedures are built on 67 years of best practice and the protocols of sending and receiving States.



IOM's global network of staff and partners ensures that migrants are assisted at every stage of travel.



Actions taken at pre-departure reduce stress during travel and upon arrival.

PRE-DEPARTURE

IDENTIFICATION AND SELECTION

- Outreach and awareness-raising (information sessions, go-and-see visits to receiving communities);
- Family tracing for reunification;
- Logistical support for selections missions – including specialized movement operations/accommodation for both visiting missions and the migrants themselves.

CASE MANAGEMENT

- Individual case management and counselling;
- Biographical data collection and biometrics of beneficiaries according to receiving country protocol;
- Identity verification;
- Administration of travel loans where applicable.

HEALTH

- Pre-migration health activities (including migration health assessments, pre-departure medical procedures, preventive and curative care, counselling and health education).
- Pre-embarkation checks to ensure fitness to travel.

DOCUMENTATION

- Ensuring travel documentation is secured and accurate prior to travel; travel documents, exit permits and visa waivers (for transits) and issuance of visas for arrival;
- Entry documentation.

ORIENTATION

- Cultural orientation classes focused on job skills, language, daily life and successful (re)integration;
- Pre-embarkation session focused on departure, transit and arrival procedures.

LOGISTICS

- Assess safety conditions of carriers and geography;
- Preparing for travel inclusive of international air bookings, surface transportation and accommodation;
- Arranging for operational and medical escorts for vulnerable migrants.



TRAVEL

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS

- Identity verification;
- Transfer of documents to IOM passengers;
- Facilitate departure formalities.

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS

- Weighing, tagging and searching of luggage to ensure security and travel compliance;
- Luggage and household supply movements;
- Check in, including assuring provisions for vulnerable migrants.

EN ROUTE

- Orientation at departure, transit and arrival points;
- Provision of operational and medical escorts;
- Safe surface passage secured through convoys, armed escorts and other mitigating measures;
- Liaison IOM teams and partners at all points of travel to ensure timely and safe passage;
- Real time tracking of movements through IOM web-based tools.

TRANSIT

- Assistance from IOM movement and health teams;
- Assessment of fitness for onward travel;
- Accommodation and catering;
- Provision of transit visa waivers.

ARRIVAL

RECEPTION

- Immigration and Customs Formalities;
- Retrieval and distribution of luggage;
- Accommodation and catering.

HEALTH

- Provision of specialized health support as necessary;
- Referral to health and other services in cooperation with partners;
- Handover of medically escorted refugees to the competent entities.

ORIENTATION

- Arrival orientation;
- Provision of post-arrival orientation courses and language classes.

(RE)INTEGRATION

(Re)integration activities take place post arrival and are specific to the type of movement and the needs to the particular migrant community.

- Facilitating and developing access to livelihoods, education and basic services;
- Information seminars for municipalities and other reception actors on migrant profiles;
- Exchange of best practices on housing, education, and more.

CROSS-CUTTING ELEMENTS OF MOVEMENTS

MIGRATION HEALTH

IOM's pre-migration health activities are recognized as an important tool for individual and public health promotion and disease prevention. Pre-migration health activities conducted to address migrants' health needs early in the process prior to travel can also be cost-effective and can facilitate migrants' integration into the receiving country health system post arrival.

Health-related assistance before, during and after travel is a key requirement to ensuring a safe and dignified journey and continuum of care for migrants with medical conditions or other health needs. Referrals for additional investigations or treatment prior to departure, special travel arrangements and the provision of medical escorts are all important components in mitigating risk during travel. The efficient and timely exchange of medical information over electronic platforms also allows health providers, partners and States to prepare adequately for the arrival of migrants and ensure continuity of care.

Pre-migration health activities promote the health of migrants through preventive and curative health interventions for conditions that, if left untreated, could have a negative impact on the refugee or migrant's overall health status, and on the public

health of receiving communities. With the migrant's consent, IOM confidentially transfers medical information to the receiving health and resettlement authorities prior to arrival, enabling health-care providers in the receiving community can receive information on conditions that require follow-up treatment or specialized investigation. Bridging health management systems between source, transit and receiving communities enables States and communities to properly prepare for migrants' arrivals and facilitates continuity of care. Pre-migration health activities adhere to IOM's goal of "healthy migrants and refugees in healthy communities" and, as such, positively impact migrants' capacities to successfully integrate into receiving societies.

Activities such as outbreak surveillance and management, immunizations and early detection and treatment for both target and hosting populations identify and address health needs and avert health-related delays in IOM facilitated-migration. Pre-departure treatment, vaccinations and other public health interventions are also tailored to meet the needs of migrants and immigration authorities.





Preparing blood samples for testing in an IOM laboratory. © IOM 2017



A Syrian migrant at IOM's Migration Health Assessment Centre in Istanbul, where refugees resettling to third countries receive pre-migration health procedures. © IOM 2020

MOVEMENT PARTNERSHIPS

All IOM movements are carried out with consultation and approval of relevant partners, stakeholders and in the case of international air travel, at the request and approval of States. Recognizing that movement is a continuum, IOM relies on States, humanitarian partners and other referral networks to assist in a variety of services that comprise its assistance. These range from identifying IOM movement beneficiaries to assisting where necessary during travel and providing support following the arrival of migrants to their receiving countries or communities.

For example, long-standing programmes, such as refugee resettlement, can only be undertaken in agreement with the sending and hosting States, the receiving community and partners, movement operations partners, such as international airlines and airport staff, a variety of service providers and, in most instances, the partnership of UNHCR.

IOM works closely with a network of private service providers, such as airlines and airport staff around the world, to successfully move and assist migrants throughout their journeys. Established public–private relationships are built on mutual gains for both the migrants, who require assistance, and the businesses that serve them. Although IOM ensures active monitoring of all movement-related partners, the Organization dedicates special attention to the airlines that are entrusted with safely moving migrants to their destinations.

IOM movement response is often a single part of a holistic support package provided by the United Nations, non-governmental organizations, civil society and other partners. IOM works closely with local governments, stakeholders and private partners to ensure that migrant's individual goals are supported.



Internally displaced persons receive aid donated by UKAID at an IOM distribution in TVET site, Gedeo Zone, Ethiopia. © IOM 2018

PROTECTION IN MOVEMENTS

Successful movement programmes are people-centred and feature protection as their main driver.

All IOM movements, whether by road, rail, air or sea are voluntary and must be coordinated with a variety of actors prior to departure and during transit, as well as upon and following arrival. IOM's support to migrants does not end when a plane has landed or a boat has docked. Strong movement programming is designed to support and protect migrants at every phase to maximize meaningful (re)integration. This means caring for the health and well-being of migrants, arranging for their safe and dignified travel, ensuring that they are well-informed about their journey and have realistic expectations, support and tools upon arrival. IOM teams involve, empower and prepare migrants for any IOM movement, whether travelling as an individual, family or group, and regardless of the length of travel.

IOM adopts a rights-based approach and seeks to ensure that the migrant's right to protection is upheld and his or her needs are fulfilled. The Organization has a responsibility to support States in protecting migrants' human rights on their own soil, regardless of their legal status. This obligation extends to displaced persons and affected communities, as well.

The IOM Principles for Humanitarian Action (PHA) reaffirms adherence to humanitarian principles, underpinning IOM's humanitarian response to migration crises. Additionally, the PHA guides IOM's overall response to migration crisis when the Organization is also engaged through non-humanitarian activities, including transit assistance to affected populations and other movement-related responses.

MAINSTREAMING ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS AND PROTECTION

In 2019, RMM received MIRAC funding to launch and complete the Mainstreaming AAP and Protection (MAAP) Project. The overall objective of the MAAP Project was to strengthen RMM staff capacity in protection and accountability to affected populations in resettlement and movement management operations as well as to further knowledge management, internal governance, staff development and operational effectiveness. During the project period, RMM collaborated with and leveraged the experience of DOE experts in the area of Protection, AAP, Gender Awareness and Inclusion and Disability Inclusion to facilitate awareness-raising, tool development, and the capacity-building of field staff.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF MAAP

- Created, launched and tested the Collaboration and Monitoring System (CMS), an application that serves as a tool to collect information as well as to monitor progress towards achieving minimum standards in protection and AAP or other areas of policy guidance. Leveraging technology to support accountability and collaboration with field missions in an operational context enabled RMM to distinguish best practices related to protection mainstreaming as well as to identify gaps in activities.
- Conducted a baseline exercise across 32 pilot missions which resulted in the gathering of 385 existing materials and tools related to protection and AAP minimum standards from field missions. Results and analysis from this exercise directly informed the development of 11 standardized tools that now serve as operational resources for RMM staff globally.
- Developed a combined Protection and AAP training package contextualized for RMM programming with considerable input from DOE technical experts.
- Delivered 14 trainings to RMM staff throughout nine regions over a six-week period via webinar and face-to-face sessions, resulting in participation of more than 300 RMM staff.
- Recruited, trained and utilized a Task Force of movement operations staff at the regional level to harness information from field missions, develop practical tools for mainstreaming protection and AAP, lead on delivery of awareness-raising sessions and serve as RMM focal points for field missions on matters related to protection and AAP.
- Deployed a methodology for mainstreaming policy into standardized practice. Efforts through this project focused on operationalizing five minimum standards (out of 37) related to protection and AAP in resettlement operations.

MAAP OUTCOMES



Strengthen staff capacity on protection and accountability to those IOM serves.



A more effective and efficient means of collecting and assessing existing tools to enhance compliance with guidelines.



Harness technical expertise and sharing of best practices.



IOM is investing in the skills and knowledge of people like this enterprising woman to build a stronger economy, where anyone, including migrants – men and women – can find dignified work. With her staff of returned migrants in her bakery in Gorno Badakshan, Tajikistan, she is planning to recruit and train more women. © IOM 2019.

ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE MIGRANTS AND COUNTER TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

IOM's Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants (AVM) Unit provides protection and assistance to migrants vulnerable to violence, exploitation, and abuse, including victims of trafficking. IOM's approach to migrant vulnerability is rooted in the belief that the human rights of all persons, including migrants, should be upheld and promoted and that all migrants who are vulnerable, regardless of their membership in any particular category or holding of any particular status, should be afforded the protection and assistance services they require.

We use the definition of migrants in vulnerable situations put forth by the GMG Principles and Practical Guidance on the Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations¹⁰: "Migrants in vulnerable situations are migrants who are unable effectively to enjoy their human rights, are at increased risk of violations and abuse and who, accordingly, are entitled to call on a duty bearer's heightened duty of care".

The IOM launched a new suite of publications to support the identification of vulnerabilities associated with migration and improve the protection and assistance available to migrants. These tools are the first of their kind and will assist policymakers and practitioners by laying out clear operational direction on providing protection and assistance to migrants vulnerable to, or who have been subject to, violence, exploitation and abuse. The IOM Handbook¹¹ on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse which provides practical guidance for States, the private sector, international organizations and civil society actors on identification, referral, protection and assistance for migrants vulnerable to violence, exploitation, and abuse. It also outlines actions that need to be taken to mitigate and reduce their vulnerability. It is applicable in countries of origin, transit, and destination.

GENDER IN MOVEMENT

It is recognized that a person's sex, gender, gender identity and sexual orientation shape every stage of the migration experience. Gender influences reasons for migrating, who migrates and to where, how people migrate and the networks they use, opportunities and resources available at destinations, and relations with the country of origin. Risks, vulnerabilities and needs are also shaped in large part by one's gender and vary drastically for different groups.

During migration response, effectively integrating gender into movement operations means understanding how gender affects people's experiences of the crisis, addressing gender-specific

protection and assistance needs, preventing and responding to the emergence of new forms of gender-based violence, building on gender-specific capacities to respond to crises, and understanding often drastic changes in gender roles and relations.

MIGRATION DATA FOR MOVEMENTS AND IOM PROPRIETARY TOOLS

Standard operating procedures, rigorous quality control, security checks, accountability systems and IOM technical tools help to ensure that IOM movements are carried out professionally with the protection of the migrant at their core. Over the past several decades, IOM has developed a variety of mechanisms for collecting and storing migrant information to better inform movements and to prepare States and communities for arriving migrants.

IOM has a centralized team of air travel professionals. Having an in house travel management facility allows IOM to support missions worldwide and manage flight bookings directly and in an expedited fashion. IOM air travel professionals are able to evaluate different itineraries globally and support any mission worldwide when sourcing travel options on commercial and charter flights. Therefore, IOM is able to identify the best routings for the needs of any particular migrant.

IOM's proprietary Migrant Information Management tool (MiMOSA) which is used by IOM Missions to record biographic and demographic information required to manage process of services for Movement, Medical, Migrant Training activities, Assisted Voluntary Return and Counter Trafficking. The system has rich user interface that enforces adherence to program business rules with the program integrity guidelines. It facilitates the generation of required operational, statistical and financial reports required by IOM centrally and in conformity with the expectations of the Donor community.

MiMOSA's counter trafficking module facilitates the management of assistance, voluntary return and reintegration activities for victims of trafficking. The resulting database, which contains data on over 55,000 victims of trafficking and is the largest of its kind, strengthens the research capacity and understandings of the causes, processes, trends and consequences of trafficking.

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) system tracks and monitors displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of migrants' relocations and the evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. DTM is also used to assist in the profiling of sending and receiving communities in order to better inform and prepare for migrant (re)integration efforts.

CONCLUSION

Since 1951, the dignified movement of persons has been a core IOM function that spans thematic units and areas of operation. As evidenced throughout this document, IOM teams around the globe are engaged in a variety of movement operations to assist migrants with mobility support, voluntary returns or on their journeys towards new opportunity, regardless of the conditions or causes of their movement.

While this core function is not new, the context in which IOM conducts movement operations has changed dramatically since the Organization's founding and will continue to change and become even more complex in the future. Emergency movement operations have become a regular rather than an exceptional feature of IOM's work. In the past, humanitarian movements were mainly comprised of a few large, homogenous groups from a handful of locations, whereas current caseloads are extremely diverse in both nationality and geography. Responding effectively to these increasingly diverse and challenging contexts requires the Organization to constantly review, strengthen and adapt its operational readiness.

Minimum standards help ensure people travelling under IOM auspices do so in safety and dignity. These procedures and protocols are time-tested and are essential to providing a continuum of care. Established procedures and protocols are in place for good reason and are mutually beneficial for all parties involved. When a continuum of care spans from the pre-departure phase to post arrival, addressing health and integration early on, it empowers beneficiaries and contributes to smooth and orderly movement.

For 69 years, moving refugees and other migrants at risk in a safe, orderly and organized fashion has been and continues to be a fundamental purpose of the Organization.



Returning migrants boarding the plane on a flight chartered. © IOM 2020



RESOURCES

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

The DTM tracks and monitors displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route.

Principles of Humanitarian Action (PHA)

The PHA is a policy that clarifies IOM's humanitarian identity, spells out its role and rules of engagement in humanitarian action, and reaffirms its commitment to the core humanitarian principles.

Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC)

Through a broad and inclusive consultative process, the MICIC Initiative developed Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster. Released in June 2016, these non-binding and voluntary principles, guidelines, and practices identify the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders vis-à-vis migrants in countries in crisis. They provide concrete guidance on how to prepare for and respond to crises in ways that protects and empowers migrants.

Resettlement 2020

Providing essential support to States resettling refugees and other humanitarian entrants is a fundamental purpose of IOM and among its largest ongoing activities. This book outlines and details IOM's global role in the refugee resettlement continuum.

IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF)

The MCOF sets out measures at the individual, community and State levels across 15 sectors of assistance to be undertaken at the request and with the consent of States to prepare for, respond to and recover from different types of crises, including those that have triggered mass movements of internally displaced persons.

IOM Framework for Addressing Internal Displacement

This framework outlines the main tenets of the Organization's response to internal displacement. Aligned with prevailing external normative and legal instruments within the humanitarian architecture and grounded within the Organization's own robust set of dedicated and evolving policies and frameworks, it articulates IOM's ongoing principles, commitments, approach and operational objectives in relation to the changing and dynamic global landscape of internal displacement.

IOM Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF)

The MiGOF establishes a structure in which States and IOM can work together to address migration issues. The framework presents the ideal version of migration governance to which States can aspire and for which IOM can provide support and assistance. It offers a concise view of an ideal approach that allows a State to determine what it might need to govern migration well and in a way that fits its circumstances.

Progressive Resolution to Displacement Situations (PRDS)

This document frames IOM's broad and inclusive approach, which recognizes the increasingly protracted nature of crisis and its associated impacts on displaced populations, as well as on other migrants and affected communities.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Migration in the 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals as seen through the lens of IOM.

Gender Equity Policy

The Gender Equality Policy is designed to formalize and codify IOM's commitment to identifying and addressing the needs of all beneficiaries of IOM projects and services and to ensuring equal opportunity and treatment of all staff members within the Organization.

Please visit the IOM website for more detailed information on all IOM programmes, ethos and overarching frameworks.
www.iom.int

ACRONYMS

AVRR	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
CRISP	Sustainable Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Initiative
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ERCM	Emerging Resettlement Countries Joint Support Mechanism
GAF	Global Assistance Fund
HASM	Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants
ICEM	Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MCOF	Migrant Crisis Operational Framework
MHAC	Migration Health Assessment Centre
MICIC	Migrants in Countries in Crisis
MIMOSA	Migrant Management Operational System Application
PHA	Principles of Humanitarian Action
PICMME	Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe
RMM	Resettlement and Movement Management
RRTF	Rapid Response Transportation Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
VHR	Voluntary Humanitarian Return

END NOTES

- 1 [IOM Constitution](#), resolution adopted 5 December 1951.
- 2 UNHCR, [Global Trends - Forced Displacement in 2019](#), 2020.
- 3 UNHCR definition of complementary pathways from “[Solution for Refugees](#)” in the 10 Point Action Plan (pp. 176, 195).
- 4 European Resettlement Network (ERN), [About Complementary Pathways](#).
- 5 Adapted from Global Compact on Refugees, draft 2 as of 30 April 2018, para. 89, in International Organization for Migration, [Glossary on Migration, IML Series No. 34](#).
- 6 [Marking a Milestone: 100,000 Refugees Resettled from Lebanon Since Eruption of Syrian Crisis](#), IOM June 2019.
- 7 [Covid-19 and Stranded Migrants](#), IOM June 2020.
- 8 [IOM Covid-19](#).
- 9 [Joint Statement: IOM Director General António Vitorino and UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi Announce Resumption of Resettlement Travel for Refugees](#), IOM June 2020.
- 10 [OHCHR/Global Migration Group, Principles and Guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of vulnerable migrants](#), Geneva 2017.
- 11 [IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse](#), Geneva 2019.

