

OVERVIEW

Conflict, instability, environmental shocks and stressors globally are driving record numbers to leave their homes, within and across international borders, to escape immediate threats to their safety and security or to improve lives and livelihoods.

Beyond ensuring that the humanitarian needs of crisis affected populations are met, **identifying and addressing the drivers** of displacement and large-scale migration flows, which overwhelm local capacities, is central to **achieving durable solutions** and stability. Left unaddressed, recovery processes will be undermined and unsustainable, resulting in situations of protracted displacement and fragility. Timely investments to reduce risks and prevent escalation into crisis can prevent unnecessary human suffering and foster the conditions for positive peace development.

Addressing the drivers of displacement and large-scale movements, such as exclusion and marginalization or competition over (natural) resources and limited economic opportunities, contributes to prevention and recovery. It requires robust context analysis and flexible and responsive programming that looks beyond the immediate impact on, or direct assistance to, targeted populations.

IOM's Transition and Recovery Division (TRD) within the Department of Operations and Emergencies (DOE) oversees programming to support states in preventing, mitigating the impacts of, and seeking solutions to the mobility dimensions of crisis, including displacement and large-scale mixed migration flows. With over 20 years of experience in responding to major crises, IOM has developed institutional capacity in transition and recovery programming that applies development-principled approaches specifically adapted to fragile and crisis contexts.



A LOCAL CARPENTER IN CONFLICT AFFECTED ABYEI. HE ATTENDED AN IOM WORKSHOP ON BUSINESS MANAGEMENT THAT PROVIDED THE NECESSARY EQUIPMENT TO KICK START HIS BUSINESS
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CASH-FOR-WORK ACTIVITIES IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SUPPORT THE IMMEDIATE RECOVERY OF COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY CONFLICT WHILE ENCOURAGING THE REVITALIZATION OF LOCAL ECONOMIES AND REINFORCING SOCIAL COHESION © IOM 2017/AMANDA NERO

HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT-PEACE NEXUS

Based on its migration mandate, IOM works across the humanitarian, transition and recovery, and peacebuilding spectrum to promote humane, orderly and dignified migration that benefits all. IOM supports the "New Way of Working" that seeks to consolidate the efforts of different partners to support humanitarian, development and peace interventions to achieve durable solutions for displaced populations, reduce the risks and increase the resilience of crisis-prone communities, promote peace and stability, and prevent the escalation or recurrence of crisis. IOM is committed to ensuring that the mobility dimensions of crises, from prevention to mitigation to solutions, are addressed inclusively and comprehensively.

In close collaboration with member states, as well as a range of national and international partners, TRD's multi-sectoral interventions complement IOM's humanitarian assistance activities, building on humanitarian gains to ensure an effective transition to recovery and sustainable development, reducing risks of humanitarian aid dependence. As such, in line with global commitments under the Grand Bargain, which includes strengthening the Humanitarian Development and Peace Nexus (HDPN), TRD applies holistic, inclusive, context specific and conflict sensitive programming to tackle the drivers that result in or maintain communities in fragile and crisis situations.

CORE PRINCIPLES

While highly context specific in its interventions, IOM has developed a set of core principles that underpin its transition and recovery engagements globally to ensure effectiveness, sustainability and accountability.



THEMATIC FOCUS

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION



IOM's work on DRR and environmental degradation contributes to states' efforts to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. Working closely with government counterparts at national and sub-national levels, IOM's DRR programmes integrate mobility-based strategies in efforts to reduce disaster risk and strengthen resilience. Paying particular attention to at-risk communities, migrants, including displaced populations, and other vulnerable mobile groups, this programming aims to prevent or reduce displacement through support for prevention and mitigation, risk governance and information, as well as strengthen resilience through "build back better" measures in recovery and reconstruction. Related efforts include the engagement of migrant communities in efforts to improve their participation in DRR plan-

ning and recovery efforts. Specifically, IOM's programming includes support to disaster risk assessment, community-based disaster prevention activities, institutional capacity-building, information management, planned relocation, infrastructure support, environmental protection and livelihoods diversification.

IOM's works to strengthen and expand partnerships at all levels to foster greater integration of mobility considerations in global risk reduction planning and policy. IOM works in close partnership with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) as the UN office leading the coordination of disaster reduction activities, and with the wider UN system to promote an integrated and coordinated approach to the implementation of DRR, in line with the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience.

Since 2016, IOM is a partner of the inter-agency Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI), through which IOM supports countries to design and implement comprehensive and inclusive capacity development strategies to reduce climate and disaster risk and contribute to achieving the SDGs. The 'IOM Strategic Work Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience 2017-2020' guides the activities of IOM missions worldwide working in support of countries to advance the priorities of Sendai.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS AND RESILIENCE



LISTENING TO PEOPLE HELPS IOM UNDERSTAND CONCERNS AND PRIORITIES AND INFORMS RESPONSES IN CHAD © IOM 2018/AMANDA NERO

The growing complexity and unpredictability of contemporary crises, and lack of political resolution, is resulting in increasingly protracted displacement situations, with few realizing the three recognized durable solutions: sustainable reintegration, local integration and relocation/resettlement. Predicated on the understanding that core protection and lifesaving needs have been met, IOM's approach to mitigating the detrimental impacts of displacement and seeking solutions recognizes mobility as a life-saving strategy, but also as a critical enabler for impacted populations to preserve or increase available resources and opportunities, access basic assistance, improve livelihood opportunities and/or adapt to local conditions.

In 2016, IOM adopted an inclusive, resilience-orientated approach to resolving displacement, outlined in the Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations Framework. Through an incremental approach, which is aligned with existing global standards and best practices, IOM seeks to strengthen coping capacities, foster self-reliance and create environments conducive to resolving displacement. Central to IOM's approach is recognition of the need for systematic efforts grounded in long-term, evidence-based development action that involve multiple sectors and a wide-range of partnerships across humanitarian, development and peace actors to advance resilience.

Programmatic areas which contribute to the progressive resolution of displacement situations relate to achieving: protection, safety and security; an adequate standard of living; sustainable livelihoods and employment; and inclusive governance for displaced populations, other mobile populations and communities affected by crisis and displacement.

STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY

In response to the mobility dimensions of crises, IOM's stabilization programmes work to (re-)establish conducive conditions for normal social, economic and political life, by contributing to the restoration of basic rights and security, and by promoting social cohesion, functioning state governance, non-violent political processes, effective social policies, livelihoods and service delivery.

IOM stabilization programmes are comprised of locally-driven, development-principled programming in crisis or fragile contexts, which aim to prevent, mitigate and reduce the drivers and negative effects of displacement, large scale mixed flows and return migration as a consequence of natural hazard and/or conflict-induced crises. IOM works with governments and individuals at the local, community level to promote stability as a step out of crisis or fragility, paving the way for recovery and sustainable development.

Programmes are based on the rationale that contributions to stability will reduce the risks of recurring crises, further displacement, irregular migration pressures and/or lay foundations conducive to long term development and resilience to destabilizing influences in future.

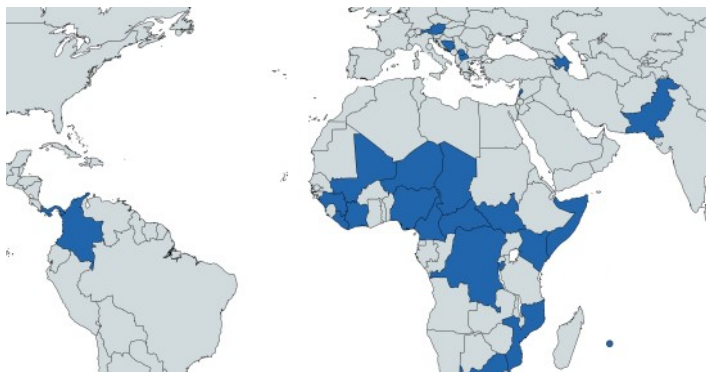
To this end, stabilization projects use multiple sectors to achieve broader stability goals and stress flexibility and adaptability to evolving needs, with a focus on: restoring and delivering essential services in fragile, host and home environments; reconstruction, rehabilitation and refurbishment including of community infrastructure; early recovery activities including debris removal; strengthening local governance; economic recovery and livelihoods, including cash-for-work programming; community empowerment and information campaigns, strategic communication and efforts to promote social cohesion. Meeting immediate and medium-term needs that have been identified and prioritized in inclusive community processes provides opportunities for affected populations and communities to move beyond crisis and fragility and towards longer-term development goals.



THE REHABILITATION OF THE BUS STATION IN BODA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC IMPROVES ACCESS TO MARKETS AND SERVICES AND PROMOTES SOCIAL COHESION © IOM 2018/AMANDA NERO

PEACEBUILDING AND TRANSITION

IOM's peacebuilding and transition programming aims to both prevent and resolve conflict by addressing conflict dynamics as drivers of displacement and supporting sustainable peace and reintegration. These programmatic responses focus on understanding root causes of conflict, managing conflict triggers and addressing the social, economic, resource or political dynamics that drive conflict.



GLOBAL OVERVIEW OF IOM'S PEACEBUILDING PROGRAMMING IN 2018

Peacebuilding

Peacebuilding projects work at multiple levels of society including at the individual, communal or societal/institutional level, and may include addressing physical, social, and structural impediments to peace and conflict management. This work involves initiatives that can occur during ongoing conflict or as part of preventive work and are often an integral part of post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation work. Activities may include, but are not limited to, reconciliation, community violence reduction, community-policing, security sector reform, improved access to justice, human security, institution building, and political and economic transformation specifically intended to reduce or mitigate drivers of conflict.

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)

The successful reintegration of former combatants is recognized as a key factor in successful peace-building that addresses the need for immediate security and longer-term recovery in the transition from war to peace. IOM supports DDR efforts by focusing principally on successful reintegration that helps former combatants to transition to civilian life, and that supports communities to recover, absorb and support returning former fighters and other conflict affected populations. In contexts of ongoing conflict, IOM supports civilian governments to develop nationally owned, whole-of-government strategies that help organize and focus intergovernmental capacities to support reintegration and peace building. Through socio-economic recovery, social cohesion programming and a broad array of peacebuilding interventions that contribute to the restoration of trust and build confidence, IOM's efforts support reconciliation at the national and community level, preventing or mitigating future violent conflict. Direct assistance to former

combatants and to surrounding communities may include health services, psychosocial assistance, livelihoods assistance, social cohesion activities and reconciliation among other needs defined by the context.

Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE)

PVE is a growing area of practice for IOM but is integrally related to a wide array of existing activities, including support for at-risk youth, promoting resilience and stability, supporting psycho-social prevention and recovery, reintegration assistance for former fighters, managing conflict and generally mitigating drivers of displacement and large scale mixed flows. Violent extremism is recognized as emerging from a complex interplay of structural, individual and enabling factors which contribute to vulnerability to radicalization. IOM tailors its approach to PVE programming based on deep contextual analysis and engagement with key stakeholders from government, affected communities, and civil society to develop conflict sensitive approaches aimed specifically at prevention, and carefully distinguished from counter-terrorism initiatives.



IOM'S PEACEBUILDING INTERVENTIONS OFTEN FEATURE ENGAGEMENT WITH YOUTH IN CONFLICT AFFECTED OR FRAGILE AREAS. THESE GIRLS WERE PARTICIPANTS OF IOM'S 'CHILDREN OF PEACE' PROGRAMME IN MINDANAO, THE PHILIPPINES
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Elections Support

IOM provides support to governments as part of an effort to expand the access of migrant communities to democratic electoral process in their countries or territories of origin. Within this framework, IOM focuses its activities providing access to voting through the Diaspora through Out of Country Voting programme, supporting the EU Election Observation Missions in third countries and assisting governments in the enfranchisement of internally displaced groups.

For more information:

<https://www.iom.int/transition-and-recovery>

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