

IOM contributions to progressively resolve displacement situations

Compendium of activities and good practice



International Organization for Migration

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

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

Publisher: International Organization for Migration
17 route des Morillons
P.O. Box 17
1211 Geneva 19
Switzerland
Tel.: +41 22 717 9111
Fax: +41 22 798 6150
E-mail: hq@iom.int
Website: www.iom.int

Cover photo: Somalia – IOM is reaching out to internally displaced women to train them on basic psychosocial support, peer education, sexual and gender-based violence awareness and coping mechanisms. © IOM and Mary-Sanyu Osire 2012

© 2016 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher.

IOM contributions to progressively resolve displacement situations

Compendium of activities and good practice



Table of contents

Abbreviations	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Foreword	vi
Part 1: Global review	1
Migration crises: Contemporary trends	2
Inter-agency architecture and the importance of partnership	5
Populations affected by crisis and displacement situations.....	7
Applying a mobility perspective to foster resilience	9
IOM framework: Progressive resolution of displacement solutions	11
The eight criteria	13
Summary of good practices	31
Mapping good practice against PRDS framework.....	35
Part 2: Country pages	39
Asia	41
Afghanistan	42
Bangladesh	48
Cambodia.....	52
Indonesia	57
Myanmar	61
Pakistan	66
Philippines	73
Sri Lanka.....	83
Thailand	88
Africa	93
<i>East Africa and Horn of Africa</i>	
Burundi.....	94
Central African Republic.....	99
Ethiopia	104
Kenya.....	110
Rwanda.....	116
Somalia.....	121
South Sudan	129
Uganda	135

<i>Southern Africa</i>	
Angola	140
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	146
Zimbabwe.....	152
<i>West and Central Africa</i>	
Chad	159
Mali	166
Mauritania.....	172
Americas	177
<i>Central and North America and the Caribbean</i>	
Haiti.....	178
<i>South America</i>	
Colombia	185
Ecuador	191
Middle East and North Africa.....	195
Iraq.....	196
Lebanon	202
Sudan.....	207
Europe	215
Bosnia and Herzegovina	216
Georgia	221
Serbia.....	225
Kosovo/UNSC 1244.....	230
Turkey	234
Ukraine	239
Glossary	244

Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CBO	Community-based Organization
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix ¹
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
INFORM	Index for Risk Management ²
MCOF	Migration Crisis Operational Framework ³
NFI	Non-food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
RIS	Return Intention Survey
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

1 The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system composed of a variety of tools and processes designed and developed to track and monitor population displacement during crises. (www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/docs/DOE-Infosheet-DTM-v2-1.pdf)

2 The Index for Risk Management (INFORM) is an open source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters. (www.inform-index.org/)

3 The Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) is a practical, operational and institutionwide tool to improve and systematize the way in which IOM supports its Member States and partners to better prepare for and respond to migration crises. It combines IOM humanitarian activities and migration management services to help tackle the migration aspects of a crisis more effectively. (www.iom.int/mcof)

Acknowledgements

Although an initiative of IOM Headquarters, led by the Humanitarian Policy Team and the Transition and Recovery Division, this publication is largely based on the contributions of 35 IOM offices across eight regions. The contributions of the IOM offices have been invaluable, sharing their experiences and good practices as they contribute to progressively resolving displacement situations in countries and regions. A special thank you to the following contributors:

- Afghanistan: Richard Danzinger, Mio Sato, Elisa Furuta and Chris Foulkes
- Angola: Norberto Celestino and Salvatore Sortino
- Bangladesh: Sarat Dash and Mshauri David Delem
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: Gianluca Rocco, Mladen Kakuca and Filip Lazarevic
- Burundi: Kristina Mejo, Noelle Darbelley, Dieudonne Doma and Oriane Bataille
- Cambodia: Leul Mekonnen and Guenole Oudry
- Central African Republic: Torsten Haschenz, Anne Schaefer, Maeve O'Donnell and Mansour Ahijdo
- Chad: Qasim Sufi and Yoko Hamada
- Colombia: Alejandro Guidi, Felipe Cortés, Carolina Uruena and Marcela Zuluaga
- Democratic Republic of the Congo: Hans-Petter Boe, Patricia Kheirallah, Monique Van Hoof and Charlie Sell
- Ecuador: Rogelio Bernal and Jaime Paredes
- Ethiopia: Josiah Ogina, Cornelius Weira and Behigu Habte
- Georgia: Ilyana Derilova-Stoykova, Nino Shushania and Cole Garside
- Haiti: Gregoire Goodstein, Fabien Sambussy and Laetitia Vaval
- Indonesia: Mark Getchell, Kartini Isabelle Pouchous and Johan Grundberg
- Iraq: Thomas Weiss, Christina Dimakoulea and Youssef Alrassi
- Kenya: Mike Pillinger, Heather Komenda and Brendan Bandon
- Lebanon: Fawzi Alzioud, Pierre King, Samuel Plumby and Samantha Donkin
- Mali: Bakary Doumbia, Agnès Tillinac, Aida Kaspar and Aminta Dicko
- Mauritania: Anke Strauss and Tomoko Sato
- Myanmar: Kieran Gorman-Best, Konrad Clos and Amina Saoudi
- Pakistan: Enrico Ponziani, Katherine Smalley and Ammarah Mubarak
- Philippines: Marco Boasso, Carolina Brill and Brad Mellicker
- Rwanda: Catherine Northing and Charlotte Feitscher
- Serbia: Lidija Markovic and Danilo Mihajlovic
- Somalia: Gerard Waite and Heidrun Salzer
- South Sudan: David Derthick, Kathy Snowball, Jennifer Pro and Iain Mclellan
- Sri Lanka: Giuseppe Crocetti and Tracey Sampson

- Sudan: Mario Lito Malanca and Fernando Medina
- Thailand: Jeffrey Labovitz, Martin Wyndham and Kanda Phoprasobchok
- Turkey: Meera Sethi and Mazen Aboulhosn
- Uganda: Ali Abdi, Mariela Guajardo and Christine Mutabuza
- Ukraine: Manfred Profazi, Varvara Zhluktenko, Stephen Rogers and Ester Ruiz de Azua
- UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo: Jorge Baca, Tajma Kurt, Patrik Shirak and Agron Ajazi
- Zimbabwe: Martin Ocaga, Rangarirayi Tigere and Sam Grundy
- Headquarters: Department of Operations and Emergencies, under the leadership of the Transition and Recovery Division and Humanitarian Policy Team, Publications Unit (Geneva and Manila), and Project Information Unit (Manila)

Foreword

Compendium reports are central to IOM's own processes of collecting and learning from good practices globally. Externally, they demonstrate IOM's experience on a given topic. This compendium is primarily designed to support IOM staff, aiming to facilitate exchange of good practices and promote innovative, high-quality programming while cognisant of the need to assess feasibility and adaptability to local contexts. This process has also contributed to the development of a new IOM framework on the progressive resolution of displacement situations, which conceptualizes IOM's approach.

Based on contributions from 35 IOM offices, 74 key migration crises occurring between 2010 and 2014 were identified, and IOM's contributions towards the progressive resolution of displacement situations were mapped against the eight criteria outlined in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons.* While broadening the applicability of the IASC Framework beyond the internally displaced persons, this compendium aims to also support efforts to raise awareness and further the operationalization of this key guidance. Each IOM office also identified an example of good practice, with the aim of potential replicability in other settings.

This stocktaking exercise and resulting compendium is a timely endeavour. The number and scale of crises are forcing record numbers of persons to flee their homes seeking relative safety within or across international borders. However, the growing complexity and unpredictability of these crises is resulting in increasingly protracted displacement situations which challenge the versatility of the three traditional durable solutions: voluntary return and sustainable reintegration, sustainable settlement elsewhere and sustainable local integration. More must be done to mitigate the impacts of displacement and address the root causes, with more inclusive approaches that integrate mobility, offering new avenues towards the progressive resolution of displacement situations.

The compendium is part of an evolving process to contribute to a growing knowledge base and to learn from experience and good practices of how resilience can be better integrated across IOM's response to migration crises. This exercise has contributed to the development of a new IOM Framework, which aims to guide IOM and inform its partners to frame and navigate the complexity of forced migration dynamics and support efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations.

* Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, *IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons*. (Washington, D.C., April 2010). Available from www.brookings.edu/research/reports/2010/04/durable-solutions

Part 1

GLOBAL REVIEW

This compendium presents innovative approaches towards progressively resolving displacement situations, applying a mobility perspective and integrating inclusive approaches beyond displaced populations alone. The analysis for this global review is based on IOM's extensive achievements in the field: some 550 projects in 35 countries implemented between January 2010 and December 2014, which contributed towards the progressive resolution of displacement situations.

MIGRATION CRISES: CONTEMPORARY TRENDS

IOM coined the term *migration crisis*¹ in 2012 in order to capture the complexity of population movements following major shocks, which typically involve acute vulnerabilities of affected individuals and communities and which generate deeper and longer-term migration management challenges. While crises may be internal in nature, repercussions may be felt across borders, most often in the form of refugee flows to neighbouring countries as well as potentially triggering tensions along common or opposing ethnic, religious or political lines. However, for migrants, particularly migrants caught in crisis situations, the repercussions may also extend beyond borders and geographical regions, notably where family members no longer receive relied-upon remittances.

Types of migration crisis²

- **Human-made disasters with internal and cross-border movements**

The vast majority of human-made migration crises relate to conflict between armed opposition groups and the Government/military or intercommunal clashes along political, ethnic or religious lines, such as in the **Central African Republic, Mali** and **Pakistan**.

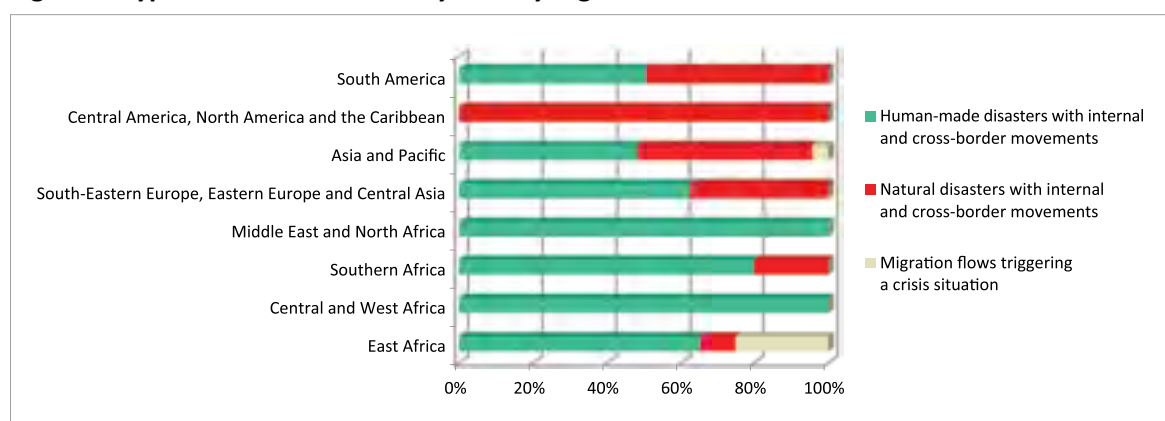
- **Natural disasters with internal and cross-border movements**

Crisis resulting from natural disasters include climatic, meteorological disasters or geophysical disasters, often disaggregated as slow or sudden onset. Flooding is the most common of the former, including significant inundations in **Pakistan, Serbia** and **Thailand**; while earthquakes in **Haiti** and **Turkey** and typhoons in the **Philippines** also caused significant damage, loss of life and displacement.

- **Migration flows triggering a crisis situation**

Large-scale migration flows, including mass deportations or evacuations/flight of foreign nationals from crises, stretch State capacities and can destabilize fragile communities of origin as a result of the nature and scale of returns. Examples include expulsions of **Afghans** from Pakistan, of **Ethiopians** from Saudi Arabia and of **Burundians** from the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as large-scale returns of **Chadians** fleeing violence in Sudan, Libya and the Central African Republic, respectively.

Figure 1: Types of crisis identified by IOM by region



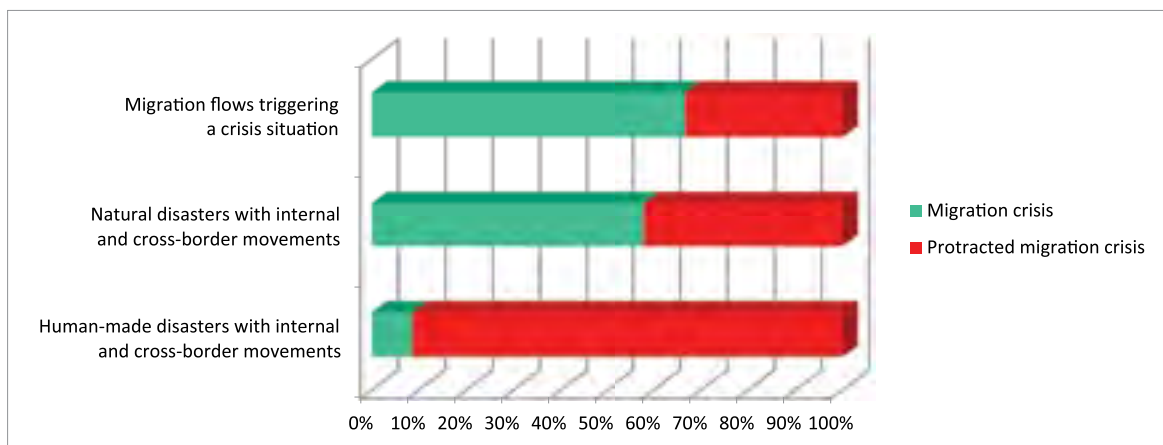
1 As defined in IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework, MC/2355, 2012.

2 As defined in IOM's Humanitarian Policy – Principles for Humanitarian Action, C/106/CRP/20, 12 October 2015.

- **Protracted crises with internal and cross-border movements often resulting from a complex combination of factors where solutions have stalled**

As a result of complex crises, the majority of displaced populations are in protracted displacement; over 70 per cent of the crises reflected in this compendium were considered by IOM offices to be protracted, where solutions have stalled. While protracted displacement is evident across all types of crisis, human-made crises seem particularly susceptible,³ often due to a lack of coordinated political will, exacerbated by a combination of complex drivers. Protracted displacements are evident in **Colombia, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan** and **Sudan**, to name a few.

Figure 2: Protracted nature of types of migration crisis identified by IOM



Based on available information, the primary reason for the protracted nature of displacement provided by IOM offices, irrespective of crisis type, was continuing or recurring conflict, resulting in a lack of safety and security. However, in many countries, conflict and violence are only triggers, with the complexity of crises and the resolution of resulting displacement requiring a comprehensive understanding of the multivariate factors that contribute to instability. Often fragile underlying conditions such as water scarcity, food insecurity, drought, environmental degradation, famine, poverty and/or poor governance are contributing factors to displacement and barriers to its resolution. Examples of fragile underlying contributors to displacement include the scarcity of water resources in South Sudan, the drought and famine in Somalia and the long-standing inequity in access to economic resources, as exemplified in the Central African Republic. Lack of trust in political processes, limited access to housing and basic public services, and loss of livelihoods and limited economic potential were also commonly expressed concerns that extend the duration of displacement.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is home to multiple natural and human-made risks from volcanic and tectonic activities, flooding and the ongoing internal conflict, resulting in both protracted and recurring displacements.⁴

³ Recent studies indicate that countries experiencing conflict-related displacement have reported internal displacement averaging 23 years. (Source: N. Crawford et al., Protracted Displacement: Uncertain Paths to Self-reliance in Exile (Humanitarian Policy Group September 2015), p. 1)

⁴ The IOM Approach to Humanitarian Resilience in the Democratic Republic of Congo 2014–2017, p. 2. Available from www.drcongo.iom.int/sites/default/files/PDF/strategies/R%C3%A9silience_final15.pdf

Figure 3: Reasons provided by IOM staff for the protracted nature of displacement

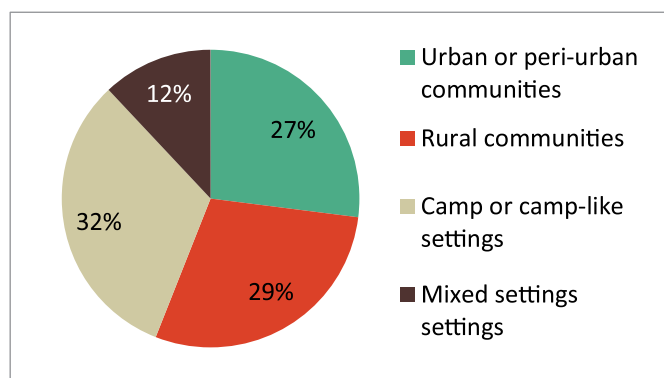


Displacement settings

The displacement situations analysed were almost equally divided between rural communities and urban or peri-urban communities, with less than 40 per cent of displaced populations residing in camp or camp-like settings. These figures are in line with global estimates, which indicate that nearly 60 per cent of all refugees are living in urban settings, while the majority of internally displaced persons are also residing outside identifiable camps or settlements.⁵

Urban areas are a magnet for many, who perceive greater access to jobs and services. However, access to services and employment may depend on government policies, skill recognition and matches, social and political structures, and discrimination. While some are able to benefit from urban opportunities, others reside in urban slums, where displacement-related needs and vulnerabilities may be difficult to distinguish from the needs of the host population. Some initially seek shelter with relatives or friends, or rent temporary accommodation in expectation of a rapid return home, although coping capacities of host families are often stretched over time, as was the case for many internally displaced persons who initially fled to Bamako and other urban centres in Mali.

Figure 4: Displacement settings classified by IOM



⁵ N. Crawford et al., *Protracted Displacement: Uncertain Paths to Self-reliance in Exile* (Humanitarian Policy Group, September 2015), p. 1. Available from www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9855.pdf

INTER-AGENCY ARCHITECTURE AND THE IMPORTANCE OF PARTNERSHIP

The complexity of contemporary displacement dynamics, impacts and drivers requires strong, multi-stakeholder partnerships to effectively contribute towards progressively resolving displacement situations. Effective strategic and operational partnerships with humanitarian, peacebuilding, human rights, security and development actors, as well as non-traditional partners such as the private sector, diaspora and academia, can strengthen the overall response through shared knowledge, resources, skills and expertise. With migration and displacement often cross-cutting themes, IOM is an integral member of inter-agency humanitarian, development, peacebuilding, security and human rights architectures.

Global level

Of specific relevance to displacement and its resolution, IOM, together with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), co-leads the Global Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster for natural disaster-induced and conflict-induced displacement situations, respectively.⁶ IOM is an active member of the Strategic Advisory Group to the Global Early Recovery Cluster,⁷ and associated Technical Working Group on Durable Solutions, and participates in initiatives of the Solutions Alliance.⁸

Regional level

The range of regional forums and frameworks related to migration are an indication of the importance accorded to migration issues, many of which directly or indirectly also relate to displacement and its resolution. Through a network of regional offices, IOM engages with key regional entities and promotes regional mobility perspectives to displacement situations. IOM provides technical assistance and supports governments in implementing regional agreements, including the development of public policies that respect the human rights of migrants and their families including those forced to flee or otherwise impacted by crises. IOM's active engagement in various Regional Consultative Processes⁹ is testament to this support. IOM also works bilaterally and multilaterally with key partners, actively participating in and contributing to regional crisis response initiatives.

National level

Recognizing States as primary duty bearers, IOM works closely with relevant government partners at all levels to ensure initiatives are well coordinated, complementing existing government initiatives and often working with government counterparts to build capacity towards efficient and effective policy and practice. IOM offices reported national governments as a critical stakeholder, enabling or disabling the resolution of displacement.

6 The CCCM Cluster focuses on supporting displaced communities, with a growing focus on out-of-camp displacement. For further information, urban out-of-camp displacement guidelines are available here: www.globalccmcluster.org/udoc

7 "Early recovery is an approach that addresses recovery needs that arise during the humanitarian phase of an emergency, using humanitarian mechanisms that align with development principles. It enables people to use the benefits of humanitarian action to seize development opportunities, builds resilience and establishes a sustainable process of recovery from crisis." (Source: Global Early Recovery Cluster, Guidance Note on Inter-cluster Early Recovery, January 2016)

8 Further, IOM is a member of the Global Protection Cluster (www.globalprotectioncluster.org) and the relevant Areas of Responsibility: Child Protection, Gender-based Violence and Housing, Land and Property. In relation to disaster-induced cross-border displacement, IOM is a standing invitee to the Steering Group of the Nansen Initiative (www.nanseninitiative.org). IOM is also the Secretariat to the Migrants in Countries in Crisis initiative (<http://miciniitiative.iom.int>) and has a number of global bilateral agreements with relevant partners.

9 These include the Almaty Process and the Western Balkan Initiative, the Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia (or the Colombo Process), the Bali Process, the Berne Initiative, the South American Conference on Migration, the Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development (or the Rabat Process) and the Khartoum Process, to name a few.

The various reported roles of governments in resolving displacement included:

Upholding conventions to which they are signatories;

Convening or participating in peace negotiations and processes;

Developing new or refining existing legislation, frameworks of government bodies, and ensuring implementation, including engagement at municipal, district and provincial levels;

Leading or coordinating the response and relevant strategic processes, including the identification of political and pragmatic solutions to displacement;

Ensuring security and protection of citizens;

Providing immediate humanitarian assistance and integrating vulnerable populations into social welfare systems in the medium and longer term;

Facilitating access to affected populations;

Serving as donors and strategic and operational partners for IOM.

While States bear primary responsibility, IOM recognizes the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships to respond effectively and comprehensively to the complexity of contemporary displacement dynamics, impacts and drivers towards progressively resolving displacement situations. Agencies of the United Nations, international organizations, civil society, the private sector, academia and diaspora, spanning humanitarian, development, peace and security fields, are all critical strategic and/or operational partners.

IOM offices gave the following feedback on the criticality of partnerships:

Humanitarian partnership: Significant contribution, ensuring humanitarian assistance was delivered to those most in need, avoiding greater vulnerability;

Protection: Referral network was critical to ensure protection needs were met;

Development partnership: Essential in achieving joint programme objectives over the longer term;

Disaster risk reduction partnership: Activity to reduce future risks would not have been possible without partnership;

Peacekeeping partnership: Enabled access to affected populations;

Peacebuilding partnership: A prerequisite for generating the desired impacts of targeted peace dividends.

POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY CRISIS AND DISPLACEMENT SITUATIONS

Existing assistance and protection frameworks related to displacement contexts focus primarily on refugees and internally displaced persons. Yet other populations are directly or indirectly affected by the same triggers and multi-variate drivers and may find themselves in comparable situations but fall outside these frameworks.

The progressive resolution of displacement situations requires a broader and more inclusive focus on affected populations to avoid exacerbating (potentially pre-existing) tensions and vulnerabilities, and ensuring that potentially less visible groups are not neglected in crisis and post-crisis responses. As such, IOM recognizes the impacts of migration crises and displacement situations on displaced populations, other migrants and affected communities.¹⁰

Displaced populations

These comprise refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons and stateless persons. Displaced populations are the primary focus of existing global durable solutions frameworks and policies¹¹ and also the primary beneficiaries of IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations between 2010 and 2014. IOM has worked with internally displaced populations in *Iraq*, the *Central African Republic* and *Somalia*, while cross-border displacement responses have been prevalent in *Turkey*, *Ecuador* and *Thailand*.

Other migrants

Migrants include those involved in mixed migration flows, international migrants caught in crisis situations, environmental migrants, mobile populations and forced returnees, and may be directly or indirectly affected by crisis and displacement. From 2010 to 2014, IOM officers assisted migrants caught in crisis in the *Central African Republic* and *Libya*. In *Kenya*, *South Sudan* and *Sudan*, the impacts of conflict, exacerbated by limited natural resources in environmentally fragile environments, impacted traditional migratory paths of pastoralists, resulting in tensions, while large-scale expulsions were evident to *Afghanistan*, *Burundi* and *Ethiopia*, straining the resources of receiving governments and communities. Many Chadian migrants fleeing crisis in the Central African Republic were stuck for several months in Cameroon, while others have remained stuck in temporary reception centres in *Chad*, unable or unwilling to return home.

Affected communities

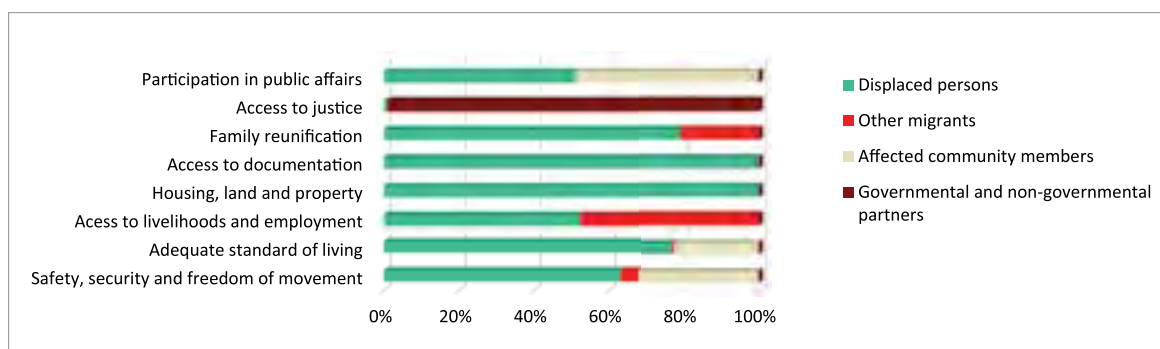
Affected communities include those that are not displaced but perhaps host the above categories or are otherwise affected by crisis and displacement. In *Indonesia*, IOM has worked with both communities affected by natural disasters and those hosting displaced populations, working to prevent the

10 As defined in IOM's Humanitarian Policy – Principles for Humanitarian Action, C/106/CRP/20, 12 October 2015.

11 These include the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol; Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998); UN Secretary-General's Decision on Durable Solutions to Displacement and Preliminary Framework for Supporting a More Coherent, Predictable and Effective Response to the Durable Solutions Needs of Refugee Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons (2009); and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (2010).

outbreak of communicable diseases. IOM actively promotes inclusive processes contributing to social cohesion, community stabilization and reconnecting communities with State structures, including in *Afghanistan*, the *Democratic Republic of the Congo*, *Ecuador*, *Haiti* and *Mali*. IOM's contributions towards the progressive resolution of displacement situations often entail community-based approaches, with communities of origin or host communities benefiting from efforts to alleviate pressures on basic services, reduce tensions or expand absorptive capacities.¹²

Figure 5: Beneficiaries of IOM programming by type



Beyond displaced populations, other migrants and affected communities, government bodies and other partners may also benefit from IOM support. Complementing its direct work with displaced populations, migrants and affected communities, IOM also provides more structural support to governments, inter-agency working groups and forums, and civil society. In *Colombia*, IOM is an active partner of the Government, providing structural support in realizing the rights of persons affected by the Colombian armed conflict. In *UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo*,¹³ IOM has supported civil society partners in facilitating returns and reintegration, and will continue to support civil society partners in developing a gender-sensitive, victim-centred reparations programming. Also of note, the global CCM training materials developed, among others, to raise awareness of international protection and assistance principles, include a module on camp closure and durable solutions.

In responding to migration crises in an integrated and comprehensive manner, IOM seeks to ensure that the rights to protection of migrants, displaced populations, and affected communities are upheld and their needs fulfilled regardless of status.

Gender, age and diversity

Gender considerations¹⁴ are fundamental to upholding human dignity and the well-being of displaced populations, migrants and affected communities. Special consideration is accorded to how gender, age, and diversity affect social vulnerabilities and opportunities, the ability to make independent and informed choices, access to livelihoods and participation in reconstruction efforts, as well as physical security and access to rights, assistance and protection. IOM recognizes that such needs may vary over time. The three elements of gender, age and diversity are interlinked; a robust gender analysis will also take into account age and background considerations.

¹² The numbers of affected community members as beneficiaries of IOM programming is likely to be significantly under-represented as community members may not consistently be reflected as direct beneficiaries.

¹³ Hereinafter referred to as Kosovo/UNSC 1244.

¹⁴ IOM, Gender Equality Policy 2015–2019, C/106/INF/8, 2015.

In the post-Haiyan context, many displaced women have taken on significant leadership roles in their communities, and have become the main breadwinners for their families. While a potentially significant opportunity for empowerment, in many instances these new responsibilities have not led to the rethinking of traditional gender roles but have simply translated into increased burdens for displaced women and their families.¹⁵

Across IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations in the 35 countries included in this compendium, on average, just over 50 per cent of beneficiaries are female. While IOM promotes equitable access, some programming specifically targets female beneficiaries, notably to address specific vulnerabilities. In many contexts, women are less secure than men, disproportionately affected by sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and general threats to physical safety and enjoying fewer rights, for example related to land ownership. Crisis may also result in disproportionately high numbers of female-headed households. IOM has developed a dedicated programme to support SGBV prevention as well as for protection and assistance for survivors, such as in the **Central African Republic**, the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, **Haiti**, the **Philippines** and **Somalia**. Livelihood approaches may also target vulnerable women, such as female heads of household, who may have limited access to economic activities, such as in **Colombia**. More broadly, IOM promotes equitable female representation and participation in community and political processes, whether in **Iraq**, **Pakistan**, the **Philippines** or **Sudan**.

IOM response may also be tailored to the needs of specific age groups, such as providing safe transportation to school for displaced children, such as Syrian refugees in **Turkey**; the construction of new schools to cater for population pressures, as was the case in **Ethiopia**; and providing immediate assistance to elderly returnees, such as the undocumented elderly **Afghan** returnees from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan.

APPLYING A MOBILITY PERSPECTIVE TO FOSTER RESILIENCE

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. In an increasingly mobile world, displacement situations can also no longer be characterized as involving dependent, sedentary populations who fall into discrete categories. Neither can displacement be considered in isolation of wider mobility dynamics. IOM's broader approach to displacement moves beyond current durable solutions frameworks that focus on specific categories of displaced populations, ensuring that other populations on the move and wider communities affected by displacement situations are not overlooked.

The finite locational nature of the three durable solutions, voluntary return and reintegration, relocation/resettlement and local integration can be understood to indicate the end of mobility of displaced persons. However, integrating a mobility approach to these solutions, including supporting mobility strategies in the interim or longer term, may provide new opportunities that complement and contribute to the progressive resolution of displacement situations, better aligning support with mobility-based coping and self-reliance strategies undertaken by affected populations.

In **Kenya**, an IOM-commissioned study found that promoting pastoralists' internal mobility needs, climate change adaptation strategies and conflict reduction mechanisms should be reconciled with pastoralists' livelihood needs, most notably in contexts where the influx of refugees had a negative

¹⁵ See: A. Sherwood et al., *Resolving Post-disaster Displacement: Insights from the Philippines after Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda)* (Washington, D.C., Brookings Institution; Geneva, IOM, 2015), p. 4. Available from <https://publications.iom.int/books/resolving-post-disaster-displacement>

impact on grazing land. Initial assessments of the use of unconditional safety net grants distributed to **Bangladeshi** migrant workers evacuated from Libya indicate that over 50 per cent used the grants to repay migration-related debts, while a further 11 per cent used the funds to finance future migration. In **Sudan**, IOM supported dialogue to reduce the drivers of conflict and provide tools for social cohesion among mobile and vulnerable populations, resulting in, among others, agreement on the parameters and demarcations of seasonal cattle migration corridors.

Resilience

Resilience is understood as the ability of individuals, households, communities, cities, institutions, systems, and societies to prevent, resist, absorb, adapt, respond and recover positively, efficiently, and effectively when faced with a wide range of risks while maintaining an acceptable level of functioning and without compromising long-term prospects for sustainable development, peace and security, human rights and well-being for all.¹⁶

There is growing consensus that investing in resilience-building, before crises occur as well as throughout response efforts, maximizes the effectiveness and efficiency of the response and mitigates the impact of future disasters and conflicts. IOM's resilience-building activities aim to empower displaced populations, migrants, and affected communities to anticipate, manage and recover from future shocks and stresses, in order to better prepare for and avoid crises and to move quickly and effectively out of crisis and vulnerability.

In line with the key guiding principles for advancing resilience,¹⁷ IOM has supported a wide array of initiatives that contribute to fostering resilience. In addressing a central element of resilience-building, IOM's flagship Community Revitalization Programme provided wide and varied livelihood assistance to communities affected by population influx and socioeconomic hardship in **Iraq**. In partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), IOM promoted tolerance and the rebuilding of intracommunal trust by creating opportunities for dialogue for communities in **Sudan**, where pastoral migration is a recurrent trigger of disputes. In response to varied needs, priorities and vulnerabilities presented by **Afghan** returnees, IOM supported sustainable, community-based integration approaches to foster stabilization of communities of return and contribute to social cohesion. In **Zimbabwe**, IOM employed community-based planning, a participatory planning approach that ensures that the needs, aspirations, priorities and vulnerabilities of all affected persons are duly heard. While in the **Central African Republic**, IOM supported cash-for-work rotation schemes to stabilize and immediately rehabilitate communities at risk by revitalizing local economies and strengthening social cohesion.

This compendium has contributed to the development of the new IOM Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations (PRDS) Framework. With crises today forcing a high number of people to leave their homes and seek relative safety within or across international borders, and displacement becoming increasingly protracted, achieving durable solutions seems more elusive than ever for many. The PRDS Framework aims to help guide IOM and support its partners to navigate the complexity of forced migration dynamics and together support efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations.

¹⁶ United Nations Development Group (UNDG)/IASC Guiding Principles on Advancing Resilience, 30 September 2015 (draft).

¹⁷ The principles include: prioritize strengthening support for local and national ownership; account for and address underlying risks; adopt comprehensive, flexible, integrated, and area-based programming that is adapted to local, national and regional contexts; seek strategic partnerships and multi-stakeholder cooperation; and advocate and ensure predictable and flexible financing.



IOM • OIM

IOM Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations Framework

Crises are forcing record numbers to flee their homes, seeking relative safety within or across international borders. The growing complexity and unpredictability of these crises is resulting in increasingly protracted displacement situations, with seemingly insufficient political will to resolve many current crises. Beyond the three recognized durable solutions, more can be done to mitigate the impacts of displacement and address its root causes.

The IOM Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations (PRDS) Framework is designed to guide the Organization and inform its partners to frame and navigate the complexity of forced migration dynamics and support efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations.

Migration crisis contexts are increasingly characterized by:

Protracted displacement Insecurity
Complex risk drivers Natural disasters
Mobility Urbanization

Vision Statement



Working with partners, we aim to maximize opportunities that employ mobility strategies to foster the resilience of displaced populations, other migrants and affected communities towards the progressive resolution of displacement situations

The PRDS Framework outlines IOM's inclusive approach which recognizes the mobility dimensions of crises. While existing frameworks focus primarily on internally displaced persons and refugees, IOM recognizes the wider impacts of migration crises on populations beyond these groups, notably displaced persons, other migrants and affected communities.

IOM seeks to complement existing protection systems that respect the specific needs of internally displaced persons and refugees, with a focus on vulnerabilities evident across these three population groups. IOM seeks to embrace mobility strategies that support a progression towards resolving displacement, and ensure safety nets are in place to avoid the adoption, or consequences, of harmful mobility strategies.

For more information, please contact TDRCoreGroup@iom.int

Conducive environments: Political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights, including freedom of movement, are upheld, in line with national and international standards and norms.

Self-reliance: Displaced populations, other migrants and affected communities are economically productive members of society, able to satisfy their own needs, including through mobility strategies.

Coping capacities: Existing coping capacities and strategies are strengthened and risks are countered.

Resilience: Displaced populations, other migrants and affected communities are empowered to better prepare for, cope with and avoid crises, embracing mobility and other strategies to move quickly and effectively out of crisis and vulnerability.

CRISIS



Identify and strengthen coping capacities weakened as a result of displacement situations

Outcome: Existing coping capacities and strategies are strengthened and risks are countered. Primarily in partnership with humanitarian actors, IOM recognizes the criticality of identifying and reinforcing individual, household and community-level coping strategies to avoid interventions that may undermine the existing coping mechanisms and mitigate against the adoption of harmful practices, which can have detrimental long-term consequences and undermine recovery. Simultaneously, systems may need to be reinforced to cope with displacement challenges, ensuring duty bearers can provide adequate protection and assistance and that the rights of affected populations are upheld to reinforce coping capacities.



Foster self-reliance by responding to the longer-term consequences of displacement situations

Outcome: Displaced populations, other migrants and affected communities are economically productive members of society, able to satisfy their own needs, including through mobility strategies. IOM, together with humanitarian, development and private sector partners, promotes self-reliance approaches including a wide range of support tailored to individuals, households and communities, to mitigate the detrimental impacts of prolonged displacement situations and associated risks of dependency, and to rebuild skills, assets, and networks for interim or longer-term solutions. Advocacy efforts and technical expertise towards the attainment of associated rights, are complemented by efforts to revitalize the affected local economies and to promote formalized labour mobility and other regular migration opportunities, which facilitate inclusive access to livelihoods and employment, linking needs with demands.



Create conducive environments by addressing the root causes of crisis and displacement

Outcome: Political, civil, economic, social, and cultural rights are upheld, in line with national and international standards and norms. Environments must be conducive to the resolution of displacement situations, including at a minimum safety, security and freedom of movement; an adequate standard of living; access to services and access to housing, land and property or appropriate compensation, with inclusive governance a key enabler. IOM works with development, peace, security, environmental, and human rights actors to identify and address the drivers of displacement and barriers to the resolution of displacement. Strengthening of institutions, procedures and structures necessary for ensuring protection, including the (re)establishment of the rule of law and measures that ensure the protection and upholding of human rights, enable the development of capacities to build resilience.

THE EIGHT CRITERIA

The IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (2010) builds on the 1998 Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and articulates rights-based principles, processes and criteria to guide the achievement of durable solutions for the displaced. The criteria were developed to inform efforts to support durable solutions and help determine the extent to which they have been achieved, and are thus a relevant tool to support the development of strategic responses and to measure achievements.¹⁸ The criteria are aspirational in nature, more so in contexts where the majority of affected persons do not enjoy the standards outlined, with non-discrimination on the basis of displacement a key consideration.

IOM applies a mobility perspective to the eight IASC durable solutions criteria outlined in the Framework to broaden their applicability and promote progressive and comprehensive responses, expanding their applicability beyond internally displaced persons to the wider persons of concern to IOM, notably displaced populations, migrants and affected communities.

In this section, we look at each criterion and the range of initiatives undertaken by IOM, together with its partners, to contribute to turning these aspirational criteria into a reality for those affected by displacement.

- 1 Long-term safety, security and freedom of movement
- 2 Adequate standard of living
- 3 Access to employment and livelihoods
- 4 Restoration of housing, land and property
- 5 Access to documentation
- 6 Family reunification
- 7 Participation in public affairs
- 8 Access to effective remedies and justice

¹⁸ IOM and Brookings Institution have applied the IASC criteria to measure the attainment of durable solutions in the wake of the 2010 earthquake in Haiti (*Supporting Durable Solutions to Urban, Post-disaster Displacement: Challenges and Opportunities in Haiti*, 2014, available from www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/Shelter/documents/Supporting-durable-solutions-in-Haiti-Report-Feb-2014.pdf), and the 2013 typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines (*Resolving Post-disaster Displacement: Insights from the Philippines after Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda)*, 2015, available from <https://publications.iom.int/books/resolving-post-disaster-displacement>).

IOM programming is underpinned by a strong contextual analysis and evidence base, ensuring the needs, rights and aspirations of those affected are taken into account. The latter is regularly informed by IOM data, often collected in collaboration with the government, such as those employing the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodologies,¹⁹ along with other available data. Return Intention Surveys (RIS) are also employed to engage with displaced persons, identify actual or potential barriers to return, assess interest in available options, and ensure that responses are tailored to needs and interests. While lack of security is often the primary barrier to return, lack of adequate shelter and/or livelihoods and limited access to quality health and education services are also often listed as challenges. Less vocalized challenges such as lack of documentation or land tenure systems often underlie these challenges and must be tackled to successfully resolve displacement.

The UNHCR/IOM Joint RIS conducted in *Ethiopia* indicated a strong link between the intention to return and: (i) the existence of opportunities to make a living in the place of return; (ii) the availability of housing upon return; (iii) improved security in the place of return; (iv) the prospect of reuniting with family members who are in *Somalia*; and (v) the availability of social services (education and health care) in the place of return.²⁰

Long-term safety, security and freedom of movement

The achievement of this criterion includes physical safety and security on the basis of effective protection provided by national and local authorities without discrimination, a prerequisite for meeting the needs, rights and aspirations of those affected. Freedom of movement should be enjoyed freely and on the basis of effective protection, without discrimination resulting from displacement.



In the Central African Republic, IOM holds activities, such as a women's reconciliation event, to end disputes among community members. © IOM 2014

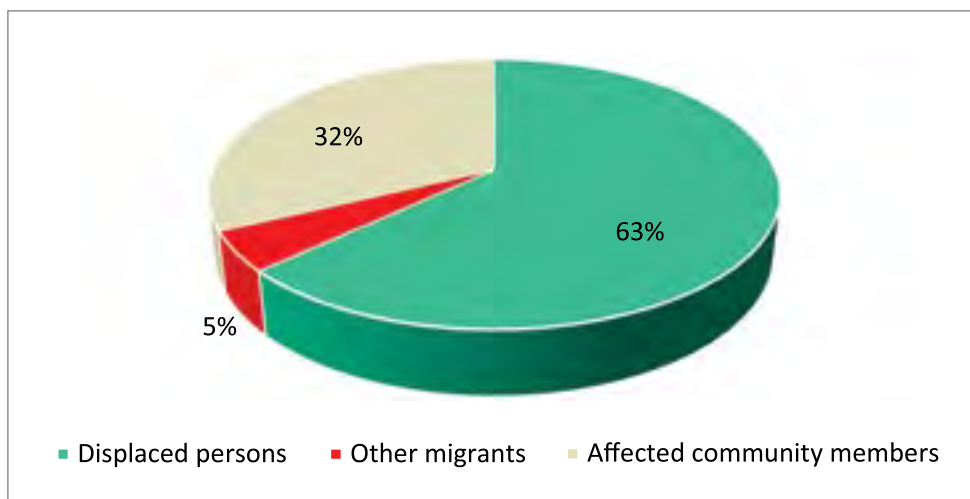
19 Seven of the 35 country offices included in this compendium employed the DTM between 2010 and 2014: the Central African Republic, Haiti, Iraq, Mali, Myanmar, the Philippines and Sudan. For more information on the DTM, see: www.globaldtm.info/

20 Return Intention Survey of Somali refugees in Dollo Ado refugee camps in Ethiopia. (Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and IOM, *Joint Return Intention Survey Report 2014* (UNHCR and IOM, Kenya, 2014). Available from <http://unhcr.org/55facdcc6.pdf>

While absolute safety and security may often not be achievable, [persons] must not be the subject of attacks, harassment, intimidation, persecution or any other form of punitive action upon return to their home communities or settlement elsewhere.

IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (2010), p. 29

Figure 6: Estimated number of IOM beneficiaries in 35 missions



- **Community stabilization** programming aims to (re)establish stability and security in vulnerable communities, including communities of return, and prevent further forced migration by mitigating factors that cause tension and displacement, restoring trust among community members, vulnerable populations and local authorities, laying the foundations for durable peace and sustainable development.

In **Uganda**, IOM conducted community stabilization programming directed at vulnerable and food-insecure households, ensuring equitable benefits that contribute to wider goals of community stability, recovery and self-reliance.

In the **Central African Republic**, IOM undertook activities targeted towards initiating dialogue and promoting peaceful coexistence in mixed communities.

- **Peacebuilding** initiatives include a diverse portfolio of activities that provide structural and community-based support. The former includes security sector reform, which entails supporting States in reforming or rebuilding their security sector in order to better provide State and human security as well as inclusive electoral support. Social cohesion entails government and community engagement and support to promote tolerance, reconciliation and conflict resolution, and to create opportunities for dialogue, collaboration, and participation within and across communities.

A peacebuilding initiative in **Myanmar** focused specifically on empowering youths as peacebuilders through training, networking and dialogue.

In **Sudan**, IOM worked to support the demarcation of a seasonal cattle migration corridor, reducing localized tensions and conflicts which had often resulted in loss of life.

In the *Philippines*, IOM worked with marginalized groups, including youth, women, internally displaced persons and indigenous peoples, to promote more inclusive engagement with the peace process.

- **Disaster risk reduction** activities²¹ include efforts that contribute to reducing risks by analysing the causal factors of disasters, reducing exposure to hazards and increasing the resilience of communities, and supporting sustainable development.

In *Haiti*, a range of complementary initiatives, including support to construct safe shelters or reinforce existing community buildings to provide safe havens, constructing or rehabilitating key infrastructure, and/or participation in efforts to help reverse deforestation and to prevent floods, have contributed to risk reduction efforts.

IOM partnered with national and provincial *Cambodian* authorities to facilitate and deliver disaster risk management training and support the establishment of Village Disaster Management Teams to mitigate the risks posed by natural disasters and to enhance coordination with local authorities in the event of disaster.

- **Protection** is central to IOM's efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations. IOM undertakes dedicated protection activities and is committed to mainstreaming protection across its response to migration crises. Populations directly or indirectly affected by crisis and displacement may not fully enjoy protection afforded by their own governments and/or face protection gaps, which can result from disintegrating family and community structures linked with displacement. Tailored individualized protection and assistance is complemented by community-level and structural support to uphold the rights of displaced populations, migrants and affected communities.

In *Angola*, IOM supported the Government's capacity to manage mixed migration at main points of entry in a systematic manner in accordance with national and international norms. Training sessions were held for government officials to enhance understanding of migrants' rights and to promote the establishment of effective protection mechanisms.

Protection teams were deployed in *Mali* along the main migration corridors to provide individual protection assistance to the most vulnerable, including referrals to specialized actors to provide psychological assistance, assistance in the recovery of documentation, assistance in accessing education, assistance in reunifying families and assistance in processing criminal complaints for survivors of violence.

In *Haiti*, specialized assistance for SGBV survivors included safe houses, referrals to specialized partners, reintegration support, and confidence-building and empowerment initiatives linked with livelihood support.

²¹ For more information, please see: IOM, *Compendium of IOM Activities in Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience* (Geneva, 2013), available from www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/docs/IOM-DRR-Compendium-2013.pdf

- **Good governance**, from community-level conflict resolution through to equitable and transparent rule of law, displacement and related issues, should be mainstreamed throughout the peace process and in development planning to promote sustainable peace and resolution of displacement as well as the prevention of renewed displacement. IOM works to build capacity and promote leadership in key areas of governance for sustainable and integrated responses, upholding the rights and promoting the well-being of displaced populations, migrants and affected communities.

To support participation and good governance at the subnational level in **Ecuador**, IOM contributed to improving social and productive infrastructure, strengthening local government and fostering community participation.

IOM's capacity-building in specific topics, such as SGBV and the rights of the child in **Angola**, promoted due process and supported referral mechanisms.

- **Safe and dignified transportation assistance** has been at the heart of IOM responses since its inception. Whether evacuating to ensure physical integrity or aiding access to consular services for migrants caught in countries in crisis, facilitating continued access to basic services, reuniting separated families, resettling refugees or supporting the return or relocation of vulnerable groups, IOM provides voluntary, safe and dignified transportation assistance, prioritizing the most vulnerable.

Resettlement is a key protection tool for refugees and separated family members and one of the three durable solutions. In close collaboration with UNHCR and respective governments, IOM supports refugees through resettlement to restart their lives.²²

With the prospects for voluntary return being uncertain, IOM **Rwanda** facilitated the resettlement of nearly 6,000 refugees to various destinations in North America, Europe and Australia.

Following the end of conflict in **Sri Lanka**, IOM supported the voluntary return and reintegration of internally displaced persons from camps to areas of return. This support included safe and dignified transportation assistance to over 250,000 internally displaced persons, shelter support, numerous water, sanitation and hygiene interventions, as well as a range of livelihood, health and infrastructure initiatives.

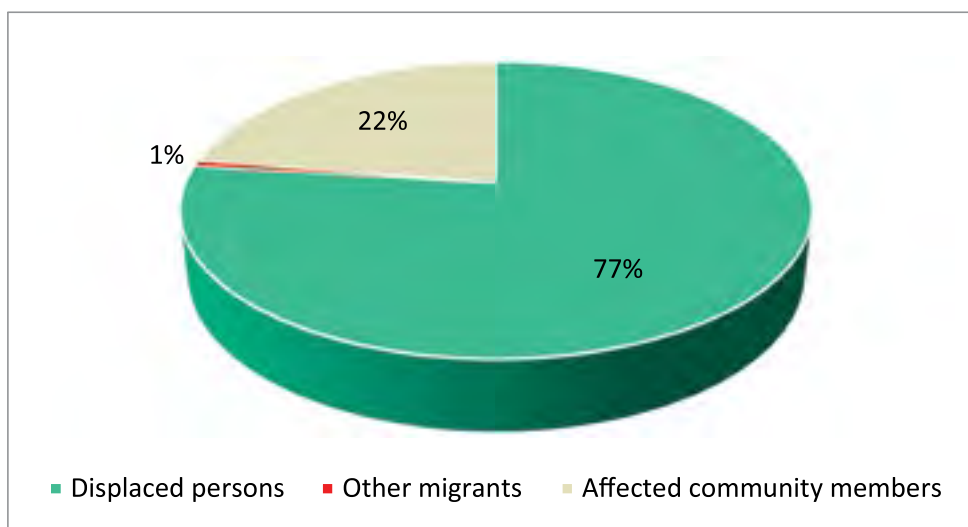
²² Founded in 1951 to assist in the resettlement of Europeans displaced in the aftermath of World War II, IOM has been providing essential services in support of refugee resettlement operations for over six decades. Between 2004 and 2014 alone, IOM organized resettlement movements of 1,024,152 refugees and other vulnerable persons of concern from 186 locations around the world, with the United States, Canada and Australia being the top three receiving countries.

An adequate standard of living, including at a minimum access to adequate food, water, housing, health care and basic education



The adequate standard of living criterion requires adequate²³ and sustainable access to essential food and potable water, basic shelter and housing, essential medical services, sanitation and at least primary education. Attainment of this criterion indicates equitable and just access to the full range of public services without discrimination on the basis of displacement. Overwhelmed, weakened service capacity impacts access to basic services for all, whether migrant, displaced or host community members, with additional barriers often evident among migrants and displaced populations, necessitating efforts promoting equitable access.

Figure 7: Estimated number of IOM beneficiaries in 35 missions



23 "Adequate" means that good and services are available, accessible, acceptable and adaptable.

Where there are large disparities between displacement-affected areas and other parts of the country (which could be a source of renewed tension and displacement), tangible commitments on the part of the authorities and partners should be made to progressively realize the economic, social and cultural rights of [internally displaced persons] and other affected populations. In many cases, it is necessary to “build back better” and address [the] root causes of displacement to ensure that solutions are durable.

IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (2010), p. 33

- **Durable housing and shelter** initiatives, appropriate to the local context, are often undertaken by IOM at scale as required by many displacement situations. IOM also plays a strong role working with partners in support of national authorities, and in a number of countries it leads or co-leads the Shelter Cluster.

In settings of recurring natural disasters, such as *Pakistan*, the One Room Shelter programme, implemented in collaboration with local partners, integrated early recovery and risk reduction approaches, supporting beneficiaries to build their own cost-efficient, disaster-resilient housing.

In *Haiti*, rental support through cash subsidies was provided as an interim solution, enabling displaced families to leave deteriorating camp conditions where rental is contextually appropriate.

- **Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)** are often closely linked with housing and shelter, with IOM supporting initiatives that enhance access to sustainable supplies of clean and safe water, appropriate sanitation and knowledge to protect affected populations from water-borne diseases.

In response to the flooding in *Thailand* in 2011, IOM rehabilitated the communities’ WASH infrastructure and provided water pumps, speeding up the reduction of flood waters and allowing communities to return home faster.

To prevent the outbreak of regular water-borne diseases, such as malaria, IOM undertook WASH maintenance activities for returnees and local communities in *Angola*.

- **Availability of and access to basic services, including health²⁴ and education** are additional core components of the adequate standard of living criterion. Ensuring continued access to basic services – preferably in an appropriate language, culture and format – reduces the risk of gaps in education and health complaints left unaddressed, which may perpetuate the costs of crisis and thus undermine efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations. Efforts to raise overall living standards may include advocacy of including communities affected by crisis into development interventions, either as a dedicated approach or to mainstream displacement within wider development planning.

24 The health needs of displaced populations, migrants and affected communities are often not well understood and thus are largely unmet, with economic, social, health security and public health consequences at significant cost to both individuals and communities. IOM works with relevant authorities or non-governmental service providers to monitor migrant health, enable conducive policy and legal frameworks on migrant health, strengthen migrant-friendly health systems, and facilitate partnerships, networks and multi-country frameworks on migrant health. IOM’s strategic objectives on migration health are derived from the 2008 World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (61.17) (see www.who.int/hac/techguidance/health_of_migrants/en/).

Recognizing the criticality of equitable and continued access to basic services, IOM undertakes the restoration of local infrastructure and services such as schools and medical facilities, capacity-building initiatives, the provision of appropriate equipment and supplies, the provision of education grants to enable access to existing facilities for vulnerable families, and/or the provision of transportation to facilitate safe access to appropriate health and education facilities for displaced populations, as well as research on the health and social status of returnees. While availability of services are often an initial priority, IOM also supports efforts to enhance the quality of basic service provision, which may have suffered as a result of crisis or may have been a contributing factor.

IOM facilitated access to health insurance in *Haiti*, ensuring that health care remained or became accessible to all, irrespective of socioeconomic circumstances.

In *Uganda*, IOM facilitated the construction of health-care centres and schools in refugee settlements, giving equitable and continued access to education and health for refugees during displacement as well as for host communities and thus mitigating potential tensions and the future costs of crisis and displacement.

In *Lebanon*, IOM extended its psychosocial outreach through training, holding an executive master's degree programme on psychosocial support and dialogue for psychosocial support practitioners.

An education support fund was established for vulnerable families in *Thailand*, where Myanmar Muslims from Rakhine state and Thais have lower levels of educational attainment due to financial barriers.

IOM supported individuals displaced by flooding in *Bosnia and Herzegovina* with housing rehabilitation kits to facilitate home repairs. The provision of electric tools to facilitate housing reconstruction proved particularly successful, with a number of beneficiaries supporting others in their communities for wider benefit.

Access to employment and livelihoods

Attainment of this criterion entails equitable access to employment and livelihoods to at least fulfil core socioeconomic needs, without discrimination on the basis of displacement. IOM works with communities to promote and restore the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living as well as to reduce reliance on external aid and build resilience.

Displaced populations, migrants and deportees are often in similar situations, often having no alternative but to leave savings and assets behind, and thus have limited access to land, livestock, tools and other resources enabling economic activity. The development of interim or more sustainable livelihood strategies reduce pressures on displaced populations to employ short-term survival and negative coping strategies²⁵ which undermine resilience, with cash-for-work initiatives often adopted early in the response.

²⁵ Examples of these negative strategies are selling vital assets, moving to more affordable but less safe living areas, and engaging exploitative livelihood practices.

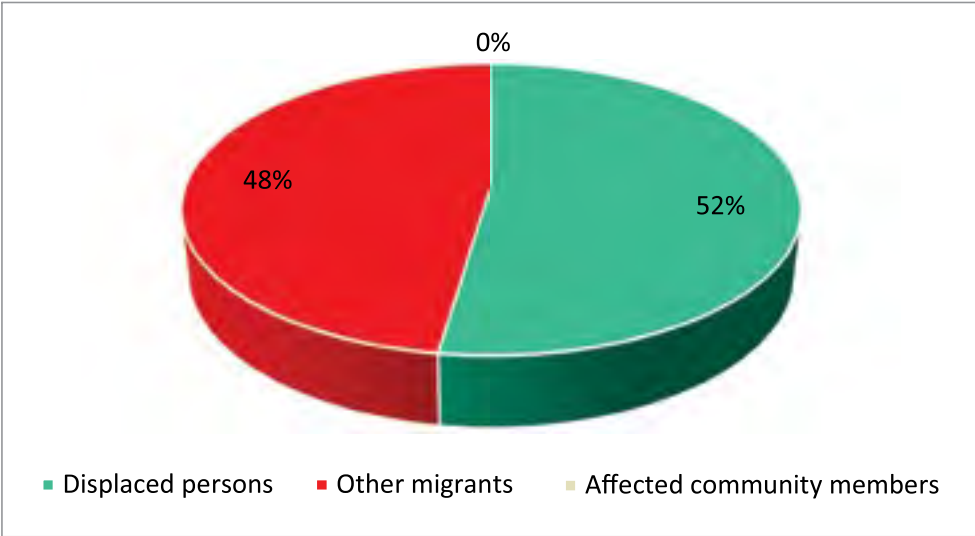
There might be a need for positive preferential treatment measures to help [affected persons] acquire new professional knowledge, adapt to new livelihoods and acquire new skills (for instance, where [internally displaced persons] from a rural area are locally integrated into an urban environment....)

IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (2010), p. 34



IOM and its partners provide livelihood support to pastoralist communities and refugees in Kenya. © IOM/Joseph Kabiru 2012

Figure 8: Estimated number of IOM beneficiaries in 35 missions



Ideally, livelihood approaches build on existing skills and capacities or support new skill development, and can be successfully adapted to the displacement context as well as form part of a future solution or open new opportunities. Conducted strategically based on a sound market analysis, considering labour market access and needs and market potential for certain goods and services, early action can promote self-reliance and begin to lay the foundations for the future. Particularly in areas of



high unemployment, ensuring inclusion of those directly and indirectly affected by displacement (e.g. internally displaced persons and host communities) is critical to mitigate potential tensions. Mobility may in itself contribute to an interim or longer-term livelihood strategy through temporary, circular or pastoralist mobility. In addition to generating an income, livelihood support can reduce boredom and feelings of helplessness, reduce aid dependency and empower beneficiaries. Livelihood diversification is also employed to strengthen resilience and reduce future risk.

In *Iraq*, IOM has established community assistance projects, which focus on community-based activities that promote constructive social dialogue and inclusion, and are often linked to fostering self-reliance and/or addressing food insecurity.

Access to existing employment promotion schemes and opportunities, such as some 1,500 internally displaced persons' access to government-operated vocational education and training centres in *Georgia*, can enhance the economic integration of displaced persons and improve livelihood prospects.

In *Kosovo/UNSC 1244*, IOM supported community projects, which generated temporary and permanent employment, enhanced standards of living at the community level, and contributed to a general improvement of economic and social conditions.

With competition over limited resources in a fragile environment the primary cause of tensions between Malian refugees and the host population in *Mauritania*, IOM focuses on supporting livelihood diversification and mitigating negative impacts on the environment.

IOM supported efforts to reintegrate expelled migrants into communities of origin in *Burundi* by establishing associations composed of representatives of communities and returnees, supporting identified livelihood activities, and sensitizing associations to credit and loan approaches.

Recognizing the central role of livelihoods in fostering self-reliance, and drawing on prior experience of income-generating support programming in *Indonesia*, IOM identified and supported home-based microenterprises, providing business and tailored technical training assistance, as well as facilitating access to diverse markets and potential clients.

To address the lack of employment opportunities for internally displaced persons in *Ukraine*, IOM and its partners have conducted business and self-employment training sessions for internally displaced persons, supporting the beneficiaries in developing their own business plans and facilitating the implementation of these plans through the provision of small grants, business support and mentoring by local experts. Particular emphasis is placed on microenterprises, which benefit the entire community through the creation of access to new services and job opportunities, with the aim of reducing growing tensions between internally displaced persons and host communities by creating economic dividends for all.

Access to effective mechanisms that restore housing, land and property, or provide compensation



In Colombia, a country which has been intimately affected by conflict-related land dispossession, IOM assists in resolving disputes to give the affected communities livelihood opportunities. © IOM 2013

The achievement of this criterion focuses on access to effective and accessible mechanisms for property restitution and compensation while residing in safety and security in the interim.

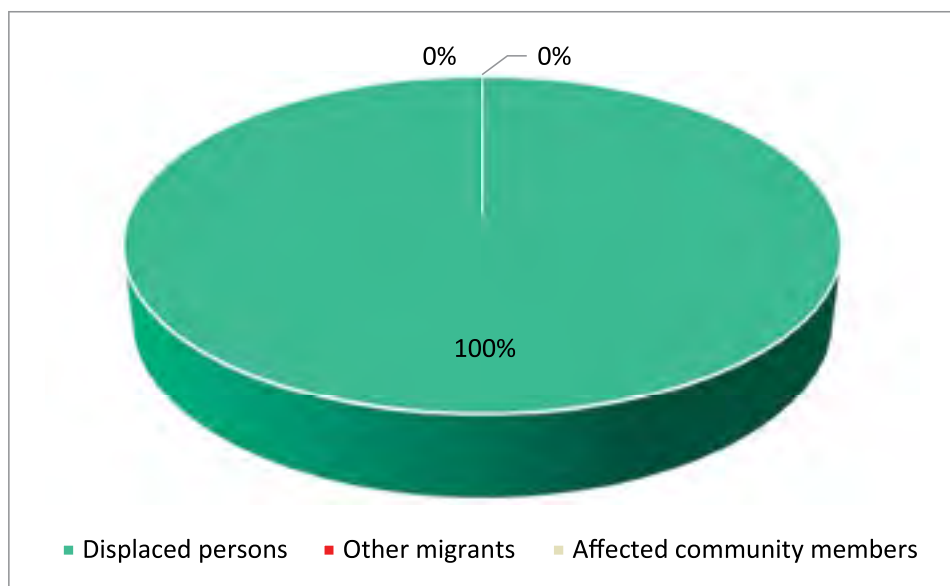
Temporary or long-term lack of access to housing, land and property is an inherent feature of any form of displacement, regardless of whether the displacement is induced by humans or nature and irrespective of status. Access to housing, land and property often means having basic protection such as security and shelter in the short term, and also security of tenure in the longer term. With land and property also closely connected to livelihood opportunities, unmitigated access to housing, land and property also contributes to increased agency and resilience. For communities, addressing housing, land and property issues involves resolving challenges such as inequitable distribution of and inaccessibility to land and dispute resolution mechanisms.

In cases where the national actors do not have the capacity to implement housing, land and property solutions, or when the processes have regional or international dimensions, IOM supports the process through direct implementation. This is typical for large-scale or cross-border compensation programmes where IOM directly undertakes the outreach process, receives the claims, decides on their eligibility and delivers remedies. Security of tenure can encourage investments in land and assets, while compensation can enable families to restart or expand their livelihoods.

National laws need to be examined and, where necessary, revised to ensure that [affected persons] do not lose property rights on the basis of an unfair application of legal provisions on abandoned property or adverse possession.

IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (2010), p. 37

Figure 9: Estimated number of IOM beneficiaries in 35 missions



In cooperation with civil society, UN partners and government counterparts, IOM led an initiative to identify ex-occupancy and tenancy rights (ex-OTRs)²⁶ holders in *Serbia*, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro to assess whether the ex-OTRs were still in need of housing and/or other durable solutions and to identify the most vulnerable persons as per international humanitarian criteria who would require further support.

In *Haiti*, IOM addressed land tenure-related barriers, and verified claims through a process of community validation complemented by research with national authorities and public notaries, facilitating the construction of permanent homes by IOM and others.

Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation

Achievement of this criterion focuses on equitable access to relevant and necessary personal and other documentation. Lack of documentation can present a significant barrier to access to basic services, employment opportunities, border crossing or even evacuation assistance. For any cross-border movements, including evacuations or resettlement assistance, IOM collaborates closely with relevant consular services where these are present in the country or in neighbouring countries in determining nationality and issuing emergency travel documentation as relevant.

During displacement, the DTM can play a vital role in identifying displaced populations in need of documentation. Facilitating access to documentation may be a key component to other criteria: the restoration of land, property or the receipt of compensation may depend on land tenure documentation; access to school may require school certification documentation; the prosecution in cases of SGBV may require medical certificates; and recognition of training certifications obtained abroad may facilitate access to more skilled employment opportunities.

²⁶ This form of housing represented some 70 per cent of housing units in the former Yugoslavia, with occupancy and tenancy rights (OTRs) holder status possessing many of the characteristics of property owners such as OTR being kept for one's lifetime.

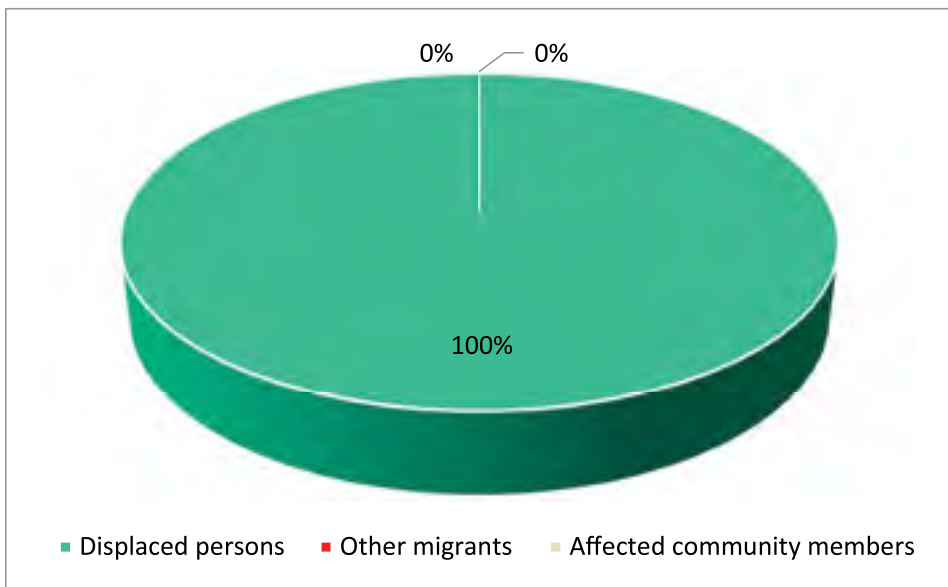


An IOM staff in Beirut hands an elderly Syrian resettlement applicant his new German identification documents.
 © IOM /Samantha Donkin 2013

Women and men have equal rights to obtain documents and women have the right to have documents issued in their own names.

IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (2010), p. 39

Figure 10: Estimated number of IOM beneficiaries in 35 missions



IOM provided assistance to 135 stranded migrants from Kenya, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sweden, Uganda and Ghana, caught in crisis in **South Sudan**, particularly transport assistance to Juba or support for the replacement or acquisition of necessary identification cards, travel documents or passports as relevant to enable safe onward travel.



In conducting DTM activities in *Haiti*, IOM discovered that around 12 per cent of households were unable to provide identity documentation. IOM conducted a sensitization campaign to ensure that internally displaced persons were informed of the importance of documentation and procedures to obtain these documents.

Voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement



Mimi Areme, Miss Ghana 2009, teams up with IOM on a sensitization and educational campaign programme to raise awareness among communities at Lake Volta about child trafficking. © IOM 2010

Reunifying families is central to the restoration of basic dignity and the protection of children, with the family often central to an individual's capacity to cope. The achievement of this criterion highlights that should they wish to do so, families separated as a result of crisis should be reunited as quickly as possible, particularly when children, older persons or other vulnerable persons are involved. Ensuring a do-no-harm approach and taking the best interests of the child into consideration are critical principles.

However, there is a contradiction between mobility and family reunification where there are many examples of the conscious division of families, such as to temporarily or seasonally pursue livelihoods at home and/or elsewhere as elements of complex coping strategies. Recognizing that unaccompanied and separated children in particular are at high risk of exploitation, including trafficking, their specific needs – including health care, family tracing, child-friendly spaces, care programmes and psychosocial support – must be addressed comprehensively and appropriately.

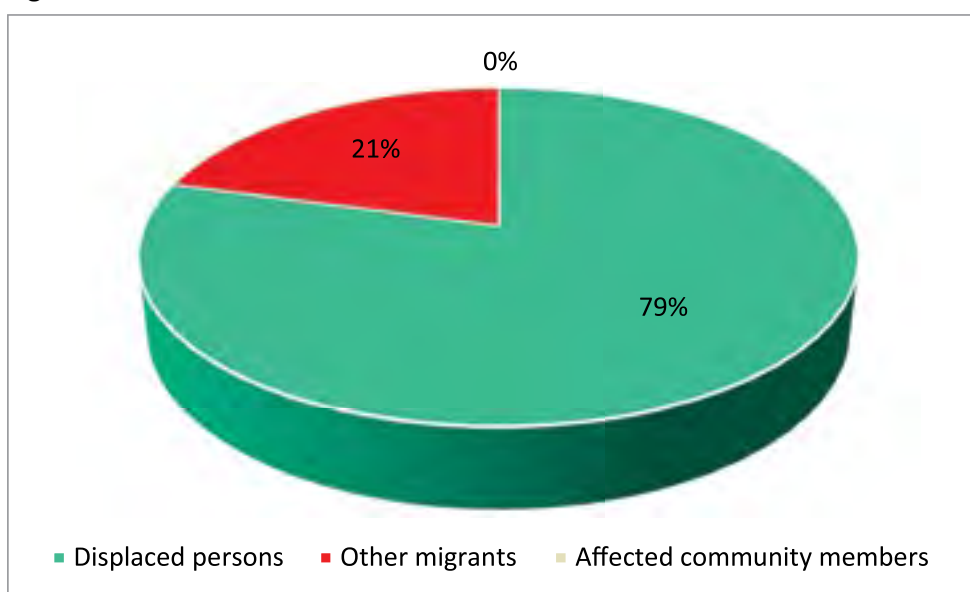
Cross-border tracing and reunification of unaccompanied and separated children in countries of origin requires consideration for specific safeguards. As an organization with a unique mandate to provide Restoring Family Links services across international borders, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (in collaboration with UNHCR in refugee settings) will normally be responsible for organizing cross-border tracing and reunification. Other organizations, such as IOM, UNICEF, non-governmental organizations and implementing partners, may also be involved; cross-border tracing should be coordinated among these and other relevant organizations as appropriate for the situation. IOM strives to protect and assist unaccompanied and separated children, coordinating with UNHCR and the ICRC for cross-

border tracing, return and reintegration, including family assessments, as well as implementing international humanitarian evacuations and emergency transfers in cases of unaccompanied and separated children stranded in both armed conflict and disasters, preventing and responding to child trafficking cases, and as global cluster lead on camp management and camp coordination in natural disasters, integrating unaccompanied and separated child protection considerations across camp coordination and management activities.

Appropriate tracing is to be undertaken at the earliest possible time to establish the fate and whereabouts of missing relatives and to inform the next of kin of progress made in the investigation and the results obtained.

IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (2010), p. 41

Figure 11: Estimated number of IOM beneficiaries in 35 missions



In the *Central African Republic*, between mid-December 2013 and mid-February 2014 alone, IOM registered a total of 639 unaccompanied and separated children upon their arrival in N'Djamena and in southern Chad (particularly in Doyaba, M'bitoye, Gore, Doba and Sido) and followed established procedures to ensure their immediate care and to support rapid family reunification wherever possible.

To respond to the mass return of largely undocumented *Afghans* from neighbouring Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, IOM works with its partners to provide immediate assistance, including family tracing and reunification services, and interim protection and assistance for unaccompanied and separated children, single females, unaccompanied elderly and other individuals in need.

Participation in public affairs at all levels on an equal basis



In Myanmar, the youth play an important role as agent of peacebuilding. © IOM 2014

This criterion is achieved when the right to equitably participate in public affairs at all levels is attained. Participation in public affairs entails the right to associate freely and participate equally in community affairs, to vote and to stand for election, as well as the right to work in all sectors of public service, thus going beyond elections towards more broadly engaging in political processes at all levels. Recognizing that the lack of opportunity to equitably participate can fuel tensions, IOM works to promote the inclusion of displaced populations and migrants in such processes at all levels.

Where large numbers of [displaced persons] have not returned, it may be necessary to carry out voter registration and education program[me]s in [displacement] sites, to make provisions for absentee ballots or set up special polling stations.

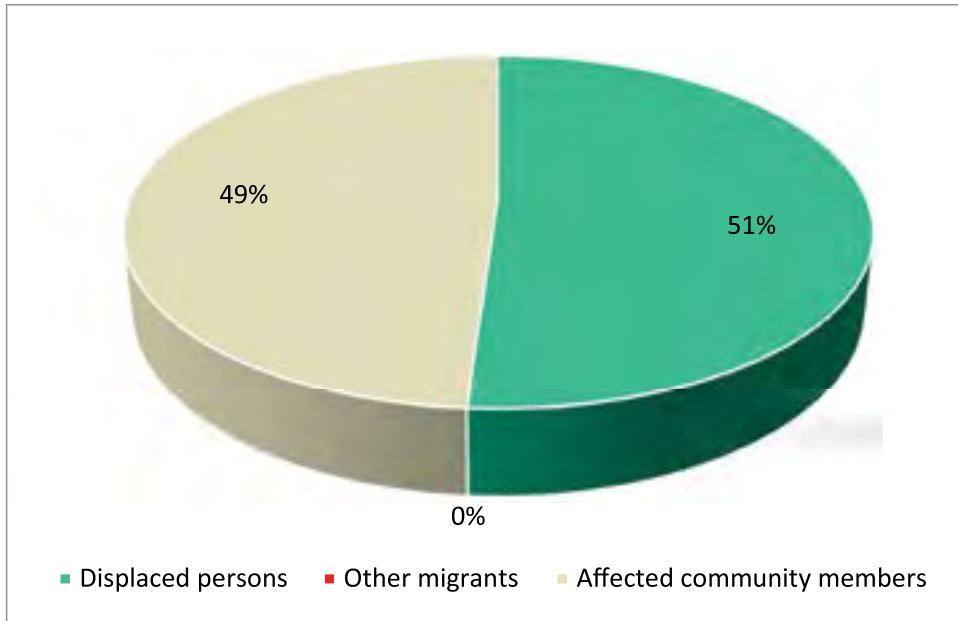
IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (2010), p. 41

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, IOM implements projects fostering civic participation by creating understanding between affected communities and the Government, with discussions between the State and local village representatives providing a shared analysis of local security situations and joint identification of sustainable solutions for peace.

With pastoral migration as a recurrent trigger of communal disputes, the UNDP/IOM joint programme in **South Sudan** supports local authorities and communities to promote tolerance and rebuild trust by creating opportunities for dialogue, collaboration and participation.

In 2014, IOM conducted six training sessions on building resources in democracy, governance and elections in coordination with the National Elections Commission of **Sudan**, presenting the foundations of the electoral process and political participation. The programme had a special focus on gender and participation for groups with access difficulties, such as youth, women and pastoralists.

Figure 12: Estimated number of IOM beneficiaries in 35 missions



Effective remedies for displacement-related violations, including access to justice, reparations and information about the causes of violations



Discussion of the protocol of participation for victims of abuses in Pasto, Narino, Colombia, is held. © IOM 2014

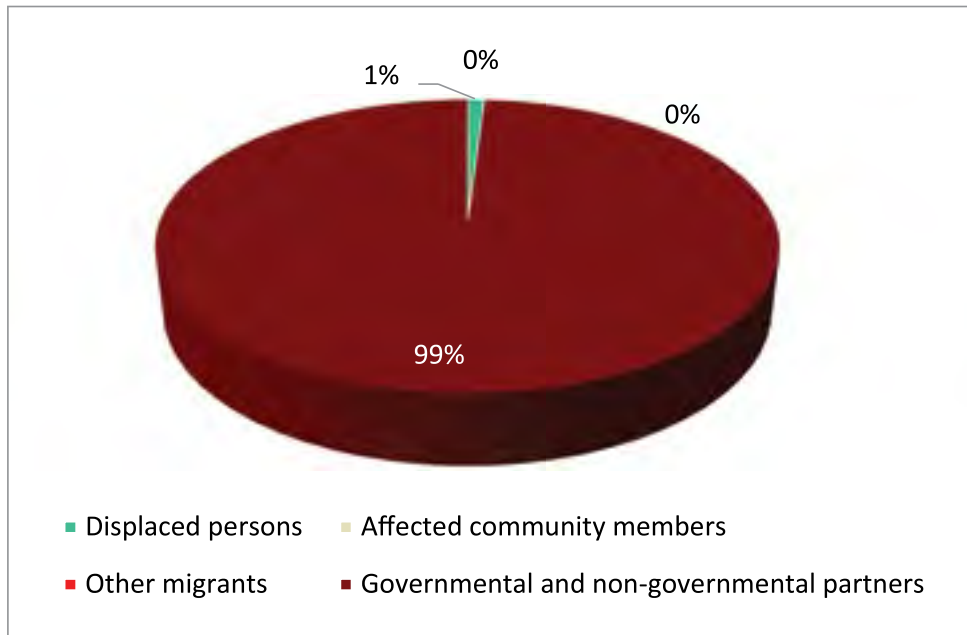
This criterion is achieved through full and non-discriminatory access to effective remedies and access to justice, including, where appropriate, access to existing transitional justice mechanisms, reparations and information on the causes of violations. Such technical support is often a key enabler of justice and reparation processes, and a vital contributor to resolving displacement situations and achieving lasting peace.



Failure to secure effective remedies for ... violations may cause risks of further displacement, impede reconciliation processes, create a prolonged sense of injustice or prejudice among [affected persons], and thereby undermine the achievement of durable solutions.

IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (2010), p. 43

Figure 13: Estimated number of IOM beneficiaries in 35 missions



IOM's work in strengthening government capacities includes providing strategic technical support which facilitates information management and exchange to facilitate reparations, such as in *Colombia*.

The Community Revitalization Initiative for Bangsamoro in the *Philippines* incorporates support to land, justice and reparation issues, contributing towards creating a more peaceful and productive future.

SUMMARY OF GOOD PRACTICES

Supporting the State responsibility: Policy and practice

“Humane and orderly migration requires compliance with international law. The obligation to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of individuals is paramount and applies to all individuals within a State’s territory, regardless of nationality or migration status and without discrimination, in order to preserve their safety, physical integrity, well-being and dignity.”²⁷ Strengthening State capacities to cope with the complex challenges of crisis and displacement and effectively and efficiently respond to the needs of affected populations is critical to ensuring protection and assistance. IOM supports States at all levels, supporting efforts to develop or refine as well as to implement relevant policy to uphold rights and enable the resolution of displacement situations.

Angola: Recognizing the challenges of mixed migration flows at Angola’s borders;

Colombia: Providing technical support to enable justice and reparations;

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Supporting transitions, early recovery and resilience-building for stabilization and development;

Georgia: Promoting access to employment through vocational education and training centres;

Serbia: Determining the state and needs of former tenancy rights holders;

Somalia: Implementing the Qualified Expatriate Somali Technical Support – Migration for Development in Africa (QUESTS–MIDA) programme;

Zimbabwe: Promoting community action through community-based planning.

Transitional approaches

“*Early recovery programming*, defined as development-principled programming in a humanitarian context, comprises some of the efforts made by the international community to close the gap between relief and development programming. While integrating this idea, IOM has developed tools and policies to promote a coherent and effective transition between its work in all phases of a crisis. At the same time, its Transition and Recovery Division implements a portfolio of programmes tailored to meet the specific challenges of transitional contexts. Within IOM, transition is both a strategy to ensure coherence across a broad range of activities and a distinct area of operational work addressing related issues.”²⁸ Transitional initiatives can support stepping stones towards the resolution of displacement situations, explicitly recognizing the need for complementary but parallel humanitarian and development interventions in fluid and complex environments often exemplified in protracted crises.

Bangladesh: Bridging the gap with transitional grants;

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Supporting transitions, early recovery and resilience-building for stabilization and development;

Haiti: Providing rental subsidies as a transitional approach;

Philippines: Using inclusive approaches to transition.

Facilitating meaningful participation

“[Affected populations] must be consulted and participate extensively in the planning and management of the processes supporting a durable solution. All parts of the [internally displaced]

27 IOM, Migration Governance Framework, C/106/40, 4 November 2015. Available from <https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-40-Migration-Governance-Framework.pdf>

28 IOM, Linking Relief, Recovery and Development in the Context of Mobility and Resilience-building, S/17/7, 2015.

population, including women, children (according to their age and maturity), persons with special needs and persons who are potentially marginalized, must be fully included. Local communities that receive [internally displaced persons] and other affected populations also need to be consulted.”²⁹

It is critical that efforts to resolve displacement situations are guided by the rights, needs and legitimate interests of those affected, recognizing and supporting their aspirations and their self-perception of their needs. Participatory planning approaches should take into account the needs, vulnerabilities, priorities and aspirations of the whole community, including marginalized persons, ensuring that the voices of affected populations are heard and that they are actively included in decisions affecting them.

Ethiopia: Understanding the root causes of irregular migration through community dialogue;

Kenya: Ensuring that the voices of the displaced are heard;

Myanmar: Empowering youths as peacebuilders;

Philippines: Implementing inclusive approaches to transition;

Sri Lanka: Using participatory approaches, which are key to sustainable livelihood restoration;

Zimbabwe: Promoting community action through community-based planning.

Achieving dignity through self-reliance

“IOM, together with humanitarian, development and private sector partners, promotes self-reliance approaches including a wide range of support tailored to individuals, households and communities, to mitigate the potentially detrimental impacts of prolonged displacement situations and associated risks of dependency, and to rebuild skills, assets, and networks for interim or longer term solutions.”³⁰

Income generation is at the heart of self-reliance, which provides opportunities for those affected by displacement to transition from dependency to positive contributions to local economies and societies. Migrants and displaced populations potentially bring a diversity of skills and services, as well as investment through remittances and development interventions, with translocal and transnational livelihoods and labour migration, potentially contributing to achieving self-reliance. An early focus on self-reliance offers multiple benefits in the immediate and longer term.

Burundi: Expanding sustainable livelihood opportunities to reduce irregular migration pressures;

Central African Republic: Launching cash-for-work schemes towards strengthening social cohesion;

Indonesia: Using a business-orientated approach to expand home-based enterprises;

Iraq: Improving livelihoods and linking displaced and host communities through community stabilization programming;

Mauritania: Promoting peaceful coexistence through environmentally sustainable livelihoods;

Sri Lanka: Implementing participatory approaches, which are key to sustainable livelihood restoration;

Turkey: Promoting self-reliance and local integration for refugees residing outside camps;

Kosovo/UNSC 1244: Linking economic opportunity with community revitalization.

29 IASC and Brookings Institution, *IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons* (Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.; IASC, Geneva and New York, 2014).

30 IOM, *Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations Framework* (forthcoming).

Social cohesion

Population movements, whether an exodus or an influx, often result in tensions which are often exacerbated by underlying discrimination, competition over jobs or services, or differing values or behaviours. “IOM provides assistance to governments and communities to promote tolerance and (re)build trust between members of a community, and between communities and the government, by creating opportunities for dialogue, collaboration and participation, as well as the creation and capacity building of conflict resolution mechanisms.”³¹ Promoting peaceful coexistence among different population groups and with government counterparts is often central to the resolution of displacement situations and is an investment in securing longer-term peace outcomes.

Afghanistan: Employing comprehensive approaches to support the reintegration of the most vulnerable;

Central African Republic: Launching cash-for-work schemes towards strengthening social cohesion;

Ecuador: Implementing community-based programming to benefit all;

Ethiopia: Understanding the root causes of irregular migration through community dialogue;

Iraq: Improving livelihoods and linking displaced and host communities through community stabilization programming;

Mauritania: Promoting peaceful coexistence through environmentally sustainable livelihoods;

Sudan: Mitigating disputes through communal dialogue;

Thailand: Addressing the consequences of migrant flows through education and community development;

Turkey: Promoting self-reliance and local integration for refugees residing outside camps;

Uganda: Providing health-care and education services for refugees and host communities;

Zimbabwe: Promoting community action through community-based planning.

Kosovo/UNSC 1244: Linking economic opportunity with community revitalization;

Strategic and operational partnerships

“IOM works to strengthen and build on existing and new partnerships at local, national, regional and global level[s] with States, international and non-governmental organizations, civil society, the persons affected and other relevant actors in all fields relevant to *migration crisis* response, including humanitarian action, migration, recovery, peace and security, and development.”³² Partnerships with a diverse range of stakeholders, including non-traditional partners, such as the diaspora and the private sector, support strategic and operational synergies that may increase opportunities for the progressive resolution of displacement situations.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Implementing strategic partnerships to ensure inclusive assessments;

Cambodia: Providing lessons in preparedness, which supports rapid and effective response;

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Supporting transitions, early recovery and resilience-building for stabilization and development;

Lebanon: Resettlement and alternative pathways;

Mali: Implementing integrated and adaptive approaches to protection;

31 IOM, Department of Operations and Emergencies, Transition and Recovery Division Fact Sheet, 2013.

32 IOM'S Humanitarian Policy – Principles for Humanitarian Action, C/106/CRP/20, 12 October 2015. Available from <https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-CRP-20-IOMs-Humanitarian-Policy.pdf>

Pakistan: Employing the One Room durable shelter programme for flood-affected communities, fostering resilience in Sindh province;

Rwanda: Building on partnerships for sustainability;

Somalia: Implementing the QUESTS–MIDA programme;

South Sudan: Identifying and assisting foreign nationals caught in crisis;

Ukraine: Mobilizing existing local civil society partners;

Zimbabwe: Promoting community action through community-based planning.

Beyond displaced populations, inclusive approaches to progressively resolve displacement situations

“The migration crisis approach is based on the recognition that not all patterns of mobility during crises and not all those on the move during crises are comprehensively covered by the current frameworks at the international, regional and national levels. This approach therefore seeks to complement systems that privilege certain categories of affected populations through a focus on the vulnerabilities of a variety of people on the move and the affected communities.”³³ As such, IOM recognizes the impacts of migration crises and consequent displacement, beyond displaced populations alone, promoting more inclusive responses that recognize the differential needs and rights of displaced persons, migrants and affected communities.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Implementing strategic partnerships to ensure inclusive assessments;

Chad: Implementing comprehensive approaches to support socioeconomic reintegration;

South Sudan: Identifying and assisting foreign nationals caught in crisis;

Sudan: Mitigating disputes through communal dialogue;

Thailand: Addressing the consequences of migrant flows through education and community development;

Uganda: Providing health-care and education services for refugees.









MAPPING GOOD PRACTICE AGAINST THE PROGRESSIVE RESOLUTION OF DISPLACEMENT SITUATIONS FRAMEWORK

Objective 1. To identify and strengthen coping capacities weakened as a result of displacement situations	
Angola	<i>Good practice:</i> Recognizing the challenges of mixed migration flows at Angola's borders
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> ■
Bangladesh	<i>Good practice:</i> Unconditional safety-net grants to meet basic needs and support livelihoods restoration
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> ■■
Cambodia	<i>Good practice:</i> Providing lessons in preparedness, which supports rapid and effective response
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> ■■
Mali	<i>Good practice:</i> Implementing integrated and adaptive approaches to protection
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> ■■
South Sudan	<i>Good practice:</i> Identifying and assisting foreign nationals caught in crisis
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> ■■
Uganda	<i>Good practice:</i> Availability of and equitable access to basic services
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> ■■■■
Ukraine	<i>Good practice:</i> Mobilizing existing local civil society partners
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> ■■

Objective 2. To foster self-reliance by responding to the longer-term consequences of displacement situations	
Afghanistan	<i>Good practice:</i> Comprehensive approaches to support the reintegration of the most vulnerable
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> ■■■
Bangladesh	<i>Good practice:</i> Unconditional safety-net grants to meet basic needs and support livelihoods restoration
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> ■■
Burundi	<i>Good practice:</i> Expanding sustainable livelihood opportunities to reduce irregular migration pressures
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> ■■■
Central African Republic	<i>Good practice:</i> Cash for work towards strengthening social cohesion
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> ■■■
Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>Good practice:</i> Supporting transitions, early recovery, and resilience-building to stabilization and development
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> ■■■
Ecuador	<i>Good practice:</i> Community-based programming to benefit all
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> ■■■

■ Individuals	■ Households	■ Communities	■ Systems
---------------	--------------	---------------	-----------










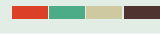








Georgia	<i>Good practice:</i> Promoting access to employment through vocational education and training centres
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Indonesia	<i>Good practice:</i> A business-orientated approach to expand home-based enterprise
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Iraq	<i>Good practice:</i> Improving livelihoods and linking displaced and host communities through community stabilization programming
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Mauritania	<i>Good practice:</i> Promoting peaceful coexistence through environmentally sustainable livelihoods
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Sri Lanka	<i>Good practice:</i> Participatory approaches are key to sustainable livelihood restoration
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Thailand	<i>Good practice:</i> Addressing the consequences of migrant flows through education and community development
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Turkey	<i>Good practice:</i> Promoting self-reliance and local integration for refugees residing outside camps
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Ukraine	<i>Good practice:</i> Mobilizing existing local civil society partners
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 





Objective 3. To create conducive environments by addressing the root causes of crisis and displacement

Afghanistan	<i>Good practice:</i> Comprehensive approaches to support the reintegration of the most vulnerable
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<i>Good practice:</i> Strategic partnerships ensure inclusive assessments
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Central African Republic	<i>Good practice:</i> Cash for work towards strengthening social cohesion
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Chad	<i>Good practice:</i> Comprehensive approaches to support reintegration
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Colombia	<i>Good practice:</i> Technical support to enable justice and reparations
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>Good practice:</i> Supporting transitions, early recovery and resilience-building to stabilization and development
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 

 *Individuals*
 *Households*
 *Communities*
 *Systems*

Ecuador	<i>Good practice:</i> Community-based programming to benefit all
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Ethiopia	<i>Good practice:</i> Understanding the root causes of irregular migration through community dialogue
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Haiti	<i>Good practice:</i> Rental subsidies as a transitional approach
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Iraq	<i>Good practice:</i> Improving livelihoods and linking displaced and host communities through community stabilization programming
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Kenya	<i>Good practice:</i> Ensuring voices of the displaced are heard
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Lebanon	<i>Good practice:</i> Resettlement and other pathways
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Myanmar	<i>Good practice:</i> Empowering youth as peacebuilders
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Pakistan	<i>Good practice:</i> One Room Shelter solutions for flood-affected communities, fostering resilience in Sindh province
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Philippines	<i>Good practice:</i> Inclusive approaches to transition
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Rwanda	<i>Good practice:</i> Partnership for sustainability
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Serbia	<i>Good practice:</i> The state and needs of former tenancy rights holders
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Kosovo/UNSC 1244	<i>Good practice:</i> Linking economic opportunity with community revitalization
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Somalia	<i>Good practice:</i> QUESTS-MIDA programme
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Sudan	<i>Good practice:</i> Mitigating disputes through communal dialogue
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Thailand	<i>Good practice:</i> Addressing the consequences of migrant flows through education and community development
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 
Zimbabwe	<i>Good practice:</i> Promoting community action through community-based planning
	<i>Level of intervention:</i> 

* Mapping of good practices against the IOM Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations Framework (forthcoming)

 Individuals	 Households	 Communities	 Systems
---	--	---	---



Part 2

COUNTRY PAGES

Selected IOM offices identified key migration crises occurring in their countries between 2010 and 2014. The offices then completed a range of information related to the IOM response to those crises, which contributes to the progressive resolution of those displacement situations, including the identification of key partnerships and critical enablers and disablers and future IOM objectives. One good practice, considered to be particularly successful and potentially replicable in other contexts, was selected from each IOM office, highlighting the diversity of IOM interventions.



ASIA



1 AFGHANISTAN

Good practice:

Comprehensive approaches to support the reintegration of the most vulnerable

Bordering six countries and recovering from decades of conflict and recurrent natural disasters, Afghanistan's migration and displacement dynamics are complex and constantly evolving. IOM places emphasis on the need to help returnees beyond assistance to reach final destinations. Communities hosting large numbers of returnees are targeted for reintegration assistance to enhance stability and absorption capacities.

To support sustainable reintegration and stabilization of communities of return, IOM adopted a three-pronged approach responding to expressed priorities of returnees and home communities: (1) shelter; (2) community infrastructure; and (3) livelihoods. IOM provided training, tools and materials to some 400 returnee families to construct their own homes. Community infrastructure was improved through five small-scale community development projects targeting basic electricity and water services for more than 1,750 families, as well as the construction of riverbank protection walls to reduce the impacts of seasonal river flooding. Recognizing the central role of livelihoods in promoting self-reliance, IOM conducted 11 market-based vocational training sessions with more than 350 trainees, of whom 110 were female.

IOM's strategy towards sustainable reintegration has been proven to be successful, with evaluations showing that 65 per cent of trainees were self-employed or in waged employment two to three months after completing the training. In addition, all shelters were occupied and all community infrastructure projects were being utilized by communities. IOM's flexibility and ability to target vulnerable groups with specific needs within the returnee populations was especially critical, as these groups are particularly likely to face difficulties in their reintegration process. Beneficiary satisfaction indicates that activities were efficiently adjusted to needs and migratory contexts. Livelihood assistance was considered particularly relevant in the Afghan context, with positive side effects such as providing an opportunity for socialization among women.



Local labourers complete a gabion flood wall. © IOM 2013

Population (2013)	30.6 million ¹
Human Development Index (2013)	0.468 (Rank: 169th) ²
INFORM country risk index (2015)	7.8 (Rank: 3rd) ³
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	134,072 ⁴
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	805,409 ⁵
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	300,423 ⁶

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Mass expulsions and spontaneous returns from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan to fragile communities	Internal conflict/disorder	2012–present	258,150 Afghans expelled from the Islamic Republic of Iran; 5,250 Afghans expelled from Pakistan; 60,800 spontaneous returnees from the Islamic Republic of Iran; 57,800 returns from Pakistan	Rural and peri-urban communities	Yes
Recurrent meteorological disasters	Climatic/Geophysical disaster	2011–present	40,150 internally displaced persons in 2011 alone	Rural communities	No

Displacement context

Multiple and protracted crises have hampered efforts to reduce poverty levels, constrained development and undermined coping mechanisms. Afghanistan has registered significant internal displacement as well as displacement across borders. However, Afghan migration flows have more recently been increasingly characterized by mass expulsions and spontaneous returns from Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, straining already fragile communities of return and burdening limited basic services, such as schools and clinics, and increasing unemployment rates. Afghanistan registers among the lowest literacy and health indicators in the world, with health and education systems in a state of near-total disrepair.

More than 250,000 Afghans were expelled from the Islamic Republic of Iran in 2012 alone. Spontaneous returnees are also on the rise.⁷ According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), between early 2002 and late 2014, nearly 6 million Afghan

1 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

2 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

3 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

4 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

5 Source: IDMC.

6 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

7 As of mid-July 2015, a total of 82,258 undocumented Afghans had spontaneously returned or been expelled through the Torkham border with Pakistan.

refugees have returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan and Iran, the majority with assistance from UNHCR. Reasons for these large-scale returns vary from official expulsion by relevant authorities to fleeing the dangers associated with military operations, as was the case in North Waziristan, Pakistan. In 2014, 21,692 persons spontaneously returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan.⁸ The Afghan Border Police formally administers the border crossing. Representatives of the Directorate of Refugees and Repatriation, the mandated government entity for refugees, migrants and other displaced populations, are present at the border registering returning Afghans and screening for vulnerabilities.

In addition to conflict, Afghanistan is prone to slow- and sudden-onset natural disasters, including earthquakes, floods, droughts, landslides, sandstorms and avalanches. These events often result in short-term internal displacement, and have significant impacts on shelter and livelihoods. Afghanistan is ranked the most vulnerable country in the world with respect to natural disaster coping capacities.⁹ This is because the country has limited institutional mechanisms and capacities to mitigate risks or to respond to natural disasters, by which approximately 20,000 families are affected each year.

IOM in Afghanistan

IOM office in Afghanistan was established in 1992 and has maintained an uninterrupted presence in the country. As one of the largest IOM missions worldwide, IOM Afghanistan currently implements a wide range of humanitarian assistance, community stabilization, and migration management initiatives in cooperation with government authorities, partners and local communities. These initiatives are part of wider efforts to rebuild key infrastructure, enhance the absorptive capacity of communities of return, build resilience and support diaspora engagement to bridge human resource gaps. While not specifically responding to recent migration crises, these activities significantly contribute to the creation of environments conducive to the resolution of displacement situations and often focus on areas of high return or instability. In 2014, IOM released a report¹⁰ that provides insight into transitions in Afghanistan and identifies strategic priorities for IOM and its partners in the context of national security and political transition.

IOM response to mass expulsions and spontaneous returns from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan to fragile communities

To respond to the mass return of largely undocumented Afghans, whether expelled¹¹ or spontaneous, from neighbouring the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, IOM works with its partners to track these returns and provides much needed post-arrival assistance to the most vulnerable. Between 2010 and 2014, based on a needs assessment, IOM provided immediate assistance to over 35,000 undocumented Afghan returnees from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, including family tracing and reunification services, interim protection, and assistance for unaccompanied and separated children, single females, unaccompanied elderly and other individuals in need. The needs

8 Afghan spontaneous returnees from Pakistan dramatically increased in early 2015, in part as a result of the Pakistani backlash following the terrorist attack against the school in Peshawar, which triggered a series of measures by the Pakistani authorities. These measures had an impact on both documented and undocumented Afghans in Pakistan. The deteriorating security situation in North Waziristan has also forced many Afghans to flee and return to Khost and Paktika provinces.

9 Source: *World Risk Report 2014* (Tokyo, United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), 2014). Available from <http://ehs.unu.edu/news/news/world-risk-report-2014.html#info>

10 *Transition, Crisis and Mobility in Afghanistan: Rhetoric and Reality* (Geneva, 2014). Available from www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/Transition-Crisis-and-Mobility-in-Afghanistan-2014.pdf

11 According to the IOM Constitution, the Organization is not directly or indirectly involved in forced return. However, IOM recognizes that migrants who are forcibly returned may find themselves in vulnerable situations and in need of assistance with socioeconomic reintegration.

assessment was based on standardized vulnerability criteria. In its work, IOM ensured safe and dignified transportation assistance for returnees with no financial means to their areas of origin.

With shelter and livelihoods the top concerns among Afghan returnees, IOM has developed an effective three-pronged (shelter, livelihoods and community infrastructure), community-based reintegration approach, which recognizes vulnerabilities among returnees and home community members. Community-based reintegration aims to enhance stability and absorption capacities to support sustainable reintegration.

IOM response to displacement resulting from recurrent meteorological disasters

To respond to displacement caused by natural disasters, IOM has identified disaster risk management measures at the national, provincial and community levels as important components of addressing climate-/meteorologically induced vulnerability. Between 2012 and 2014, IOM provided over 6,000 families displaced by natural disaster with emergency shelter kits to enable them to rebuild their homes. IOM further supported the community-based, cash-for-work construction of flood retention walls to reduce the impacts of seasonal flooding on homes and productive land. Community disaster management committees have been established to conduct risk mapping, develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) for early warning systems, develop SOPs for early response, and establish community early response teams to raise awareness of risks and appropriate responses, thereby building community resilience to meteorological disasters.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods	Family reunification
Safe and dignified transportation Child protection assistance Early warning systems Disaster risk reduction – infrastructure rehabilitation/ construction	Permanent and durable housing Shelter kits	Skill training – vocational, small business, on-the-job training Cash for work/interim employment	Family reunification
(361,650 affected community members, migrants and displaced persons)	(50,800 displaced persons, migrants and affected community members)	(14,300 displaced persons, migrants and affected communities)	(12,131 migrants and displaced persons)

Future IOM objectives

To date, no national effort has been undertaken to systematically address the reintegration of undocumented Afghan returnees at the national or regional level. Although a solutions strategy for Afghan refugees¹² is in place, no similar framework is in place for those falling outside the refugee regime, indicating a need to consider a broader approach to return and reintegration. IOM will continue to support efforts to resolve situations of displacement through direct assistance to returnees from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan and their communities of return, as well as capacity-building activities for the mandated Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation in managing Afghanistan’s complex migration patterns and eventual reintegration. IOM plans to develop

12 The project, “Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees to Support Voluntary Repatriation, Sustainable Reintegration and Assistance to Host Countries”, is an initiative undertaken by the Government of Afghanistan, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Government of Pakistan in partnership with UNHCR.

national and provincial mechanisms for the reintegration of Afghan returnees. IOM also supports the development of a national mechanism to promote sustainable reintegration, irrespective of status.

Afghanistan is a signatory to the Hyogo Framework of Action, has a National Disaster Management Plan (2010) as well as a Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction. There is also a National Policy for Internally Displaced Persons, which includes natural disaster-induced displacement. The Government has made efforts to provide limited support to rebuild destroyed shelters especially for high-profile natural disasters, although this response is not systematic. There is a need for greater clarity of responsibility at the national level to clearly delineate the disaster risk reduction roles between Afghanistan's National Disaster Management Authority, the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation, and the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development. IOM will continue to work to support the authorities and contribute to alleviating the impacts of hazards and reducing exposure to risk.

For more information, visit: <http://afghanistan.iom.int/>

Selected project list (2010–2014)¹³

UNODC INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME (IP-UNODC)

Project period	22 November 2010–31 December 2014
Donor	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
Funding (USD)	6,527,485

CONSTRUCTION OF A CENTRE FOR WOMEN IN FARYAB

Project period	1 September 2012–30 April 2014
Donor	Government of Norway
Funding (USD)	1,550,121

RECEPTION ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE RETURNEES FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN (RAVRI), SUPPORT FOR DETECTION AND PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING, AND RETURN ASSISTANCE TO QUALIFIED AFGHANS

Project period	1 March 2012–31 May 2013
Partners	Ministries in both Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran (Ministry of Women's Affairs; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and the Disabled; Ministry of Interior); (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); local non-governmental organizations
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	7,707,227

¹³ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Afghanistan between 2010 and 2014.

COMMUNITY COHESION INITIATIVE (OTI)

Project period	10 October 2013–9 September 2016
Partners	Government of Afghanistan at all levels
Donor	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)
Funding (USD)	29,766,752

RECEPTION AND REINTEGRATION ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE RETURNEES FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN AND PAKISTAN, SUPPORT FOR DETECTION AND PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING, AND RETURN ASSISTANCE TO QUALIFIED AFGHANS FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Project period	1 March 2013–31 December 2013
Partners	UNHCR, World Food Programme (WFP) and UNICEF
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	2,292,773

LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE TO RETURNEES AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Project period	1 October 2013–31 December 2014
Partners	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR), Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), National Solidarity Programme of the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (NSP/MRRD)
Donor	Government of Australia
Funding (USD)	961,887

2 BANGLADESH



Evacuees checking names at the Verification Hub in Dhaka, Tawquir Nawaz. © IOM 2011

Good practice: Bridging the gap with transitional grants

Following Tunisians and Egyptians, Bangladeshi nationals made up the largest proportion of migrants fleeing Libya during the 2011 crisis. The World Bank supported the Government of Bangladesh to cover a proportion of the evacuation costs and to provide unconditional safety net grants to each of the 36,300 evacuated Bangladeshi migrant workers. The grants, which were managed by IOM, were intended to help evacuees meet immediate basic needs and commence the process of livelihood restoration.

Good governance and transparent delivery procedures were prioritized, along with an expedited process to quickly disburse the much-needed cash grants. An interim assessment of over 7,000 grant recipients indicated that most migrants had been in Libya for less than one year and had left Libya with unpaid salaries. This suggested that many also returned with a significant remaining migration-related debt.

The cash grants were primarily used to repay migration-related loans (54%), as well as to invest in business (20%) or future migration (11%), and to support family members (10%). By reducing interest bearing debt, repayment of loans may have facilitated future investments in livelihoods and/or enabled remigration for employment purposes, enabling evacuated migrants to cope with the impacts of the crisis.

Population (2013)	158.5 million ¹⁴
Human Development Index (2013)	0.558 (Rank: 142nd) ¹⁵
INFORM country risk index (2015)	6.02 (Rank: 20th) ¹⁶
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	3,323,127 ¹⁷
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	431,000 ¹⁸
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	300,423 ¹⁹

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Libyan civil war	Internal conflict/disorder	2011	36,000 Bangladeshi migrants caught in crisis	Various	Yes

Displacement context

Bangladesh is a significant country of origin of labour migrants, a strategy promoted by the Government and driven by limited economic opportunities at home. Remittances are a key source of income for many. According to the World Bank estimates, remittances in Bangladesh in 2013 amounted to USD 13.9 billion. At the onset of the civil war in Libya in 2011, a large Bangladeshi migrant population fled to safety in neighbouring countries. After Tunisian and Egyptian nationals, Bangladeshi nationals comprised the next largest proportion of migrants fleeing Libya. As large-scale evacuation operations got underway, there was soon recognition that the sudden displacement and evacuation resulted in a loss of remittances with far-reaching consequences. For many, a return to debt and limited opportunity in their countries of origin were a reality, potentially destabilizing fragile communities, more so in contracting economies.²⁰

Internal and cross-border displacement is also evident in Bangladesh as a result of conflict and violence and natural disasters, although information on numbers and situations is limited. Extreme vulnerability to weather and climate extremes frequently cause loss of lives and property and undermines resilience in the face of future disasters. Intercommunal violence targeting indigenous, marginalized communities has also resulted in displacement, much of which is protracted. Additionally, minorities, such as undocumented Myanmar nationals, have been displaced internally and across borders, following reports of tensions and persecution. A significant number of recognized refugees and undocumented migrants from Myanmar also reside in Bangladesh, primarily in camps of makeshift shanties and settlements in already heavily populated and underdeveloped

14 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

15 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

16 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

17 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

18 Source: IDMC.

19 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

20 IOM, *Migrants Caught in Crisis: The IOM Experience in Libya* (Geneva, 2012), available from <http://publications.iom.int/books/migrants-caught-crisis-iom-experience-libya>; and B. Kelly and A. Jawadurovna Wadud, *Asian labour migrants and humanitarian crises (IOM-MPI Issue in Brief No. 3, July 2012)*, available from <http://publications.iom.int/books/iom-mpi-issue-brief-no-3-asian-labour-migrants-and-humanitarian-crises-lessons-libya>

areas. In February 2014, the Government published a national strategy on Myanmar refugees and undocumented Myanmar nationals in Bangladesh, which lays out priorities. These include documenting the undocumented, providing sustainable humanitarian assistance, strengthening border control between Bangladesh and Myanmar and engaging Myanmar in dialogue for the orderly repatriation of the undocumented Myanmar nationals.

IOM in Bangladesh

Bangladesh became a Member State of IOM in 1990, following IOM assistance to Bangladeshis during the Persian Gulf crisis when the Organization repatriated some 63,000 migrant workers to Bangladesh. In Bangladesh, IOM works in close collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh, national and international development organizations, and other stakeholders on various areas of migration management in Bangladesh. IOM is also actively engaged in regional policy formulation, particularly in relation to labour migration.

Following the humanitarian response to the impacts of cyclone Aila in May 2009 in the southern regions of Bangladesh, in 2010 IOM led the development of a joint position paper outlining the priorities for action, in cooperation with 13 national and international non-governmental organizations, and UN agencies.²¹ The recommendations highlighted the importance of early recovery activities to support the restoration of livelihoods, shelter, and water and sanitation. These activities would increase the ability of affected populations to cope with flooding and erosion by diversifying and creating a mobile asset base. They would also provide year-round access to drinking water and sanitation facilities.

IOM response to the impacts of Libyan civil war in Bangladesh

In 2011, in collaboration with host, transit and receiving governments and humanitarian counterparts, IOM provided emergency evacuation assistance to some 248,000 migrants caught in crisis in Libya from Libya and neighbouring countries.²² The Government of Bangladesh struggled with the organization and cost of long-haul evacuation flights and subsequent reintegration challenges of returnees. Supported by the World Bank and in collaboration with the Government, IOM evacuated over 36,000 migrants, returning them home to Bangladesh. The significant scale of the flight of labour migrants from Libya had significant ramifications in Bangladesh, particularly with regard to the reintegration of unemployed workers and the loss of relied-upon remittances. As soon as the majority of the Bangladeshi migrants had returned safely to Bangladesh, the Government, civil society, international organizations and the private sector held meetings in order to discuss ways in which the 36,000 returnees could be supported, with a focus on local and overseas employment.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Employment and livelihoods	Unconditional cash grants (36,300 migrants)
----------------------------	---

²¹ Available from <http://cccm.iom.org.bd/file/pdf/32.pdf>

²² IOM, *Humanitarian Emergency Response to the Libyan Crisis, 28 February 2011–27 September 2011: Seven-month Report on IOM's Response* (Geneva, 2011). Available from <http://publications.iom.int/books/humanitarian-emergency-response-libyan-crisis>

Future IOM objectives

IOM is actively engaged in regional policy formulation activities. As a member of the Regional Action Forum on Safe Migration, IOM will continue working with the South Asia Regional Initiative/Equity (SARI/Q) Project on various initiatives, such as developing the Policy for Ensuring Safe Labour Migration within and beyond South Asia.

In 2014, following calls made at the 2013 UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, the Government of the Philippines and the Government of the United States launched a State-led initiative to address the impact of acute crisis situations on migrants.²³ Australia, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Ethiopia and the European Commission have joined the initiative, which is chaired by the Government of the Philippines and the Government of the United States, with IOM as the Secretariat. The initiative aims to improve the ability of States and other stakeholders to prepare for, respond to, and address the longer term consequences of migrants caught in countries experiencing conflicts or natural disasters.²⁴

Recognizing the challenges related to the presence of between 200,000 and 500,000 undocumented Myanmar nationals residing in Cox's Bazar district, a region that is already heavily populated and underdeveloped, IOM will focus on the coordination and provision of a range of much-needed services. These services include: shelter; health; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); nutrition; and capacity-building on disaster risk preparedness and reduction.

For more information, visit: www.iom.org.bd

Selected project list (2010–2014)²⁵

REPATRIATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION FOR MIGRANT WORKERS

Project period	3 January 2011–30 June 2012
Partner	Government of Bangladesh
Donor	World Bank, Bangladesh Ministry of Expatriates Welfare and Overseas Employment
Funding (USD)	40,000,000

23 For more information, visit <http://micicinitiative.iom.int/>

24 For more information, visit <http://micicinitiative.iom.int/>

25 This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Bangladesh between 2010 and 2014.

3 CAMBODIA

Good practice:

Lessons in preparedness supports rapid and effective response

To strengthen Cambodia's ability to cope with the consequences of climate change, IOM piloted an initiative to build resilience to natural hazards in north-eastern Cambodia in 2010. Implemented in 43 villages across three provinces – Ratanakiri, Mondulkiri and Stung Treng – the project targeted areas mostly populated by ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples who rely on land for survival.

IOM partnered with national and provincial authorities to facilitate and deliver disaster risk management training on community-based disaster risk reduction, risk assessment and disaster risk reduction/local development planning. Among the most important aspects of the initiative was the creation and training of Village Disaster Management Teams (VDMTs) to mitigate the risks posed by natural disasters and to coordinate with local authorities about eventual needs. VDMTs were established in 17 villages in two provinces as a primary community-based response mechanism. Given the isolated nature of the region, community-based preparedness initiatives are particularly critical to ensure that needs are communicated, should villages be struck by disasters.

When the floods struck in 2011, IOM replicated this successful model by establishing VDMTs on an ad hoc basis in the flood-affected provinces of Kampong Cham, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng. These newly established VDMTs played a critical role in the mapping and identification of the most affected populations, and in facilitating the reception, storage and distribution of shelter kits and related items. This approach, coupled with IOM's pre-existing working relationship with the district, commune and village officials, contributed to an effective and efficient response.

It enabled families to return and repair or rebuild their homes when conditions so allowed, and has proven the relevance of the VDMTs.

IOM and the communities are working together to deliver much-needed shelter and toolkits. © IOM 2011



Population (2013)	15.1 million ²⁶
Human Development Index (2013)	0.584 (Rank: 136th) ²⁷
INFORM country risk index (2015)	4.7 (Rank: 46th) ²⁸
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2013)	390,000 ²⁹
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts	n.a.
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	63 ³⁰

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
2011 floods	Climatic/ Meteorological disaster	2011	377,350 affected families; 31,300 displaced/ evacuated families	Rural	No
2013 floods	Climatic/ Meteorological disaster	2013	350,300 affected families;* 51,600 displaced/ evacuated families	Rural	No
Returning migrants from Thailand	Administrative decision	2014	250,000 migrants**	Rural and peri-urban	No

* National Committee for Disaster Management/UNDP, Post-flood Early Recovery Need Assessment Report, April 2014.

** Royal Government of Cambodia, Department of Immigration, Poipet Border Checkpoint Authorities, 2014.

Displacement context

Cambodia is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, particularly flooding. Floods are recurrent and often cause major disasters. Floods in 2011 and 2013 affected large swathes of the country, affecting over 1.6 million and 1.8 million Cambodians, respectively, with damage to housing, livelihoods, services and infrastructure being the key concerns. The Government of Cambodia takes the lead in coordinating the response to such disasters through its National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) and related provincial, district and commune representatives. Despite efforts by the Government and its partners, including IOM, significant challenges were identified. These challenges included the lack of updated information on local safe areas for temporary evacuation, limited opportunities to pre-position stocks, limited human resources at the NCDM at the national and provincial levels, and the need to upscale community-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives. A National Contingency Plan for Disaster Management is in the process of being finalized and will clarify the role of key line ministries, as well as their interaction with the inter-agency Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF).³¹ A National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2014–2018 is also being drafted to enhance response capacity.

²⁶ Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

²⁷ Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

²⁸ Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

²⁹ Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

³⁰ Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

³¹ The Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF) was established in 2011 in response to the demand for increased coordination between development partners to address the demands of humanitarian disasters, primarily floods and drought.

In 2014, a significant number of mostly undocumented Cambodian nationals returned from Thailand, with some 40,000 arriving on 14 June 2014 alone, prompted by fear of arrest by Thai authorities and general insecurity. Following the Thai military-led coup d'état in May 2014, the newly established National Council for Peace and Order launched a crackdown on undocumented migrant workers living in Thailand. This resulted in mass returns, impacting returnees and receiving communities alike. The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, the Ministry of Interior, the Department of Immigration, and provincial and district authorities provided transportation to limit the risks of congestion at the border checkpoints and to facilitate return home.

Interministerial working groups led by relevant ministries on both sides of the border have since engaged in bilateral discussions on labour migration management. Key points of discussion have included: the prevention of similar crises through enhanced regular cross-border migration channels; a revision of an existing agreement on Cambodian migrant workers in Thailand; the issuance of temporary migrant worker travel documents; and the improvement of the national verification and regularization processes.

IOM in Cambodia

IOM has been active in Cambodia since 1992, with the Royal Government of Cambodia becoming a Member State of the Organization in 2002. IOM assists the Government in the areas of disaster risk management, counter-trafficking, migration and health, labour migration and border management. Since 2008, IOM Cambodia has become increasingly active in DRR policy forums as well as coordination with DRR and humanitarian actions and climate change adaptation. IOM Cambodia has also placed a strong emphasis on multi-stakeholder approaches across the portfolio.

IOM response to displacement resulting from the 2011 and 2013 floods

IOM responded to the 2011 monsoon floods by distributing 5,800 emergency shelter packages in the provinces of Kampong Cham, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng. IOM reached approximately 29,000 flood-affected individuals, focusing on vulnerable groups including female heads of household, orphaned children and people living with HIV/AIDS, with over 50 per cent of beneficiaries being female. Emergency shelter packages³² provided immediate shelter and were distributed together with basic toolkits. The kits comprised of a hammer, a saw, a knife, an axe, a spade, and a hose to help replace lost assets and to support those affected to rebuild their homes and restart their livelihoods once the water had subsided.

When the floods struck in 2011, IOM replicated this successful model by establishing Village Disaster Management Teams (VDMTs) on an ad hoc basis in the flood-affected provinces of Kampong Cham, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng. These newly established VDMTs played a critical role in the mapping and identification of the most affected populations, and in facilitating the reception, storage and distribution of shelter kits and related items. This approach, coupled with IOM's pre-existing working relationship with the district, commune and village officials, contributed to an effective and efficient response. It enabled families to return and repair or rebuild their homes when conditions so allowed, and has proven the relevance of the VDMTs. During the 2013 flooding, IOM distributed shelter kits consisting of zinc roofing, tarpaulins, plastic sheeting, and non-food relief items to some 600 flood-affected households who were keen to repair or rebuild their homes when flood waters receded. While most families were able to source local building material, such as bamboo and wooden beams from the debris, robust roofing material

³² The packages include plastic tarpaulin, a plastic ground sheet, ropes, tent poles and a portable clay oven.

was flagged as a needed item to complete their houses for more durable shelter construction, in line with local norms. The project benefited from stable and fruitful coordination efforts through the HRF, gathering key UN agencies, non-governmental organization (NGO) partners and NCDM/ Provincial CDMs, as well as the ability to adapt strategies to the needs on the ground based on rapid field assessments and responses.

IOM response to returning migrants from Thailand

While the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces provided transportation assistance to the majority of migrants to their home provinces, IOM provided transportation assistance to vulnerable migrants, such as women with young children and accompanying family members. IOM works closely with UN partners – including the World Food Programme and UNICEF – the Cambodian Red Cross, Caritas Cambodia, Samaritans Purse and World Vision, as well as immigration authorities and local government authorities, to ensure safe and dignified transportation home. IOM also works with these partners on referrals for family tracing where families were separated during their flight from Thailand. The rapid increase in the number of migrants crossing the border quickly overwhelmed local authorities, and available resources, such as transportation, water and food, were soon exhausted. Cooperation between IOM, the Government and NGOs averted a bottleneck situation of stranded migrants at the border.

Based on the findings of a post-return needs assessment conducted among over 650 returned households, IOM provided reintegration support to 157 vulnerable migrant families in the form of food support, urgent medical care, temporary accommodation and job placement assistance.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods
Transportation assistance Establishment of Village Disaster Management Teams (6,500 migrants)	Shelter kits, including tools (32,326 displaced persons and affected communities)	Job placements (785 displaced persons)

Future IOM objectives

IOM will continue to support efforts to resolve situations of displacement through a range of assistance. The Organization will support efforts that identify and address the root causes of displacement, as well as the immediate and longer-term needs resulting from displacement situations. With respect to disaster-induced displacement, reintegration needs remain, particularly with respect to socioeconomic support and DRR activities, which would support preparedness and response, and mitigate the impacts of future natural disasters.

In terms of the return of undocumented migrants from Thailand, both the Government of Thailand and the Government of Cambodia are currently assessing ways to improve existing national and regional migration management policies and strategies through regular consultations. A wide-scale mechanism for national verification and regularization of undocumented Cambodian migrant workers returned to Thailand has been set up on a temporary basis. As a result, as of March 2015, approximately 700,000 Cambodian migrants had either initiated or completed the regularization process. IOM continues to provide technical assistance to both governments towards streamlined migrant recruitment and deployment procedures from Cambodia to Thailand, under existing bilateral agreements.



Selected project list (2010–2014)³³

BUILDING RESILIENCE TO NATURAL HAZARDS IN NORTH-EAST CAMBODIA

Project period	1 January 2010–15 December 2010
Partners	Government partners
Donor	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)
Funding (USD)	376,500

IMMEDIATE SHELTER ASSISTANCE TO FLOOD-AFFECTED FAMILIES

Project period	15 October 2013–15 December 2013
Partners	National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), Provincial Committees for Disaster Management (PCDMs)
Donor	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Funding (USD)	25,000

EMERGENCY RESPONSE FOR CAMBODIAN MIGRANTS RETURNING FROM THAILAND

Project period	15 June 2014–16 July 2014
Partners	Provincial/district government, Immigration and Border Security, Caritas
Donor	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Funding (USD)	20,000

EMERGENCY RESPONSE FOR CAMBODIAN MIGRANTS RETURNING FROM THAILAND

Project period	11 June 2014–10 August 2014
Donor	Government of Australia/Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
Funding (USD)	40,000

³³ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Cambodia between 2010 and 2014.

4 INDONESIA



Village Promotion Teams at work.
© IOM 2011

Good practice:

A business-oriented approach to expand home-based enterprise

The 2010 Mount Merapi eruption resulted in loss of lives, displacement, and damage and destruction of homes and livelihoods. The remote slopes of Mount Merapi offer fertile soil for agriculture, although access to markets has long been a challenge, curtailing microenterprise and small-enterprise growth.

Based on the findings of a value chain analysis, target communities were identified, followed by an analysis of existing home-based microenterprises, resulting in the selection of five business sectors to support – tourism, *batik*, mushroom cultivation, food processing and crafts. In support of those eager to return as areas were deemed safe, IOM supported affected home-based businesses to build business networks and participate in promotional events such as the Jogja Fashion Week and the 5th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. IOM also helped villages set up Village Promotion Teams, with the aim of promoting local products and services to potential business partners and clients in order to expand sales, profits and revenues.

This innovative, business-oriented approach contributed to building confidence among beneficiary business groups, resulting in the demonstrated recovery of affected communities' livelihoods. Some 640 returned internally displaced persons benefited from the initiative, of whom 74 per cent were women. The establishment of the Village Promotion Teams and their active participation in business networking events, exhibitions and fairs, and the development of recognizable branding played a critical role in expanding business performance and promoting the sustainability of the initiative.

Population (2013)	252.8 million ³⁴
Human Development Index (2013)	0.684 (Rank: 108th) ³⁵
INFORM country risk index (2015)	4.86 (Rank: 38th) ³⁶
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	948,082 ³⁷
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	84,000 ³⁸
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	4,270 ³⁹

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Mount Merapi eruption	Geophysical disaster	2010	350,000 displaced persons	Rural: communities	Yes
Sumatra earthquake and tsunami	Geophysical disaster	2010	7,400 displaced persons	Rural: camp or camp-like	Yes

Displacement context

Located in the Pacific Ring of Fire, Indonesia is prone to a range of associated natural hazards, with volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and landslides relatively common occurrences. In October 2010, Indonesia was faced with two natural disasters: a volcanic eruption and an earthquake. The eruption of Mount Merapi, which is located on the border between Yogyakarta and Central Java provinces, killed over 300 people and displaced more than 350,000 people. Over 5,000 homes were damaged or destroyed, too. Shortly after the eruption, the National Disaster Management Agency (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB)) enforced an official exclusion zone, resulting in the temporary relocation of internally displaced persons to centres for the displaced. As the eruption subsided and areas became secure, the Government began reducing the exclusion zone, enabling most internally displaced persons to return to their home communities and begin recovery efforts.

Also, in October 2010, a 7.7 magnitude earthquake 240 km southwest of South Pagai, Mentawai Islands, West Sumatra, resulted in a substantial localized tsunami striking the Mentawai Islands and displacing more than 7,000 people. Following the tsunami, affected populations relocated or were assisted to relocate to higher grounds away from the coastal areas.

³⁴ Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

³⁵ Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

³⁶ Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

³⁷ Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

³⁸ Source: IDMC.

³⁹ Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

IOM in Indonesia

Established in Jakarta in 1999, IOM works with the Government of Indonesia and counterparts in four broad areas of migration management, namely, migration and development, facilitating migration, regulating migration and addressing forced migration. Beyond the humanitarian response to disasters, IOM works more broadly to revitalize community health and education and to provide environmentally friendly livelihood and reintegration support. Following numerous medium- to large-scale natural disaster events occurring in Indonesia since the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, IOM has been strongly committed to supporting the disaster risk reduction (DRR) efforts of the Government of Indonesia. The support provided is primarily for mitigating the impacts of disasters, evolving increasingly towards disaster mitigation to promote durable solutions in response to resulting displacement. In scenarios of return to or settlement in disaster-affected and/or disaster-prone areas, IOM has embarked on a broad portfolio of DRR initiatives, in support of Indonesia's Disaster Management Law of 2007. Through capacity-building and training activities, these programmes have strengthened the preparedness and response capacity of both national- and local-level disaster management actors. The programmes have also built the resilience of disaster-prone communities.

IOM response to displacement resulting from the 2010 Mount Merapi eruption

Working under a collaborative framework with the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, IOM designed and implemented a community-based DRR programme to assist returning populations to prepare for and minimize exposure to future eruptions and possible displacement. Coordinating closely with the Indonesian Disaster Management Agency at the national level and two district disaster management agencies in Magelang and Sleman, IOM worked with returnees to establish village disaster management committees, develop mapping tools, prepare contingency plans, set up early warning systems and conduct public education activities.

Further, recognizing the central role of livelihoods in fostering self-reliance, and drawing on experience of income-generating support programming in the region, IOM identified and supported home-based microenterprises. This was done, inter alia, by providing business and tailored technical or sector-based training assistance, as well as by facilitating access to diverse markets and potential clients.

IOM response to displacement resulting from the 2010 Sumatra earthquake and tsunami

Building on the humanitarian response to the earthquake and tsunami, IOM identified gaps in the level of preparedness and control of communicable diseases. Damage to health-care facilities, lack of medical vaccination records or documentation, and living conditions among displaced communities all negatively impacted preparedness and response capacities in the event of an outbreak of a communicable disease. In collaboration with the World Health Organization, provincial and district health offices and disaster management agencies, the Indonesian Red Cross Society and the Student Association of Andalas University, IOM worked to strengthen the capacity of local health-care providers to prepare for and respond to a potential outbreak of communicable diseases among displaced and affected communities. Support focused on disease surveillance, outbreak response, clinical management, referral mechanisms, and patient care in internally displaced persons camps and surrounding communities. In addition to building the capacities of health-care professionals, IOM also provided training on early detection and referral, as well as basic hygiene promotion and malaria prevention, to a network of community health volunteers for wider dissemination.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods
Disaster risk reduction – environmental risk assessment and management Establishment of village disaster management committees (1,800 displaced persons and 35,000 community members)	Health education/promotion Disease surveillance and clinical management Health training (8,100 displaced persons)	Skill training – vocational, small business, on-the-job training Access to markets (640 displaced persons)

Future IOM objectives

Indonesia is experiencing increased climate variability with augmented risks of extreme weather conditions; thus, natural disasters and resulting population displacements in urban and rural settings are likely to continue. As such, IOM is developing a memorandum of understanding with the BNPB that will provide a stronger legal basis for ongoing programming. It will also facilitate the development of new and innovative initiatives to support disaster preparedness, build resilience and promote durable solutions for disaster-affected populations.

For more information, visit: www.iom.or.id

Selected project list (2010–2014)⁴⁰

MERAPI VOLCANIC ERUPTION LIVELIHOODS RECOVERY PROGRAMME (MVEL)

Project period	10 February 2012–31 May 2013
Partners	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), National Agency for Disaster Management, Yogyakarta Disaster Risk Reduction Forum, Institute for Rural Technology Development (Lembaga Pengembangan Teknologi Pedesaan (LPTP))
Donor	Indonesian Multi-Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery (IMDFF-DR)
Funding (USD)	329,662

PREPAREDNESS AND CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES WITH EPIDEMIC AND LIFE-THREATENING POTENTIAL IN INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT SETTINGS

Project period	1 May 2011–31 December 2011
Partners	World Health Organization (WHO), provincial and district health offices and disaster management agencies, Indonesian Red Cross Society, Student Association of Andalas University
Donor	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO)
Funding (€)	357,654

⁴⁰ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Indonesia between 2010 and 2014.

5 MYANMAR

Good practice: Empowering the youth as peacebuilders

The ceasefire agreements between the central government and the New Mon State Party and the Karen National Union in 2012 have brought visible signs of the positive consequences of peace, primarily in the form of improved security. The ongoing peace process offers opportunities in which youths can play critical roles in the ceasefire communities to contribute to lasting peace, community rehabilitation and development.

IOM has trained and is supporting 40 youths in Mon and Kayin states who play a key role in: (i) mobilizing communities in ceasefire areas to have a more active voice on peace and reconstruction issues; (ii) helping to promote inclusivity and overcome suspicion and mistrust at the local levels within multi-ethnic areas; (iii) bringing about tangible peace dividends to the communities reaching out to over 20,000 people; and (iv) creating support for peace through effective State-wide networking among aspiring youth leaders.

These activities contribute to youth empowerment and leadership development, trust- and confidence-building among the youth, increased social harmony and cohesion, and awareness-raising on peace processes, ceasefire and other issues. This model for engagement of youths as peacebuilders in ceasefire areas is being thoroughly documented and experiences of the project are shared widely with various stakeholders, with a view to improving and then replicating the model in other states where ceasefires have been agreed.



Myanmar youth working as agents of peacebuilding. © IOM 2014

Population (2013)	53.3 million ⁴¹
Human Development Index (2013)	0.524 (Rank: 150th) ⁴²
INFORM country risk index (2015)	6.8 (Rank: 10th) ⁴³
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	415,985 ⁴⁴
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	645,261 ⁴⁵
Refugees in the country	n.a.

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Internal conflict between the Myanmar Army and ethnic armed groups	Internal conflict/ Disorder	1958–present	100,000 internally displaced persons	Urban/rural camps or camp-like settings	Yes
Intercommunal conflict in Kachin and northern Shan	Internal conflict/ Disorder	2012–present	140,000 internally displaced persons and 1,000 migrants caught in crisis	Urban and rural communities	Yes

Displacement context

Internal and international migration within and across Myanmar's long borderline has been long-standing and complex. Following ceasefire agreements in 2011 and 2012, peace negotiations are ongoing between the Government and various non-State armed groups across the country. This has resulted in a significant decrease in violence and an improvement in the overall quality of life in affected areas. However, Kachin and Shan states remain affected by the ongoing conflict that has displaced over 100,000 people since the fighting broke out in 2011. More than 86,000 people currently live in camps or camp-like settings both within and outside government-controlled areas, with unknown numbers staying with host families. While the majority of internally displaced persons have been displaced since 2011, often witnessing multiple displacements, small-scale new displacements continue due to ongoing hostilities, undermining coping capacities. Many have fled to remote and isolated areas, complicating humanitarian relief efforts, further hampered by government restrictions on accessing internally displaced persons in areas outside of government control.

Without sustained peace, concerns over safety and security in places of origin, limited access to basic services, a lack of mechanisms to claim for land ownership and the right to compensation for losses are major impediments to returns. While large-scale returns are difficult to envisage in the near future, there are reports of sporadic returns, including those of a temporary nature to protect assets and restart livelihoods, despite protection risks including landmines. Informal local

41 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

42 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

43 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

44 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

45 Source: IDMC.

integration and relocation options are being employed on an ad hoc basis, but will likely require a clarification of rights pertaining to land and property ownership to be sustainable.

In Rakhine state, intercommunal conflict has displaced some 140,000 people, mostly marginalized populations who have been forced to flee their homes. The intercommunal conflict flared in 2012 and has since then spread throughout the country. Most displaced persons reside in camps, with minimal freedom of movement, severely limiting livelihood opportunities and access to services.

Myanmar is prone to natural hazards such as floods, landslides, cyclones, storm surges, earthquakes and drought, which also affect areas of conflict-induced displacement. While displacement is often temporary, the impacts on homes, agriculture and infrastructure have longer-term consequences. Major displacements followed when cyclone Nargis caused havoc in Myanmar in 2008, leaving a heavy toll in terms of physical and human destruction. The Government of Myanmar is committed to work collaboratively on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and has developed the Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction 2009–2015, an overarching national framework for preparedness and response to natural hazards.

IOM in Myanmar

In Myanmar, IOM is a major actor in humanitarian response to natural disasters, having implemented large-scale shelter, health, psychosocial support and displacement tracking projects following the devastation caused by cyclone Nargis in 2008. In terms of mitigating future risks, IOM has been implementing community-based DRR and disaster risk management interventions in the south-east region of the country. These interventions are aimed at enhancing the capacities of villages, as well as the Township Disaster Management Committees in Mon and Kayin states, to adequately manage disaster preparedness, DRR and emergency response. Beyond crisis and post-crisis response, IOM's portfolio has expanded to include labour migration, notably in the form of Migrant Resource Centres designed to meet the needs of migrant workers in source and transit areas in Myanmar, as well as efforts to mitigate risks and assist victims of human trafficking.

IOM response to displacement resulting from internal conflicts between the Myanmar Army and ethnic armed groups

In response to an identified lack of understanding among non-governmental organization partners of complex operational issues such as relocation, durable solutions, DRR and mainstreaming protection, IOM – in coordination with the Shelter, Non-food Items, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Clusters and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as lead agency in Myanmar – is providing targeted capacity-building to partners. The training aims to: contribute to improving living conditions and access to basic services within internally displaced persons camps in Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan states; reduce exposure of affected populations to major protection risks; and support the identification of durable solutions, whenever possible.

Following preliminary ceasefire agreements between the Myanmar Government and the 10 major non-State armed groups since late 2011, there are new opportunities for recovery, reconciliation, stability and development. In Mon and Kayin states, IOM is capitalizing on these opportunities, working with ethnic youth as peacebuilders with the aim of breaking the spiral of distrust and suspicion, and promoting constructive engagement in the local elements of the peace process.

Well-known as a theatre of internal displacement caused by long-standing civil conflict, Myanmar's south-east region is also exposed to significant risk of natural disasters. Those at risk of annual flooding, among other natural hazards, include local communities, internally displaced persons, and migrants from central Myanmar attracted to rural jobs in Mon and Kayin states' brick-making,

mining, rubber and fishing industries. Typically, internally displaced persons and internal migrants have fewer of their own resources to recover from disaster-related shocks, often living on the peripheries of villages that are particularly exposed to hazards. Working in collaboration with key partners, IOM focuses on improving readiness, construction practices, the effectiveness of early warning, disaster management and preparedness skills, and awareness and education. In addition, IOM focuses on protecting mangroves.

IOM response to displacement resulting from intercommunal conflict

Capacity-building of CCCM partners, which includes a focus on support to the identification of durable solutions, has also been conducted in Rakhine state. IOM has adopted a broad approach to the multi-layered intercommunal conflict that flared in 2012 in Rakhine state, including activities aimed at DRR and the skill-building of actors and internally displaced persons communities.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living
Disaster risk reduction capacity-building*	Youth engagement in building and promoting peace
Camp coordination and camp management capacity-building*	
Youth engagement in building and promoting peace	
(Displaced populations, migrants and affected community members)	(40 affected community members)

* Capacity-building initiatives also included government and non-governmental partners.

Future IOM objectives

IOM Myanmar will continue to support efforts to resolve situations of displacement together with the Government of Myanmar and its partners. The progressive resolution of internal displacement in Myanmar requires the political resolution of existing internal conflicts as well as a conducive and inclusive environment that reflects safety and security (from natural hazards as well as related to internal conflict), equitable access to basic services, an adequate standard of living, and access to livelihoods and mechanisms to claim for land ownership. In response to the need to address widespread poverty, particularly in remote areas affected by internal conflict, IOM will support livelihood activities, promoting social and economic inclusion, including vocational training initiatives.

In response to recent reports of increasing violence against women in internal displacement camps in Kachin and northern Shan states, IOM will work with partners to raise awareness and build capacity of partners to integrate gender-based violence and human trafficking awareness activities into their work.

Selected project list (2010–2014)⁴⁶

PROGRAMME FOR IMPROVED DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RESILIENCE AGAINST NATURAL DISASTERS IN RAKHINE STATE

Project period	22 August 2014–21 May 2017
Donor	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
Funding (USD)	1,500,000

EMPOWERING ETHNIC YOUTHS AS PEACEBUILDERS IN MON AND KAYIN STATES

Project period	1 July 2013–30 April 2016
Partners	Mon Youth Educator Organization (MYEO), Karen Baptist Convention (KBC)
Donor	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (UN PBF)
Funding (USD)	300,000

LIVELIHOOD AND SHELTER RECOVERY IN THE AYEYARWADY DELTA (ECCAD 2)

Project period	10 June 2009–30 April 2011
Donor	Government of the United Kingdom/Department for International Development (DFID)
Funding (USD)	818,331

JOINT INITIATIVE ON MATERNAL, NEONATAL AND CHILD HEALTH ROLL-IN TO 3MDG FUND FRAMEWORK, BOGALE TOWNSHIP, AYEYARWADDY REGION

Project period	1 January 2013–31 December 2013
Donor	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
Funding (USD)	306,910

⁴⁶ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Myanmar between 2010 and 2014.

6 PAKISTAN



Beneficiaries of the One Room Shelter programme were assisted by IOM in building their homes. © IOM 2013

Good practice:

One Room durable shelter solutions for flood-affected communities, fostering resilience in Sindh province

Flooding in late 2011 was especially devastating to parts of southern Sindh province. The Early Recovery Plan of January 2012 quickly identified shelter as a key response area. As Shelter Cluster lead in Pakistan, IOM developed a programme using lime stabilization and other disaster risk reduction (DRR) techniques to assist beneficiaries in the construction of over 22,000 shelters for the most vulnerable in their communities. Furthermore, the cyclical nature of the floods necessitated a “build back safer” approach, incorporating DRR elements in the shelter design. The balance struck between the size of the grant and the number of families assisted was very successful. Disaster-resilient shelters were built with low costs per unit and a small carbon footprint.

The level of community engagement was pivotal in ensuring success, as was the use of peer pressure to ensure timely construction. The funds were split into three tranches and beneficiaries received a subsequent tranche once all the works required for the previous tranche had been completed. Evaluation of the project determined that success was due to the combination of cash assistance, training and technical support provided to beneficiary communities.

The programme was also championed by a local organization, the Heritage Foundation, which developed technical and community implementation processes. The Heritage Foundation also successfully advocated the acceptance of the One Room Shelter (ORS) concept by the Government. The programme was implemented by 26 local partners across local civil society, engaging local partners and enabling access to remote areas affected by flooding. The evaluation concluded that the programme met its objectives in general and was universally appreciated by the beneficiaries.

Population (2013)	182.1 million ⁴⁷
Human Development Index (2013)	0.537 (Rank: 146th) ⁴⁸
INFORM country risk index (2015)	6.4 (Rank: 16th) ⁴⁹
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	14,394,583 ⁵⁰
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	1,900,000 ⁵¹
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	1,505,525 ⁵²

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Complex emergency in northern Pakistan	Complex emergency	2014	1.6 million temporarily displaced persons*	Urban communities	Yes
Annual floods	Climatic/ Meteorological disaster	2010–2014	18 million affected	Rural informal settlements	No

* Displaced persons from Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) are referred to as temporarily displaced persons.

Displacement context

Pakistan has a long history of crises resulting in displacement, from natural disasters to complex emergencies. Between 2010 and 2014, key migration crises included the annual flooding of the Indus River, affecting Pakistan from the far north-east to the southern regions, as well as the ongoing crisis in the north-west.

Floods have affected approximately 18 million people in Pakistan between 2010 and 2014. Floods in 2010, 2011 and 2012 resulted in the displacement of thousands, with flash and riverine floods ravaging Pakistan because of concentrated monsoon rains. In addition to the loss of life and personal injury, there have been social and economic costs – partial and total loss of homes, significant loss of livestock and productive assets, and massive crop damage. Authorities set up relief camps in affected areas to provide immediate health-care services, referrals for vulnerable segments of the affected population, cooked food, water and non-food items. After floodwaters receded, most displaced families returned to their home communities.

In 2014, an escalation of hostilities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) resulted in the displacement of at least 456,000 people, including nearly 200,000 children (42% of the displaced persons). The resultant complex emergency has affected approximately 1.6 million individuals, including Afghan nationals, with populations crossing the border when hostilities escalate on either side. The majority of those displaced reside with host

47 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

48 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

49 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

50 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

51 Source: IDMC.

52 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

families, with a smaller proportion of the affected population residing in camps or migrating onwards to urban areas.

IOM in Pakistan

IOM initiated its activities in Pakistan as a response to Afghan refugees in 1981. Pakistan became a Member State of IOM in 1992. IOM has an extensive presence throughout Pakistan, with its main office in Islamabad and sub-offices in Lahore, Mirpur, Karachi and Peshawar. Long-established networks of cooperation exist between IOM and the Government of Pakistan, as well as with UN agencies and national and international organizations.

IOM Pakistan implements programmes on migration management, resettlement – primarily to Australia, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Canada – and has a large migration health programme in Mirpur, Lahore and Karachi. On migration management, IOM Pakistan has provided pre-departure health assessments and screening services for prospective migrants and refugees. The majority of health assessments comprised of pre-departure tuberculosis screening for Canada and Australia.

IOM response to the displacement resulting from the complex emergency in northern Pakistan

IOM's response to the ongoing complex emergency in KPK and FATA has focused on: (i) two-way communication; and (ii) community stabilization programming.

IOM's two-way communication programme provides critical information to affected populations regarding available assistance and issues of safety and security; feedback provides information to government authorities and humanitarian, post-crisis reconstruction and development actors regarding outstanding needs. This exchange of information between the relevant stakeholders informs effective, timely and needs-based responses, thereby enhancing the effectiveness and outreach of relief, recovery and rehabilitation activities. IOM has summarized its best practices concerning two-way communication in Pakistan and elsewhere in *Communicating with Communities: A Case Study and Guide from Pakistan and Elsewhere*.⁵³ Two-way communication contributes to the progressive resolution of displacement situations by empowering individuals to make informed decisions, and allowing individuals to anticipate and plan for their own sustainable, voluntary reintegration in areas of return.

IOM has been implementing community-based, participatory small grants quick-impact projects (QIPs) to contribute towards social cohesion and the resettlement of communities affected by complex emergencies. The projects also build trust between the local population in the FATA region and the Government of Pakistan. While QIPs can take many forms, they aim to foster social cohesion, increase civic participation and foster intercommunal dialogue. This is done by allowing different groups to work together to: improve standards of living; provide employment and livelihood opportunities; address housing, land and property issues; and promote participation in public affairs.

Examples of QIPs are, for instance, infrastructure improvement or rehabilitation projects,⁵⁴ social community programmes,⁵⁵ and the distribution of basic tool kits and agriculture supplies to enable the population to restart their jobs, repair their homes and support agricultural interventions.

⁵³ Available from www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/Humanitarian-Communications-Pakistan-2014.pdf

⁵⁴ Infrastructure improvements often include the construction or rehabilitation of dams, roads or bridges.

⁵⁵ Social community programmes aim to bring opposing civilian groups together, often alienated from another through conflict, through civic participatory activities. These activities foster intracommunal dialogue and mitigate future conflict by creating understanding between different ideological, ethnic or religious groups.

QIPs mitigate future conflict and demonstrate the Government’s commitment to the well-being of the community, thereby supporting the conditions for long-term economic, political and social development.

IOM response to annual flooding

The recent history of natural disaster responses in Pakistan highlights the benefits of an integrated recovery approach, where response and recovery are simultaneous/overlapping processes. IOM’s response in the aftermath floods in 2010 and 2012 consisted of early recovery programmes aimed at improving safety and security, access to livelihoods, and restoration of housing, land and property. On the activities level, IOM implemented durable shelter solution programmes, livelihood programmes, and camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) and DRR training for stakeholders to build capacity to mitigate the impacts of and respond to floods and resulting displacement.

The well-regarded One Room Shelter (ORS) programme integrated early recovery and risk reduction approaches into the humanitarian response. The ORS programme was fundamentally a cash transfer programme with a training component, predominantly for land tenants. The training components allowed beneficiaries to construct cost-efficient, disaster-resilient housing solutions. ORS shelters have a longer life span than transitional shelters, and make maximum use of beneficiaries’ own inputs and resources, including salvaged building materials, as advocated by the Shelter Cluster. The ORS programme thereby contributed to an adequate standard of living.

On access to livelihoods, skills training programmes restored on- and off-farm livelihoods with a focus on agriculture, livestock and protection of productive assets from future floods. The programmes also ensured community ownership of productive assets and reactivated the participation of women, in particular in community-based organizations.

To build the capacity of local counterparts, IOM rolled out CCCM training sessions in Pakistan in 2011 for local implementing partners, government officials and international non-governmental organizations, which systematically included a durable solutions module. Between 2011 and 2014, 80 CCCM training sessions were conducted.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods	Participation in public affairs
Two-way communication Rehabilitation or construction of social and cultural infrastructure Conflict mitigation (2,070,000 displaced persons)	Rehabilitation or construction of social and cultural infrastructure Permanent and durable housing construction or rehabilitation (224,687 displaced persons)	Cash-for-work scheme/ Interim employment Skill training – vocational, small business, on-the-job training (210,000 displaced persons)	Civic participation Inter-/Intracommunity dialogue Conflict mitigation (224,687 displaced persons)

Future IOM objectives

Attaining a durable solution for displaced persons in Pakistan hinges upon four objectives: (i) a successful return and reintegration strategy for temporarily displaced persons in northern Pakistan; (ii) discontinuing hostilities in the FATA region; (iii) an inclusive regional settlement on returns; and (iv) a successfully implemented DRR strategy to mitigate the impact of monsoon



flooding in Pakistan. Obviously, such objectives are very difficult to attain, despite significant donor interest in Pakistan and strong leadership by the national government.

IOM – being the lead agency in the consortium for natural disaster programming in Pakistan, funded by the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) – coordinates with partners to develop integrated preparedness, response, and recovery plans for shelter/non-food items, livelihood support, water/sanitation/hygiene and CCCM. The consortium’s interventions contribute to durable solutions through resilience-building activities, strengthening positive coping strategies and equipping communities to mitigate the impacts of future disasters.

In addition, humanitarian, development and post-conflict reconstruction partners are working closely with the Government of Pakistan to facilitate the voluntary return of temporarily displaced persons to their communities of origin. Following the Government’s official de-notification of areas for return in FATA, various actors are assisting returnee families with the necessary support to promote sustainable reintegration, in order for beneficiaries to arrive at their own durable solutions.

Selected project list (2010–2014)⁵⁶

SHELTER SUPPORT FOR FLOOD-AFFECTED POPULATION OF SINDH PROVINCE (SSFP)

Project period	1 May 2012–1 May 2013
Partners	National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), local non-governmental/civil society organizations, UN partners
Donor	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
Funding (USD)	3,200,000

JOINT UN PROGRAMME – DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT IN PAKISTAN (UPDRM)

Project period	1 January 2010–31 December 2013
Donor	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Funding (USD)	324,500

MASS COMMUNICATION, HEALTH AND COORDINATION SUPPORT TO FLOOD-AFFECTED POPULATION

Project period	1 September 2010–31 August 2011
Partners	NDMA, PDMA, district authorities, Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Cluster partners
Donor	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Funding (USD)	3,302,400

⁵⁶ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Pakistan between 2010 and 2014.

SHELTER SUPPORT FOR FLOOD-AFFECTED POPULATION OF SINDH PROVINCE (SSFP)

Project period	11 February 2013– 10 October 2013
Partners	NDMA, PDMA
Donor	Mahvash and Jahangir Siddiqui Foundation
Funding (USD)	81,635

SUPPORTING COMMUNITIES TO BUILD BACK SAFER IN MULTI-HAZARD ENVIRONMENTS

Project period	1 November 2014–30 May 2015
Partners	NDMA, PDMA Sindh
Donor	Mahvash and Jahangir Siddiqui Foundation (MJSF)
Funding (USD)	58,224

ENHANCING THE RESILIENCE OF FLOOD-AFFECTED POPULATION OF PAKISTAN THROUGH SAFER SHELTER ACTIVITIES

Project period	1 August 2013–30 April 2015
Partners	NDMA, PDMA Sindh, IASC Shelter Cluster partners
Donor	United Kingdom DFID
Funding (USD)	6,492,890

EARLY RECOVERY SUPPORT AND RESIDUAL RELIEF TO FLOOD-AFFECTED POPULATION OF SINDH (ERSF – FINLAND)

Project period	1 January 2012–31 December 2013
Partners	NDMA, PDMA
Donor	Government of Finland
Funding (USD)	655,308

MASS COMMUNICATION TO FLOOD AFFECTEES TO SUPPORT CASH COMPENSATION SCHEMES (SCCS)

Project period	1 March 2011–30 June 2012
Partners	National Commission for Human Development (NCHD), Lower Sindh, Sharp, Punjab, Hands, Upper Sindh, Sindh Rural Support Organization, Balochistan Boy Scouts Association
Donor	United Kingdom DFID
Funding (USD)	2,179,188

RESEARCH ON IMPROVED SHELTERS FOR RESPONDING TO FLOODS IN PAKISTAN (I AND II)

Project period	15 December 2012–15 May 2017
Partners	NDMA, PDMA Sindh, Relevant IASC Cluster partners
Donor	United Kingdom DFID
Funding (USD)	836,678

SHELTER SUPPORT FOR VULNERABLE AFFECTED POPULATION OF THE FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA)

Project period	11 September 2013–30 June 2014
Donor	Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)/Underfunded emergencies
Funding (USD)	225,000

SUPPORT TO THE SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEM CLUSTER, TEMPORARY SETTLEMENTS SUPPORT UNIT AND DISTRICT FOCAL POINTS (ESCFA)

Project period	11 January 2011–30 May 2012
Partners	IOM's network of over 60 implementing partners in northern and southern Sindh, NDMA, PDMA
Donor	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Funding (USD)	1,800,000

PROVISION OF SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEM ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE RETURNEES OF THE FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA)

Project period	28 March 2014–31 December 2014
Partners	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Donor	CERF/Underfunded emergencies
Funding (USD)	199,983

7 PHILIPPINES

Good practice: Inclusive approaches to transition

The Government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) signed the Comprehensive Agreement of the Bangsamoro (CAB) in March 2014, ending a long process of peace negotiation and formulation of relevant annexes such as the Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL). The proposed BBL, which was submitted to the Congress in September 2014, provides a critical opportunity for a transition to a peaceful Mindanao.

While recognizing the important role the incumbent regional government plays in the success of its programmes, IOM has forged partnerships with emerging Bangsamoro entities and promoted efforts to raise awareness of and promote engagement with the peace process. The continued involvement of women, the youth, internally displaced persons and indigenous peoples will be critical in the transition process.

- Together with the Bangsamoro Development Agency, a development arm of the MILF, IOM jointly conducted community visioning workshops and youth peace summits convening women and youth leaders, religious scholars, project stakeholders, and partners from different cities and provinces.
- IOM supported a media roundtable discussion envisaged to foster dialogue between key persons involved in the peace process and members of the media.
- A series of community-based awareness-raising sessions on the CAB and the Bangsamoro Basic Law was conducted in selected *barangays* (villages). These community-based public awareness-raising activities were attended by over 700 people, including community leaders and local government unit officials.

IOM has developed the Community Revitalization Initiative for Bangsamoro* to contribute to the better integration and reintegration of internally displaced persons, returnees, ex-combatants and vulnerable host community members, as well as other conflict-affected groups including women, the youth and indigenous peoples, through individual assistance, community-level projects, support to land, justice and reparation issues, as well as by addressing of health and psychosocial needs. With improved access to socioeconomic opportunities, transitional justice, basic services such as health and psychosocial support, IOM has seen that individuals and communities are more likely to benefit from a peaceful and productive future.



Information materials on the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro are among the many efforts of the Government and its partners for better public understanding of the agreement.

* Available from www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM_Philippines_CRIB2014.pdf

Population (2013)	98.4 million ⁵⁷
Human Development Index (2013)	0.66 (Rank: 117th) ⁵⁸
INFORM country risk index (2015)	5.5 (Rank: 26th) ⁵⁹
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	20,203,476 ⁶⁰
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	77,700 ⁶¹
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	222 ⁶²

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda)	Climatic/ Meteorological disaster	2013	7,000 deaths and 4.1 million internally displaced persons*	Rural and urban communities	Yes
Bohol earthquake	Geophysical disaster	2013	At least 58,300 displaced	Rural and urban communities	No
Zamboanga conflict	Internal conflict/ disorder	2013	130,000 affected, including 118,000 internally displaced persons	Urban communities	Yes
Tropical storm Washi (Sendong)	Climatic/ Meteorological disaster	2011	1.1 million internally displaced persons	Urban communities	Yes
Bangsamoro peace process	Complex emergency	1976–2014	700,000 internally displaced	Rural camps or camp-like communities	Yes

* IDMC and IOM, *The Evolving Picture of Displacement in the Wake of Typhoon Haiyan: An Evidence-based Overview* (IDMC and IOM, Geneva, 2014), p. 19. Available from www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/The-Evolving-Picture-of-Displacement-in-the-Wake-of-Typhoon-Haiyan.pdf

Displacement context

Located in a disaster-prone area of the Western Pacific, the Philippines is frequently affected by typhoons and other natural hazards. The most severe typhoon to hit in recorded history made landfall in the Visayas region on 8 November 2013. Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) made landfall six times, with strong winds, rain and storm surges, especially in coastal areas, causing some 7,000 deaths and destroying over 1.1 million homes across four regions.⁶³ The Philippines Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) estimated that some 13 million people

57 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

58 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

59 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

60 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

61 Source: IDMC.

62 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

63 IOM and Brookings Institution, *Resolving Post-disaster Displacement: Insights from the Philippines after Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda)* (IOM and Brookings Institution, Geneva and Washington, D.C., 2015). Available from http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Brookings_Haiyan_Report.pdf

were affected, with 4.1 million displaced. While significant progress has been made as a result of efforts by the Government and its partners in the aftermath of the typhoon, many challenges remain. A study by Brookings Institution and IOM found that on several key indicators – including capacity to provide for basic needs and access to adequate, safe housing – the displaced continue to face particularly significant vulnerabilities and obstacles to achieving durable solutions, with fewer than one in five reporting that life has returned to normal a year and a half after the typhoon.⁶⁴

A month prior to the typhoon Haiyan destruction, in October 2013, the province of Bohol was at the epicentre of a 7.2 magnitude tectonic earthquake. On the same day the earthquake struck, the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC) invited the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Clusters' co-lead agencies to join the Government's rapid needs assessment in the affected areas of Bohol. The earthquake affected over 1 million residents of Bohol. The scale of devastation was substantial: at least 34 municipalities and one city were affected, with at least 12,800 displaced families living in spontaneous settlements, and nearly 1,600 families living in evacuation centres.

Two years prior, tropical storm Washi (locally known as Sendong) struck the north-eastern coast of Mindanao in December 2011, causing flash floods in three major rivers which affected communities, killed many and displaced over 1 million people.

Aside from natural disasters, the island of Mindanao has also been the site of conflict. In September 2013, a faction of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in Western Mindanao attacked Zamboanga City. Nearly 130,000 people were affected by the Zamboanga crisis and over 80,600 people from 14 *barangays* (villages)⁶⁵ were forced to live in 59 evacuation centres and displacement sites during the height of the conflict in September and October 2013. At the peak of the crisis in September 2013, over 118,100 individuals were displaced and 101,000 homes were destroyed in Zamboanga City. In October 2014, the HCT adopted a durable solution strategy for the internally displaced persons in Zamboanga, concentrating attention on long-term solutions, with a focus on adequate housing for the most vulnerable displaced groups.

The Bangsamoro region of Mindanao has also recurrently been the source of displacement resulting from armed conflict between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF)/family feud, as well as natural disasters, primarily flooding. Since 1976, three peace agreements have been signed, yet peace remains largely elusive in Mindanao.

In March 2014, the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) was signed between the Government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), ending years of conflict and creating new opportunities to resolve displacement.

IOM in the Philippines

Established in Manila in 1975, IOM works with the Government of the Philippines and counterparts in five broad areas of migration management: labour migration and development; facilitating migration; regulating migration; migration, climate change and environmental degradation; and forced migration. Beyond the humanitarian response to disasters, IOM works more broadly to revitalize community health and education, and provide environmentally friendly livelihood and reintegration support.

Since 2005, following numerous medium- to large-scale natural disaster events occurring in the Philippines, IOM has been providing emergency and recovery assistance in support to the efforts by

64 Ibid.

65 A *barangay* also refers to the lowest administrative unit in the Philippines.

the Philippine Government. Key components of IOM's assistance include: support to the Government in rolling out displacement tracking and coordinating response within the Camp Coordination and Camp Management⁶⁶ (CCCM) and Non-food Item Clusters; upgrade and construction of evacuation centres; provision of shelter emergency and recovery kits; construction of transitional shelters; provision of technical assistance for safer shelter construction; protection support for affected communities by providing referral mechanisms for victims of trafficking or of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV); deployment of mobile health teams to provide immediate health-related assistance to vulnerable communities within the affected areas; refurbishment of health facilities; communication with the communities through the community response map (an online platform for two-way communication) and information management, including gathering and sharing information, education, and communication (IEC) materials on the conditions in displacement and transitional sites.

IOM response to displacement resulting from typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda)

IOM responded to the diverse immediate and longer-term needs resulting from the devastation caused by typhoon Haiyan, including CCCM, the rollout of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to assess displacement and evacuation sites, shelter, health, protection and communication with communities. Beyond emergency shelter, interim and longer-term shelter and housing support included transitional shelter construction that infused disaster risk reduction (DRR) and "build back safer" techniques. IOM conducted technical training on safer construction practices for over 70,000 individuals.

Aside from managing the existing evacuation sites during the immediate response, IOM conducted extensive capacity-building activities across Haiyan-affected areas, targeting displaced populations, community members and local government entities. The training aimed at building capacity to prepare for and respond to similar natural disasters in a more coordinated and efficient manner, with a focus on safer preemptive evacuation. This proved to be a particularly successful intervention when typhoon Hagupit hit the Visayas region in December 2014, affecting mostly the same areas in the Visayas. Across the affected provinces, preemptive evacuations were conducted efficiently and effectively, with some communities reporting that the skills and knowledge learned from IOM's training had helped their evacuation for typhoon Hagupit.

As part of IOM's shelter programme, IOM was a primary partner to the DSWD and provided emergency shelter to almost 100,000 families and temporary shelter solutions to approximately 63,000 families, and trained over 70,000 people in safer construction techniques. The shelter programme also included cash-for-work activities to support affected communities in rebuilding their livelihoods.

Currently, IOM is working with the DSWD in building permanent houses that respond to the needs and expectations of the families in need – the timber houses. This type of house is designed with enhanced construction techniques that include DRR features, using locally available materials that are familiar to inhabitants. This promotes a better acceptance of the house and care and maintenance locally.

Beyond life-saving health interventions, IOM assisted partners in providing basic medical information and services for affected populations covering curative, preventive and rehabilitative aspects. IOM supported over 130,000 health consultations, over 35,000 immunizations, over 6,000 dental consultations, and nearly 12,000 consultations related to maternal and child health. IOM also repaired, refurbished, and/or constructed 58 health facilities to improve access to health

⁶⁶ IOM is the co-cluster lead for Camp Coordination and Camp Management, which is managed by the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

care for displaced and affected communities. Other activities conducted for the revitalization of health care included training for health professionals, community service providers, and community leaders on mental health and psychosocial support, community-based psychological first aid, emergency preparedness, and hygiene and sanitation practices.

IOM had a trained and dedicated protection team that ensured mainstreaming of gender and protection approaches in its operations. Modules and tools were developed for field staff and local partners' work on SGBV prevention and protection support services. It directly reached over 60,000 individual women and men through awareness-raising activities and IEC materials, and reached out to over 88,000 women and men through social media campaigns.

Information and communication enable affected populations to better understand issues that affect their lives and to make informed decisions for themselves and their communities. In the typhoon Haiyan response, IOM conducted general awareness-raising and information dissemination about its activities through radio and print media coverage, which reached nearly 800,000 individuals. A critical component of the communication programme was a tri-agency collaboration, the *Pamati Kita* Common Services Project, which aimed to increase beneficiary accountability of the humanitarian community and improve the quality and impact of response interventions through the use of common approaches for: meaningful, inclusive participation of beneficiaries; information dissemination to beneficiaries; complaints and response mechanisms and feedback mechanisms; and "closing the feedback loop".

IOM response to displacement resulting from the Bohol earthquake

On 15 October 2013, the province of Bohol was hit by a 7.2 magnitude tectonic earthquake. Within the day, the NDRRMC invited the HCT and the IASC Clusters' co-lead agencies to join the Government's rapid needs assessment in the affected areas. The earthquake affected over 1 million residents of Bohol. The scale of devastation was substantial – at least 34 municipalities and one city were affected, with at least 12,800 displaced families living in spontaneous settlements and 1,585 families staying in evacuation centres. It is within this context that IOM implemented its life-saving and recovery interventions, including its shelter programme, together with capacity-building and life skills training (with cash-for-work component), CCCM and communication with communities. IOM also conducted various DRR training and simulation exercises to ensure people in affected communities know how to prepare for future disasters and how to evacuate safely.

IOM response to displacement resulting from tropical storm Washi (Sendong)

IOM responded to tropical storm Washi through a shelter programme, supported by the DTM, which was utilized to analyse trends to track movement of internally displaced persons from evacuation centres, transitional shelters and permanent houses. The DTM reports provided data for IOM and partners, contributing to the identification and promotion of durable solutions.

IOM's assistance focused on shelter, including the construction of transitional shelters and distribution of shelter repair kits. During the Washi response, a cash-for-work programme employed 187 people identified by the Livelihoods Cluster to rebuild and repair shelters and homes.

IOM response to displacement resulting from the Zamboanga conflict

In Western Mindanao, on 9 September 2013, a faction of the MNLF attacked Zamboanga City. Nearly 130,000 people have been affected by the Zamboanga siege, and 18,110 families from 14 barangays were forced to stay in 59 evacuation centres and displacement sites during the height of the conflict in September and October 2013.



Since the beginning of the conflict, IOM has been on the ground to provide life-saving assistance responding to the urgent needs of displaced women, men, girls and boys, including those with disabilities and special needs, in evacuation sites. IOM provided the most vulnerable internally displaced persons with access to safe and dignified alternative transitory shelters while waiting for the Government's durable solution plan.

IOM supported the Government of the Philippines through the DSWD to build transitional sites and transitional shelters for the affected population. These sites are accommodating the displaced until new permanent homes are built. Beyond the transitional sites, IOM and the Zamboanga Mindanao Humanitarian Team (ZMHT) has identified a total of 25,000 individuals who have been displaced and are living in the communities as internally displaced persons. Therefore, it is estimated that some 8,000 families and the host communities they are in require support in coping with their displacement.

Alongside the urgent shelter and CCCM needs, these internally displaced persons require support to rebuild livelihoods, access basic services including protection and, importantly, stabilize their relationship with host communities. IOM is implementing livelihood projects to build capacity towards maintaining shelter, protection and hygiene practices, and improving livelihood opportunities for both displaced and host community beneficiaries.

IOM support to the Bangsamoro peace process

IOM responded to the Central Mindanao and Cotabato emergency through a wide range of actions improving the security, living standards, participation in public affairs, and livelihoods of many displaced persons and affected community members. Activities were largely informed by the findings of the DTM. During displacement, IOM conducted capacity-building activities on camp management for CCCM partners, including local government, non-governmental organizations and displaced groups, to build skills and knowledge related to CCCM and durable solutions.

Shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities included provision of shelter materials to facilitate the repair of partially damaged homes, and the construction of transitional shelters which provided temporary homes for many, augmented by the construction of appropriate WASH facilities.

Livelihood support included temporary employment through the cash-for-work scheme to repair homes and refurbish community facilities. The refurbishment of a solar dryer and warehouse benefitted some 4,000 displaced individuals. Other community infrastructure construction included women-friendly spaces and safe havens for women's activities. Further, IOM conducted community-based awareness-raising sessions on SGBV prevention, human trafficking and promotion of access to referral pathways for the displaced.

Health services have been improved, including the refurbishment of barangay health stations and equipping existing health facilities for vulnerable conflict-affected communities. In terms of education, IOM supported the refurbishment of school classrooms and a day care centre, enhancing access to education for 275 children.

With community tensions high, community dialogue is a critical component, with community-based forums designed to raise public awareness of the CAB. IOM has been actively supporting the peace process for the Bangsamoro region, in close partnership with the local key agencies.

As the region is highly prone to natural disasters, IOM provided technical assistance in humanitarian response and preparedness for the Bangsamoro Development Agency, an MILF development agency. IOM further undertook community-based interactive community mapping and installation of community maps identifying hazard areas, safe zones and vulnerable populations as a mechanism to guide populations to safety in the event of future armed conflict or natural disaster.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods	Participation in public affairs
Construction of women-friendly spaces Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) awareness-raising activities DRR training DRR community mapping Construction of evacuation centres Protection training, orientation and/or awareness-raising Community (and youth) peace summits Awareness-raising activities (At least 152,000 displaced persons and affected communities)	Construction or rehabilitation of health infrastructure and provision of equipment Construction or rehabilitation of education infrastructure and provision of equipment Training on safe construction techniques Temporary shelter support* WASH infrastructure construction Health training Health service provision Health referrals Hygiene promotion (At least 138,500 displaced persons and affected communities)	Cash-for-work programme/Interim employment Rehabilitation of productive community infrastructure (5,200 displaced persons)	Community-based forums Two-way communication/ Community response mapping (700 displaced persons)

* This includes transitional shelters, shelter repair kits and shelter materials.

Future IOM objectives

IOM will continue to support the progressive resolution of displacement situations caused by conflict and natural disaster through direct assistance to beneficiaries and community-based approaches, and will support government efforts towards the longer-term recovery of communities – including permanent relocation and livelihood assistance – in the affected regions. Securing land for relocation and construction of permanent shelters for the displaced while ensuring viable livelihoods opportunities remain a challenge in some regions.

IOM will further support government efforts towards disaster preparedness in disaster-prone regions by engaging local governments in programmes that promote disaster preparedness and risk mitigation, and by identifying potential interim and longer-term solutions for potential disasters in their areas of responsibility.

IOM has designed programmes and strategies under the Community Revitalization Initiative for the Bangsamoro, which contribute to reducing the vulnerability of local communities to the negative effects of conflict and displacement in Mindanao. Now that the Bangsamoro region is in the critical period of transition, IOM will continue its support for peacebuilding in this region through phases covering stabilization, transition and development efforts.

Selected project list (2010–2014)⁶⁷

SHELTER AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION SUPPORT FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY TYPHOON HAIYAN

Project period	31 March 2014–31 March 2015
Partners	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), local government units, Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (LDRRMC)
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	3,000,000

RECOVERY SHELTER SUPPORT FOR DISPLACED PERSONS IN MERCEDES, EASTERN SAMAR

Project period	21 February 2014–31 August 2014
Partners	DSWD, local government units, Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) humanitarian clusters
Donor	Private sector/Assumption Alumnae Association Foundation (AAA)
Funding (USD)	112,433

TINDOG KITA! (RISE TOGETHER!) PROJECT: AN ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP), AND COMMUNICATING WITH COMMUNITIES (CWC) COMMON SERVICES PROJECT

Project period	1 July 2014–28 February 2015
Partners	Plan International, World Vision Development Foundation (Philippines)
Donor	Plan International
Funding (USD)	311,934

RESTORING INTEGRITY AND RESILIENCE OF THE INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATIONS IN ZAMBOANGA THROUGH SHELTER, PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION, WASH AND PROTECTION INTERVENTIONS

Project period	16 June 2014–15 December 2014
Partners	Fundación Acción Contra el Hambre (ACF International) (the lead of the consortium Plan International, a consortium partner)
Donor	ACF International
Funding (USD)	171,278

⁶⁷ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Philippines between 2010 and 2014.

TRANSITIONAL SHELTER AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT (TSLs) TO TYPHOON-AFFECTED INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN REGION IV

Project period	27 June 2010–26 December 2010
Partners	UN partners
Donor	European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO)
Funding (USD)	610,000

SHELTER REPAIR AND LIVELIHOOD REHABILITATION (SRLR) SUPPORT TO TYPHOON-AFFECTED FAMILIES IN REGION II

Project period	15 December 2010–14 June 2011
Donor	ECHO
Funding (USD)	670,171

SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE GROUPS DURING RECOVERY IN TACLOBAN AND SURROUNDING AREAS

Project period	3 March 2014–2 June 2014
Partners	DSWD, local government units, IASC cluster members
Donor	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
Funding (USD)	500,000

RECOVERY SHELTER AND COORDINATION SUPPORT TO YOLANDA-AFFECTED POPULATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Project period	1 January 2014–30 January 2015
Donor	ECHO
Funding (USD)	7,565,337

STRATEGIC RESPONSE TO TYPHOON HAIYAN (YOLANDA)

Project period	28 March 2014–30 June 2015
Partners	DSWD, local government units, LDRRMC
Donor	Government of Canada/Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)
Funding (USD)	2,262,443

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING AND SUPPORT BUILDING FOR THE PEACE PROCESS IN THE BANGSAMORO AREAS

Project period	31 March 2014–31 March 2015
Partners	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), DSWD, ARMM Council Against Trafficking (ACAT), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), local government units including LDRRMC and Local Committee on Anti-Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Their Children (LCAT-VAWC)
Donor	Government of Canada/Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
Funding (USD)	361,991

HEALTH ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED AREAS IN MINDANAO

Project period	15 September 2011–30 June 2012
Donor	Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
Funding (USD)	186,983

ENHANCING LOCAL HEALTH SYSTEMS FOR RECOVERY: LIFE-SAVING CARE AND REFERRAL SERVICES FOR TYPHOON HAIYAN/YOLANDA SURVIVORS

Project period	1 December 2013–5 May 2014
Donor	AmeriCares Foundation
Funding (USD)	200,329

EMERGENCY SHELTER SUPPORT FOR AFFECTED POPULATIONS OF THE TYPHOON HAIYAN (YOLANDA)

Project period	6 January 2014–30 November 2014
Partners	DSWD, local government units, IASC humanitarian clusters
Donor	Government of the United Kingdom/Department for International Development (DFID)
Funding (GBP)	2,540,717

8 SRI LANKA



Providing craftwork and business skill training that will enable women to produce and market palmyra leaf products rebuilds sustainable livelihoods in Oddusudan, Mullaitivu. © IOM 2013

Good practice: Participatory approaches are key to sustainable livelihood restoration

The effects of the three-decade armed conflict in Sri Lanka have been significant across the country. Focusing primarily on the north, IOM supports communities through multisectoral interventions, including economic recovery, infrastructure development/rehabilitation and livelihood development. The participation and active engagement of communities through village and rural development societies is promoted throughout the project cycle to ensure high levels of ownership over the efficient and effective access, use and maintenance of the productive community infrastructure, and local-level transparency, equality and inclusiveness. To achieve long-lasting outcomes, it is critical that the community recognizes and builds upon their ownership of the project. Community in-kind contributions in the form of labour or materials are also encouraged, which further reinforce local-level support and sustainability of the project. Sustainability is enhanced by IOM actively seeking and gaining government and civil society participation in coordination and implementation activities. IOM liaises with government line departments responsible for allocating human and financial resources at the point of handing over the infrastructure. This ensures that the future maintenance needs of the infrastructure are met. Likewise, community-based organizations are provided sufficient training and skills to support the maintenance of the infrastructure. IOM livelihood initiatives are delivered through three sub-offices. This localized structure provides IOM a physical presence across the north and the east, maximizing support for communities by building and maintaining strong local networks, possessing accurate knowledge of the local conditions and staying directly abreast of contextual changes.

Participatory approaches include considerations of past, current, and future risks that may impact the livelihoods and general well-being of communities. IOM's development programmes are undertaken with a consideration of the risk of natural disasters as well as climate change, and use a combination of local knowledge and professional research and data to support the development of disaster-sensitive and climate-sensitive livelihood choices and to build resilience. This foresight is desirable in the development of sustainable productive community infrastructure.

Population (2013)	20.5 million ⁶⁸
Human Development Index (2013)	0.75 (Rank: 73rd) ⁶⁹
INFORM country risk index (2015)	4.9 (Rank: 37th) ⁷⁰
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	1,431,426 ⁷¹
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	90,000 ⁷²
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	511 ⁷³

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Return following the end of 30-year conflict	Internal conflict/disorder	2009 onwards	300,000 internally displaced persons	Rural communities	Yes

Displacement context

The effects of the three-decade armed conflict in Sri Lanka have been significant across the country. The Northern Province was host to a large number of internally displaced persons and simultaneously affected by significant social and economic losses, including the destruction of physical resources and infrastructure. The conflict ended in 2009, with the defeat of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam by the Sri Lanka Armed Forces.

During intermittent periods of peace and from 2009 onwards, and as demining of communities of origin progressed, the Government of Sri Lanka and its partners have assisted the displaced to return home and restore essential infrastructure and services. Beyond safety and security, there is a need to further restore, create and improve socioeconomic infrastructure in areas of return. Equally, there is a need to provide effective mechanisms to restore housing, land and property, as well as to foster self-reliance and resilience to future shocks through livelihood support and capacity development.

Since the end of the conflict, socioeconomic indicators in the Northern Province have rapidly improved, largely as a result of vital infrastructure development. This improvement fosters an environment conducive to the long-term sustainable development of conflict affected communities, towards the achievement of durable solutions. Sri Lanka is currently transitioning towards upper middle-income country status. As such, Sri Lanka's efforts as a nation have moved from short-term emergency response and conflict resolution to the challenges and opportunities of long-term development. Elections in January 2015 are a further step in that process.

68 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

69 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

70 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

71 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

72 Source: IDMC. According to the 2014 Joint Humanitarian Needs Assessment (JNA) and the Sri Lankan Ministry of Resettlement, there are 27,396 internally displaced persons in the Northern and Eastern Provinces and another 1,564 families in the North Central Province. Of the total 8,272 families, 1,612 are reportedly in welfare centres. The others stay with host families. For more information on the JNA, see <http://un.lk/category/publications/un---publications---sri---lanka/>

73 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

IOM in Sri Lanka

Since 2002, IOM Sri Lanka has been working in close partnership with national and local government institutions, non-governmental agencies, grassroots organizations, community organizations and the donor community to assist national entities to address pressing and complex challenges in migration management, to respond to the needs created by humanitarian emergencies in the country and to ensure improved living conditions for vulnerable communities. These initiatives have been in support of the Government of Sri Lanka's priorities and national development frameworks. IOM also supports refugees who arrive in Sri Lanka from other countries through its resettlement services, having assisted in the resettlement of 517 refugees from various countries between 2010 and 2014.

IOM response to displacement resulting from conflict

In the aftermath of conflict, the need to address security concerns and ensure an adequate standard of living together with the development of appropriate livelihood opportunities became increasingly evident. Recognizing the continuing underlying tensions, IOM community stabilization projects promote a sense of security and equitable participation in community affairs through social mobilization while demonstrating the tangible benefits of peace. Focusing primarily on the north, IOM supports communities through multisectoral interventions, including economic recovery, infrastructure development/rehabilitation and livelihood development. IOM works to foster recovery through transition programmes, promoting the self-reliance of vulnerable communities through enhanced access to services and resources and the development of socioeconomic infrastructure and skills for sustainable livelihoods.

IOM activities included support for the safe return and reintegration of internally displaced persons from Menic Farm and other displacement camps to areas of return. This included transportation assistance for more than 250,000 displaced persons, provision of 43,500 emergency and transitional shelters,⁷⁴ and numerous water, sanitation and hygiene interventions.

IOM has supported the livelihoods of nearly 30,000 displaced persons under a number of initiatives including: the development of small-scale productive community infrastructure in the fisheries and agriculture sectors, thereby contributing to the sector with increased production, income and employment; capacity-building through technical and business management training; distribution of physical assets such as fisheries and farming tools; and facilitating access to credit through women's rural development societies.⁷⁵ This last initiative included a revolving fund where members could access microcredits or grants.

Working in coordination with the Ministry of Health, IOM facilitated access to health care in return areas through the rehabilitation of hospitals, support for an ambulance service in return areas, provision of medical equipment, training and funding of specialist medical staff such as psychiatrists and pediatricians, health education campaigns, and research activities related to the health and social status of the displaced. At the request of the Interministerial Task Force, IOM conducted research on the health and social status of returnees to inform policy development.

74 Emergency shelter is a basic shelter or shelter supplies of tarpaulin sheets and frames designed to be put up quickly in this case for immediate use on return to home areas where homes were non-existent or non-habitable. Later, families moved to transitional shelters with cement foundations, inside walls of brick or cement, and outside walls of wood or tin. These are designed to last longer and provide a transition while a more permanent house could be built or adapted to make a more permanent structure.

75 It is estimated that over 89,000 women are widowed as a result of the Sri Lankan war. IOM prioritizes and empowers women-headed households including through the reestablishment of pre-existing Women's Rural Development Societies, which IOM resources and trains to manage revolving funds from which women-headed families obtain interest-free loans to start livelihood activities.

IOM actively considers disaster risk when designing and implementing its programming to ensure that it builds resilience and recognizes local-level vulnerabilities. This is especially significant given that the impact of disasters can cause short- and long-term security, and socioeconomic and physical shifts which may influence migration-related decisions.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods	Participation in public affairs
Safe and dignified transportation – resettlement and return	Construction or rehabilitation of community infrastructure	Skill training – vocational, small business, on-the-job training	Social mobilization/ committees/events
Disaster risk reduction capacity-building	Construction or rehabilitation of health infrastructure	Productive infrastructure rehabilitation/construction	
Protection referrals	Provision of health equipment, furniture, supplies	Distribution of tools	
	Emergency and transitional shelter support	Access to microcredit	
	Construction or rehabilitation of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure		
	Health education/ promotion		
	Health referrals		
(300,000 displaced persons)	(193,200 displaced persons, and over 1,000,000 affected community members)	(29,500 displaced persons and affected communities)	(Displaced persons and affected communities)

Future IOM objectives

IOM will continue to foster recovery and transition programmes aimed at livelihood development and restoration for former conflict-affected and resettled communities, working in close collaboration with the Government of Sri Lanka, affected communities and other key local stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations and the private sector. These initiatives promote self-reliance of vulnerable communities, advancement of community development and social integration.

IOM will continue to foster local-level development through improved access to resources, livelihood and socioeconomic opportunities, and through youth development programmes. Where appropriate and viable, IOM will support the wider national reconciliation process.

IOM is also developing initiatives to assist Sri Lanka’s remaining displaced persons as they move to recently released land in the north and the east. The needs comprise shelter, water and sanitation, livelihood support especially through agricultural inputs, vocation training, and community and productive infrastructure development.

Considerations of past, current, and possible future impacts of disasters and climate change will continue to inform IOM’s work with the national government, local authorities and affected communities to rapidly respond to disasters when required, and to better prepare for and build resilience to disasters and climate change.

For further information, see: <http://srilanka.iom.int>

Selected project list (2010–2014)⁷⁶

SOCIOECONOMIC TRANSITIONS AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME FOR SRI LANKA (ACRP 3)

Project period	6 July 2010–31 December 2015
Donor	AusAID
Funding (AUD)	7,600,000

COMMUNITY-BASED REINTEGRATION AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN THE NEWLY RESETTLED VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICTS IN SRI LANKA (CBRE)

Project period	8 January 2011–28 February 2013
Donor	Government of the United Kingdom
Funding (USD)	322,061

COMMUNITY STABILIZATION THROUGH LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT AND INFORMATION CAMPAIGN IN DISTRICTS WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF IRREGULAR MARITIME DEPARTURES TO AUSTRALIA (2 – SRI LANKA)

Project period	16 June 2013–15 December 2014
Partners	Local government counterparts, community-based organizations, ministerial development partners
Donor	Australia Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP)
Funding (AUD)	886,194

DISASTER MANAGEMENT, COMMUNITY STABILIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE IN SRI LANKA

Project period	15 November 2011–17 May 2013
Partners	National and local authorities and line departments in the targeted districts, Disaster Management Centre (DMC), National Building Research Organisation (NBRO), AusAID Enhanced Humanitarian Response Initiative (EHRI) partners
Donor	AusAID
Funding (AUD)	1,021,450

ENABLING HEALTH PROTECTION IN NORTHERN SRI LANKA TO AVERT IRREGULAR MIGRATION FLOWS

Project period	1 July 2012–31 October 2013
Partners	Ministry of Health, Northern Provincial Health Authorities
Donor	Australia Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC)
Funding (AUD)	553,232

⁷⁶ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Sri Lanka between 2010 and 2014.

9 THAILAND

Good practice: Addressing the consequences of migrant flows through education and community development

The extreme vulnerability of the non-camp-based Myanmar Muslims from Rakhine state has resulted in a comprehensive, tailored programme including capacity-building for migrants and communities, capacity-building for civil society organization partners and Thai government officials, direct assistance, safe migration/awareness-raising and community outreach. Activities sought to address existing vulnerabilities among marginalized Myanmar Muslims from Rakhine state and Thai host communities through a range of interventions aimed at empowering the communities; improving living conditions and enhancing access to services; standardization in response and care interventions by all entities working to assist this population; and commonality and predictability in policy, practice and programming, reducing arbitrariness in treatment of all vulnerable cases. The activities promote tolerance and thus also de facto local integration while building skills applicable now and into the future.



Children interact with the mascots during an education campaign. © IOM/Kanda Phoprasobchok 2014

The Household Support Fund (HSF) initiative measured significant successes in the promotion of child education in target communities where Myanmar Muslims from Rakhine state and Thais have lower levels of educational attainment due to financial barriers. The HSF encourages families to enrol their children, preventing school dropout and relieving associated financial burdens. It also enhances understanding among educational institutions and families of the importance of early education and the right to education of migrants in Thailand.

The vocational training programme has enabled Myanmar Muslim women from Rakhine to become more active in the local labour market. Where cultural norms do not allow Muslim women to undertake employment outside their homes, the demand-oriented vocational training courses conducted by IOM equipped women with practical skills and facilitated home-based income-generating activities. The activity also contributes to community participation and integration as the vocational training workshops bring together women from different communities and enable them to forge relationships and establish a women's group.

The vocational training course "Community Development Worker" prepares Myanmar Muslims from Rakhine to be better positioned to access positions with humanitarian organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs). The course covered topics such as community outreach, volunteer engagement, communication and motivation techniques, and aspects of information campaigns. The combination of knowledge and skills enabled vulnerable youth to engage with the NGOs and CBOs operating in Tak province, and to play a leading role in the socioeconomic development of their communities. On completion, a number of internship opportunities were offered to the youths by local NGOs.

The Local Community Youth Council (LCYC), established with the support and facilitation of IOM and associate partner Compasio, contributes greatly to local community development. This activity allows youths from different communities and cultural backgrounds, including the Youth Alumni from the vocational training programme, to meet and discuss community issues and concerns, exchange ideas and experiences, foster and strengthen their understanding, and build relationships for peaceful coexistence in society as a whole. The initiative facilitates increased involvement of youths in community development by conducting events and activities with the guidance and support of IOM, representatives from associate partners, local NGOs/CBOs and community leaders. Providing youths the opportunity to work with adults in active collaboration towards local community development will build their self-esteem and promote their personal growth and leadership skills, potentially opening new opportunities for their future.

Population (2013)	67.2 million ⁷⁷
Human Development Index (2013)	0.722 (Rank: 89th) ⁷⁸
INFORM country risk index (2015)	4.3 (Rank 68th) ⁷⁹
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	2,662,668 ⁸⁰
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	35,000 ⁸¹
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	883,302 ⁸²

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Myanmar conflict	Internal conflict/disorder	2010	130,000 Myanmar refugees*	Rural: camp or camp-like	Yes
Myanmar Muslims from Rakhine state	Internal conflict/disorder	-	55,000 mixed caseload including irregular migrants**	Peri-urban community	Yes
Floods	Climatic/Meteorological disaster	2011	13.6 million flood-affected and displaced***	Urban community	No

* Source: Government estimates of population living in camps.

Note: As Thailand has not signed the 1951 Refugee Convention, Myanmar nationals in camps do not enjoy the legal status of refugees but are de facto considered as such.

** Source: IOM estimates, current/latest estimates.

*** Source: Government estimates, measured at peak.

Displacement context

Since 1984, Thailand has been hosting a significant number of refugees⁸³ fleeing armed conflict in south-east Myanmar, primarily of Kayin and Kayah origin. Currently, there are some 130,000 Myanmar refugees⁸⁴ residing in nine temporary camps along the Thailand–Myanmar border. The situation has become protracted due to the continuation of the conflict and the lack of political resolution. In recent years, there are increasing concerns relating to the situation of Myanmar Muslims from Rakhine state residing in peri-urban areas outside of camps. Comprising a mixed group including irregular migrants and those who have fled conflict in Myanmar, this group has become increasingly vulnerable due to deteriorating economic conditions and increasing uncertainty, instability and insecurity, as well as their undocumented status. In the wake of the military coup

77 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

78 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

79 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

80 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

81 Source: IDMC.

82 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

83 As Thailand has not signed the 1951 Refugee Convention, refugee-like persons do not enjoy the legal status of refugees but are de facto considered as such and referred to as such for the purposes of this report.

84 As Thailand has not signed the 1951 Refugee Convention, Myanmar nationals in camps do not have the legal status of refugees but are de facto considered as such.

in May 2014, immigration measures in Thailand were tightened and restrictions on the movement of undocumented persons, including Myanmar Muslims from Rakhine state, in border areas were implemented more strictly.

Thailand's climate leaves the country vulnerable to flooding during the monsoon season. In 2011, a tropical storm came onshore, resulting in severe flooding in over two thirds of the country and affecting 13.4 million people, completely destroying over 2,300 houses and partially damaging nearly 100,000 others.⁸⁵ The flooding was the worst in over 50 years, and had severe impacts on the country's economy, industrial sector and society.

IOM in Thailand

IOM began its operations in Thailand in 1975, assisting the resettlement of Indo-Chinese refugees to countries offering them permanent residence. Since the late 1990s, IOM's cooperation with the Thai Government has expanded to address all aspects of migration affecting the country and its neighbours, including labour migration, migration health, counter-trafficking, institution-building, border management, security and law enforcement. In addition to humanitarian response, IOM works closely with the Thai authorities and a range of partners to contribute towards transitional and more sustainable solutions for crisis-affected populations. For those unable to stay and wishing to return home, IOM provides voluntary, safe, and dignified return and reintegration assistance,⁸⁶ following the principles established in the Regional Consultative Process on Migration of the Bali Process.

IOM response to displacement resulting from the Myanmar conflict

Between 2010 and 2014, the IOM office in Thailand supported the resettlement of 42,220 refugees – the majority being Myanmar refugees – to 15 different countries, mainly the United States and Australia. In addition to transportation, related activities included the operation of processing centres and transit centres along the Thailand–Myanmar border, and facilitation of immigration interviews, medical exams and cultural orientation classes.

IOM support to Myanmar Muslims from Rakhine state

In response to the deteriorating situation of Myanmar Muslims from Rakhine state in Thailand, IOM's response comprised of a wide range of activities that aimed to strengthen community resilience, enhance self-reliance and contribute to greater acceptance by the local communities. Some 5,500 people have benefited from a range of activities that target both migrant and host community members, including vocational training for women and youth, raising awareness regarding health insurance and health care availability, establishing an education support fund for vulnerable families, protection activities, and capacity-building for local authorities relating to the issuance of identity cards and other documentation.

IOM response to displacement resulting from 2011 floods

IOM's role in the response to the 2011 flooding was primarily humanitarian in nature, providing health equipment and rehabilitating water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure. A particularly useful tool was the provision of water pumps, which sped up the reduction of floodwaters, allowing communities to return home faster than expected. IOM also advocated that

⁸⁵ Source: Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Ministry of Interior.

⁸⁶ Associated activities included pre-departure counselling, pre-embarkation assistance and medical check, transportation, reception and provision of reintegration grants.

migrant rights be appropriately addressed, to ensure that migrants who were also affected by the floods were not left out of the emergency response.

The humanitarian response gave IOM an entry point to engage with and support the capacity of the Government in preparing for and responding to future displacement situations in communities prone to natural disasters, including management and coordination of emergency camps. IOM will continue to assist government counterparts on long-term disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management initiatives to support efforts to mitigate disaster risks and impacts.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods	Participation in public affairs
Transportation assistance – resettlement Disaster risk reduction training Protection referrals (42,220 displaced persons and 5,500 migrants)	Health education/promotion Education fund (5,500 migrants)	Skill training – vocational training, small business development, on-the-job training (5,500 migrants)	Social mobilization/ Community outreach (5,500 migrants and 175,158 affected community members)

Future IOM objectives

With ongoing peace talks between the Myanmar Government and ethnic groups, the possibility for refugee return is being discussed. It is likely that recent political and economic developments in Myanmar will affect migration patterns between the two countries and hopefully offer new opportunities to resolve protracted displacement. There is already evidence of small-scale spontaneous returns from some refugee camps. Based on expected interest in return, discussions for possible organized voluntary returns have been ongoing between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), donors, non-governmental organizations, refugees and IOM. Under this coordinated approach, the anticipated role of IOM Thailand would be to provide transportation assistance to vulnerable refugees and other logistical support to an organized voluntary return programme. Due to uncertainties in the pace of peace negotiation, it is not possible to predict when the assisted voluntary returns may begin to take place.

IOM will continue to address existing vulnerabilities of Myanmar Muslims from Rakhine state and Thai host communities through direct and indirect interventions that strengthen community resilience and promote integration.

For more information, visit: <http://th.iom.int/>

Selected project list (2010–2014)⁸⁷

REDUCING THE VULNERABILITIES OF DISPLACED PERSONS FROM RAKHINE STATE THROUGH COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND INCREASING THEIR ACCESS TO SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, PHASE IV

Project period	12 January 2013–28 February 2015
Partners	Government of Thailand, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Education, Compasio, Sana Yar Thi Pann Women's Center (SWC)
Donor	Australia Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC)
Funding (USD)	568,339

DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO THE ROYAL THAI GOVERNMENT (DART) – DEPARTMENT OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION IN THAILAND

Project period	20 October 2011–31 March 2012
Partners	Government partners
Donor	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
Funding (USD)	1,000,000

HEALTH ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE FLOOD-AFFECTED AND DISPLACED MIGRANT POPULATIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE ROYAL THAI GOVERNMENT'S FLOOD RELIEF EFFORTS

Project period	15 November 2011–15 March 2012
Donor	Government of Germany
Funding (USD)	266,667

REDUCING THE VULNERABILITIES OF ROHINGYAS THROUGH COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND INCREASING THEIR ACCESS TO SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, PHASE III

Project period	12 January 2012–30 November 2013
Donor	Australia DIAC
Funding (USD)	445,882

⁸⁷ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Thailand between 2010 and 2014.



AFRICA

1 BURUNDI

East Africa and Horn of Africa

Good practice:

Expanding sustainable livelihood opportunities to reduce irregular migration pressures

In addition to conflict-related displacement from Burundi, the United Republic of Tanzania has hosted a large population of irregular migrants, many of whom have resided in the United Republic of Tanzania for over a generation. In July 2013, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania issued a public directive for irregular migrants in the western regions bordering Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda to leave the country by August or else be forcibly removed by security and defense forces, resulting in significant returns and expulsions in the ensuing months.* Expelled persons and deportees, the majority of whom were women and included a significant number of widows, returned to already overstretched communities facing deep-seated socioeconomic challenges.

IOM was designated lead agency for the response and, together with partners including the World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), as well as non-governmental organizations such as the International Rescue Committee, initially worked to provide much needed humanitarian assistance to vulnerable returnees. IOM provided voluntary transportation assistance to over 9,000 vulnerable returnees to their communes of origin. Notably, several hundred returnees have no homes to return to. IOM later supported efforts to reintegrate expelled migrants into communities of origin by establishing associations composed of representatives of communities and returnees, supporting identified livelihood activities, and sensitizing associations to credit and loan approaches.

The associations are expected to save money among themselves and attribute credits to their members to continue to support them through revolving loans over the longer term. After the closure of the project, members of the association continue to meet once a week to obtain and reimburse credit. It is also an occasion for members to decide the accrual and disbursal of savings and benefits.

This approach contributed to social cohesion and promoted dialogue and collaboration among returnees and community members. The revolving loans have also been largely successful in rebuilding livelihoods by facilitating access to microcredits at favourable rates, thus supporting households and communities in responding to economic challenges. Overall, efforts have reduced intentions to return to the United Republic of Tanzania for economic reasons.

* Between July 2013 and November 2014, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania expelled 45,500 Burundian migrants.



Building water infrastructure is part of an initiative for expelled migrants from the United Republic of Tanzania. © IOM 2014

Population (2013)	10.2 million ⁸⁸
Human Development Index (2013)	0.389 (Rank: 180th) ⁸⁹
INFORM country risk index (2015)	5.4 (Rank: 28th) ⁹⁰
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	14,000 ⁹¹
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	77,600 ⁹²
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	52,936 ⁹³

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Crisis in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo	Internal conflict/disorder	2012–2013	50,000 Congolese refugees	Rural camp or camp-like communities	Yes
Repatriation of former Burundian refugees from Mtabila camp, United Republic of Tanzania	Administrative decision*	2012	35,000 refugee returnees	Rural communities	No
Expulsion of Burundian irregular migrants from the United Republic of Tanzania	Administrative decision	2013–2014	45,500 expelled persons	Rural communities	No

* Cessation of refugee status for Burundian refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania in 2012.

Displacement context

Burundi is among the poorest countries in the world and has witnessed both civil conflicts and resulting forced migration flows. Conflicts in 1972 and 1993 triggered significant population movements, both within Burundi and into refugee camps in neighbouring countries. While the signing of the peace agreement with the Forces Nationales de Libération in 2006 signaled an end to violence, persistent poverty remains a key challenge for most persons in Burundi. This is particularly true for internally displaced persons and refugees and other returnees, limiting access to health care, education and livelihoods.

Most of the estimated 800,000 people displaced by inter-ethnic and intercommunal violence and subsequent fighting in the 1990s have returned; however, up to 77,600 Burundians continue to live in protracted displacement within Burundi.⁹⁴ In 2014, the long-awaited Truth and Reconciliation Commission was established in Burundi to investigate inter-ethnic massacres, identify perpetrators

88 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

89 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

90 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

91 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

92 Source: IDMC.

93 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

94 As of January 2015. See: IDMC, "Burundi: Guarded optimism that long-term IDPs may achieve durable solutions" (Geneva, 4 March 2015), available from www.internal-displacement.org/sub-saharan-africa/burundi/2015/burundi-guarded-optimism-that-long-term-idps-may-achieve-durable-solutions

and promote reconciliation. Despite evidence of progress on resolving conflict-induced displacement, the elections in mid-2015 could mark an important turning point in consolidating, or undermining, peace and democracy in Burundi.

Since 2012, Burundi has been a safe haven for some 50,000 Congolese nationals seeking international protection after fleeing armed conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. Refugees are primarily hosted in Muyinga, Cankuzo, Ruyigi and Bujumbura Mairie provinces. The signing of the peace agreement in 2013 with one of the major rebel groups, the M23, is paving the way for the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of some refugees, while for others who are unable to return, resettlement is a more durable solution.

With the cessation of refugee status of Burundian refugees in 2012, those residing in Mtabila camp in the United Republic of Tanzania were obliged to leave or seek an alternative status to stay in the country. Recognizing the need for a comprehensive strategy, the Government of Burundi, under the leadership of the Ministry of National Solidarity, Refugee Return and Social Reintegration, adopted the Socio-economic Reintegration Strategy for People Affected by the Conflict in 2010. In 2014, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania resumed the granting of citizenship to more than 162,000 former Burundian refugees who over time have become integrated into society.⁹⁵

The western region of the United Republic of Tanzania is also host to a significant number of Burundian migrants, both regular and irregular, many of whom have resided in the country for over a generation. In July 2013, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania issued a public directive for irregular migrants in the western regions bordering Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda to leave the country by August or risk being forcibly removed by security and defense forces. The decision resulted in significant spontaneous returns as well as expulsions in the ensuing months. Many of the migrants who were forcibly returned, the majority of whom were women and included a significant number of widows, returned to already overstretched communities facing deep-seated socioeconomic challenges. Challenges included inaccessibility to services due to the lack of national identity cards, the need for family reunification within Burundi and with family members in the United Republic of Tanzania, and longer-term (re)integration support to restart lives and livelihoods in Burundi.

In addition to conflict-related displacement, natural disasters – including floods, hailstorms, droughts and torrential rains – have displaced many peoples in recent years, destroying homes and livelihoods.⁹⁶ In March 2014, for example, heavy rainfall caused landslides, resulting in short-term displacement but with longer-term impacts on standards of living and livelihoods. The Government of Burundi, through the National Platform for Risk Reduction and Disasters, took the lead in coordinating the initial response.

IOM in Burundi

Burundi became a Member State of IOM in 2007, with IOM establishing a presence in the country in 2010. IOM works closely with the Government in responding to core migration-related challenges in the country. Together with the Government and numerous partners, IOM has supported displaced populations both internally and across national borders, spanning a wide range of assistance intending to address immediate and longer-term needs.

⁹⁵ UNHCR, *UNHCR Global Report* (2014). Available from www.unhcr.org/gr14/index.xml

⁹⁶ World Food Programme, *Burundi Overview* (2015). Available from www.wfp.org/countries/burundi/overview

IOM response to displacement resulting from the crisis in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

In close collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and resettlement countries, IOM has facilitated resettlement to third countries of some 1,380 eligible Congolese refugees in Burundi between 2010 and 2014. While UNHCR is responsible for ensuring the protection of refugees, IOM facilitates their movement through transportation assistance and pre-departure assistance to third countries.

IOM response to former Burundian refugees

To enhance understanding of the reintegration needs of former Burundian refugees, IOM conducted a household socioeconomic profiling exercise in mid-2013. The survey revealed acute needs in livelihood and access to health, water and sanitation, and food. In addition to advocating with partners, IOM worked with some 2,000 vulnerable returnee households to construct 2,000 shelters built on land parcels identified in collaboration with the Government of Burundi. IOM also supported 500 returnee families to establish livelihood opportunities.

IOM response to the expulsion of Burundian irregular migrants from the United Republic of Tanzania

IOM registered over 45,500 forced returnees in 2013 and 2014, in partnership with the Burundian Red Cross, and provided safe and dignified onward transportation assistance within Burundi for more than 9,000 vulnerable migrants forced to return from the United Republic of Tanzania.⁹⁷ Returnees in need of specialized protection services identified during the registration process were referred to the International Rescue Committee. Transitional shelters were provided to 78 vulnerable households who no longer had ties to their communities of origin. The construction of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure provided safe water using the Japanese technology *polyglu*, facilitating access to safe water sources for some 15,000 returnees and surrounding communities. In response to livelihood needs, IOM has supported 273 projects, which assisted 177 associations with one to two projects or income-generating activities, including livestock development, milling, agriculture and palm oil trade.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods
Resettlement assistance Transportation assistance (1,380 displaced persons and 9,060 migrants)	Transitional shelter Construction of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure Permanent/durable housing construction (2,181 displaced persons and 13,480 migrants)	Access to credit* (4,425 migrants and affected community members)

* IOM supported 273 projects, which in turn allowed for the assistance of 177 associations.

97 According to the IOM Constitution, the Organization is not directly or indirectly involved in forced return. However, IOM recognizes that migrants who are forcibly returned may find themselves in vulnerable situations and in need of assistance with socioeconomic reintegration.

Future IOM objectives

IOM Burundi will continue to support efforts to resolve situations of displacement through direct assistance and more structural support to build the capacity of the Government. The needs of sizable numbers of forced returnees from the United Republic of Tanzania remain, with attention needed on psychosocial support and socioeconomic reintegration. At a structural level, there is a need to build on the strengths of the National Platform for Risk Reduction and Disasters to further enhance capacities and mitigate the impacts and consequences of potential disasters.

Selected project list (2010–2014)⁹⁸

ASSISTANCE TO BURUNDIAN VULNERABLE MIGRANTS AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN BURUNDI

Project period	31 March 2014–31 March 2015
Partners	National Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons, Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, National Commission for Land and Other Property, provincial local government authorities, (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	1,000,000

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO IRREGULAR MIGRANTS RETURNING FROM THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA TO BURUNDI

Project period	29 August 2013–31 October 2013
Donor	IOM Emergency Preparedness Account (EPA)
Funding (USD)	99,970

PROTECTION AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO EXPELLED MIGRANTS IN BURUNDI

Project period	10 January 2013–31 March 2014
Partners	Local non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations
Donor	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO)
Funding (USD)	679,348

⁹⁸ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Burundi between 2010 and 2014.

2

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

East Africa and Horn of Africa



Contributing to community stabilization, IOM is partnering with communities in mixed neighbourhoods of Bangui to revitalize local markets through cash-for-work public infrastructure rehabilitation programmes.
© IOM/Mansour Ahijdo 2014

Good practice: Cash for work towards strengthening social cohesion

With funding from the European Union, IOM has supported 11,512 beneficiaries from the most volatile neighbourhoods in Bangui to participate in cash-for-work rotation schemes. These include clearing roads and public spaces as well as repairing markets, schools, health centres, channels, bridges and drainage systems. The aim of the projects is to stabilize and immediately rehabilitate communities at risk in Bangui by revitalizing the local economy and strengthening social cohesion. In the Fondo district of Bangui, beneficiaries focused on cleaning houses in the same manner as public places had been cleaned. This had a positive impact on beneficiaries, who felt more secure to return to their homes and therefore facilitated returns to some districts within Bangui.

In another example, displaced persons and local youths were targeted to rehabilitate canals in order to prevent further flooding and keep facilities cleaner. The project enabled beneficiaries to earn the equivalent of approximately fifty dollars, which allowed the purchase of small equipment and materials to set up small businesses.

Additionally, activities enabled on-the-job training in carpentry and masonry, and enhanced dialogue among different members of the community while contributing to revitalizing the local economy.

As a spin-off of the cash-for-work rotation project, a group of women of Muslim and Christian families created a neighbourhood association after the project ended, determined to demonstrate to their children that different religions can get along. Among others, the women created a playgroup for all children, irrespective of religious affiliation.

Population (2013)	4.6 million ⁹⁹
Human Development Index (2013)	0.341 (Rank: 185th) ¹⁰⁰
INFORM country risk index (2015)	8.2 (Rank: 2nd) ¹⁰¹
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	37,989 ¹⁰²
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	438,500 ¹⁰³
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	7,694 ¹⁰⁴

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Internal conflict following a coup d'état	Internal conflict/disorder	2013–present	922,000 internally displaced persons 253,000 refugees*	Peri-urban: camp or camp-like	Yes

* Source: Commission Mouvement de Populations, January 2014.

Displacement context

Since gaining independence from France in 1960, the Central African Republic has witnessed numerous military coups, including the most recent in March 2013 when the Séléka, a coalition of rebel groups from the north-eastern region, overthrew the Government. Following widespread insecurity, the Anti-Balaka militia opposed the Séléka, resulting in the eruption of intercommunal violence throughout the country, which displaced 922,000 persons, with a further 253,000 refugees crossing borders into neighbouring countries.¹⁰⁵ As of March 2014, over 8,000 third-country nationals originating from Chad, Mali, Niger and Mauritania had fled to Cameroon.

Notable efforts to stabilize the Central African Republic have been made since the March 2013 coup. In April 2013, the Economic Community of Central African States adopted the N'Djamena Declaration, which laid out the transitional process for the Central African Republic. In July 2014, representatives of the Séléka and anti-Balaka armed groups signed a ceasefire agreement in Brazzaville, Congo.¹⁰⁶

However, the security situation remains fragile. As armed groups have further fragmented, self-defence groups have been established and small arms are abundant throughout the country. Insecurity and displacement have exacerbated intercommunal tensions due to long-standing inequity in access to economic resources. Furthermore, reports of human rights abuses and violations have proliferated. Violence has also targeted humanitarian aid workers, resulting in

99 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

100 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

101 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

102 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

103 Source: IDMC.

104 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

105 Source: Ibid.

106 In May 2015, eight factions of the Séléka and anti-Balaka militias signed a disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation agreement at the Bangui Forum on National Reconciliation.

diminishing humanitarian access. The UN Security Council approved a robust mandate for a new peacekeeping mission (i.e. MINUSCA), which took up its mandate in September 2014. While many internally displaced persons have spontaneously returned, continuing sporadic violence, destruction of homes and loss of livelihoods are primary causes for continued displacement.

IOM in the Central African Republic

Since the onset of the crisis, IOM has responded to the humanitarian needs of displaced populations in the Central African Republic. IOM established an office in Bangui in January 2014 to support humanitarian operations, and has since established two sub-offices – one in Boda and one in Kabo.

IOM response to displacement resulting from internal conflict

The humanitarian evacuation of stranded migrants were undertaken in collaboration with relevant authorities, including airlifts conducted for destitute Malians stranded at the airport in Bangui. IOM's mobile health clinic provided consultations at four displacement sites and underserved communities hosting displaced persons to treat malaria cases, respiratory infections and cases of diarrhoea, and address immediate health concerns.

IOM contributes to the identification of durable solutions to displacement throughout the Central African Republic, using the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to gather, process, and share data with the Government and the wider humanitarian community on the dynamics of displacement and intentions to return. The DTM enables the humanitarian community to track the number of displaced persons and returnees, and identify displacement and return locations and the needs of conflict-affected populations. While the vast majority of the displaced express their intention to return,¹⁰⁷ primary concerns relate to general living conditions (e.g. damage to homes), food insecurity and economic vulnerability (including lack of financial means to return home), and political insecurity. Those unable or unwilling to return to their home communities have expressed an interest in relocating elsewhere in the country. Consequently, factors enabling return or relocation are tangible improvements to security, housing and access to basic social services. The presence of MINUSCA, together with the national police and the gendarmerie at strategic locations, has contributed to enhanced security and enabled many displaced to return home, although sporadic violence remains a concern.

IOM supports community stabilization initiatives, which aim to revitalize local markets through cash-for-work initiatives, increase access to basic services through infrastructure rehabilitation (offering limited opportunities for vocational training in the process), and promote social cohesion and dialogue through trust- and community-building activities. The community stabilization programme, in its core a transition initiative, is fully community-driven and coordinated with the local government. Neighbourhood leaders and district mayors play an integral role in prioritizing infrastructure projects that include the rehabilitation of maternity wards, classrooms, bridges and local government offices, as well as in taking the lead in the recruitment and monitoring of the cash-for-work activities.

In the context of community stabilization efforts, social cohesion activities have included various activities targeted towards initiating dialogue and promoting peaceful coexistence in mixed communities. Illustrative activities include the production and wide dissemination of a graphic novel depicting common stories of community members, radio and theatre campaigns dealing

¹⁰⁷ DTM results from December 2014 indicated that 82 per cent of the total 309 internally displaced persons interviewed for this survey wished to leave their displacement sites within the next four weeks, compared with 91 per cent reported in the previous survey. (Source: CAR Crisis, IOM Regional Response, Situation Report, 16 December 2014–5 January 2015).

with topics of return and peaceful conflict resolution, and organized public viewings of the 2014 World Cup, planned also for the 2015 Africa Cup, among others. In all, community stabilization activities have benefited around 150,000 people, including internally displaced persons as well as host communities, supporting efforts to address tensions and promote a sense of security and equitable participation in community affairs.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods	Participation in public affairs
Social cohesion activities Transportation assistance (Estimated 1,820 migrants and 64,500 displaced persons and affected community members*)	Infrastructure construction/rehabilitation (Estimated 64,500 displaced persons and affected community members)	Cash-for-work scheme (1,675 displaced persons and 11,300 affected community members)	Community dialogue (690 affected community members)

* Excludes approximately 40,000 who viewed World Cup events.

Future IOM objectives

IOM in the Central African Republic will continue to pursue durable solutions to displacement situations through wide-ranging community stabilization activities and other initiatives that address some of the key causes and consequences of the crisis. With an interim government currently in place, election planning is underway. The composition of a new government and its ability to ensure equitable economic development will be key to the country's future. IOM is prepared to contribute to supporting genuine and fair elections by ensuring that the internally displaced persons and the Central African diaspora have access to the elections. Equitable and broad participation in the country's political future will promote greater stability.

IOM plans to further support the Government to build its capacity in several areas including border management and customs and the civil defence authority through security sector reform. It also plans to expand its support to vulnerable communities through mobile health services for hard-to-reach populations and activities to prevent sexual and gender-based violence, as well as a geographic expansion of its ongoing transition and community violence reduction programming.

Selected project list (2010–2014)¹⁰⁸

EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICT IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Project period	29 January 2014–28 January 2015
Partners	Red Cross, Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, IASC Non-food Item/Shelter Cluster, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Plan, Association des Femmes pour la Promotion de l'Entrepreneuriat (AFPE), local government
Donor	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
Funding (USD)	1,000,000

HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED POPULATIONS IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Project period	13 December 2013–12 June 2014
Partners	Red Cross, IASC CCCM Cluster, Ministry of Social Affairs, local government
Donor	Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
Funding (USD)	380,000

STABILIZATION SUPPORT AND EARLY RECOVERY OF COMMUNITIES AT RISK IN BANGUI

Project period	14 March 2014–30 June 2016
Donor	European Commission's Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)
Funding (USD)	239,807

MULTISECTORAL ASSISTANCE TO POPULATIONS AT RISK AND MIXED COMMUNITIES IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Project period	1 July 2014–30 November 2014
Partners	National and local authorities, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF, INTERSOS, Solidarité Internationale
Donor	Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)
Funding (USD)	300,000

¹⁰⁸ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in the Central African Republic between 2010 and 2014.

3 ETHIOPIA

East Africa and Horn of Africa



IOM and the US Association for International Migration visit Ethiopian returnees from Saudi Arabia and explore reintegration opportunities in Kemise, Oromia Zone, Amhara region. © IOM 2014

Good practice:

Understanding the root causes of irregular migration through community dialogue

The recent mass expulsion of some 160,000 irregular Ethiopian migrants from Saudi Arabia highlighted the human challenges posed by people smuggling in the Horn of Africa. To date, many migrants still undergo perilous journeys through various border corridors, potentially facing a range of risks, including theft, abuse and abandonment at the hands of people smugglers.

The Ethiopian Government now recognizes the need to raise public awareness of the risks associated with irregular migration and is taking action. To complement the Government's efforts, IOM, in partnership with the Government and civil society, launched an initiative to engage Ethiopians through community conversations, in order to establish a forum through which communities can discuss local alternatives to irregular migration and ways to combat irregular migration. Overall, IOM trained over 800 community conversation facilitators, including religious and community leaders and representatives of vulnerable groups, such as elderly and women.

When trained, the facilitators engaged their communities to discuss irregular migration and reported on community initiatives to ensure that the information reached policymakers at the regional and federal levels. The project reached some 350 community groups in *kebeles* (districts) in five high-risk migration regions, including: Oromia; Tigray; Amhara; South Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region; and Addis Ababa City Administration.

Through the community dialogues, communities have identified a number of elements that fuel irregular migration in their communities. They have come up with a wide range of strategies to reduce irregular migration pressures, which have had effects on local development planning and will support the reintegration of returnees.

Population (2013)	94.1 million ¹⁰⁹
Human Development Index (2013)	0.435 (Rank: 173rd) ¹¹⁰
INFORM country risk index (2015)	6.5 (Rank: 15th) ¹¹¹
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	167,664 ¹¹²
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	397,241 ¹¹³
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	659,524 ¹¹⁴

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Refugees from neighbouring countries	Internal conflict/disorder	Several*	630,000 refugees from neighbouring countries	Rural: camp or camp-like	Yes
Expulsions from Saudi Arabia	Administrative decision	2013	160,000 expelled persons		No
Inter- and intraclan conflicts	Internal conflict/disorder		95,700 internally displaced persons	Rural communities	Yes
Multiple natural disasters	Climatic/Meteorological geophysical disasters	2014	697,659 internally displaced persons**	Rural communities	Yes

* Displaced populations from the Somali civil war, 1991–ongoing; crisis in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2012–2013; and South Sudan conflict, 2013–ongoing.

** Between initiating the internal displacement monitoring report in July 2012 until December 2014, natural disasters displaced 697,659 Ethiopians.

Displacement context

Ethiopia has a complex displacement landscape. The Government of Ethiopia maintains an open-door policy for refugees, hosting some 630,000 refugees, mainly in camp settings, throughout the country. Most refugees originated from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Somalia and South Sudan, who fled their respective countries as a result of conflict. The number of South Sudanese refugees entering Ethiopia has increased as of March 2014, with a monthly arrival rate between 2,000 and 2,500. While the Government has derogated the right to work, it allows refugees to live outside camps and engage in informal livelihood opportunities.

Following legislative changes, the crackdown on irregular migration by Saudi Arabia in November 2013 led to the expulsion of thousands of irregular migrants from the country over a few months. The mass expulsions highlighted challenges posed by irregular migration in the Horn of Africa,

109 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

110 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

111 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

112 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

113 Source: IDMC.

114 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

including associated socioeconomic reintegration challenges. The expulsions left many empty-handed and traumatized, with households experiencing a sudden reduction in household income from lost remittances, and some additionally burdened with unpaid migration-related debts.

According to IOM's internal displacement monitoring reports, the number of internally displaced persons is growing, both in scale and duration of displacement. In 2014, IOM reported nearly 427,000 displaced persons in Ethiopia, of whom some 305,000 were in situations of protracted displacement. Recurring, localized inter- and intraclan conflicts are primarily triggered by competition for natural resources as well as access rights to land and property, including those related to access to pasture and water sources among pastoralist and agropastoralist communities. Other causes of localized conflicts identified in an IOM study on the causes of conflict in Somali and Oromia regions¹¹⁵ relate to poor governance, marginalization and exclusion. Conflict-induced internal displacement is increasingly protracted, with the displaced population lacking adequate access to basic services and livelihood opportunities, the latter limited by access to land for production, which is linked to registered location of residence. Protracted insecurity and limited socioeconomic development in areas of origin hamper opportunities for return. In the Gambella region, an IOM survey identified reliance of internally displaced persons on negative and unsustainable coping mechanisms, in particular collecting and selling firewood to provide food for themselves and their families.¹¹⁶

Ethiopia further suffers from recurrent natural disasters, including floods, wild fires, mudslides and volcanic activity. In the event of sudden-onset disasters, the displaced population flee to nearby places, such as higher ground under trees or in school buildings in or near their villages to seek temporary safety. As many displacements are seasonal or of short duration, returning when floodwater recedes for example, many may not be considered as displaced, although their homes, livelihoods and infrastructure may have been damaged and needs may persist.

IOM in Ethiopia

IOM established a presence in Ethiopia in 1995, implementing the Return of Qualified African Nationals project, which intended to respond to the shortage of qualified human resources in developing countries like Ethiopia, and thereby contribute to national development. Since then, IOM in Ethiopia has supported refugee resettlement and the movement of various migrant groups for family reunification and other opportunities to countries throughout the world. Furthermore, IOM has expanded the focus of its activities to include counter-trafficking, assisted voluntary return and reintegration, migration and development, labour migration, and migration health. In 2005, the IOM office in Ethiopia was designated as the Special Liaison Mission to the African Union, the UN Economic Commission for Africa and Intergovernmental Authority on Development. Ethiopia became a Member State of IOM in December 2011.

IOM response to displacement from neighbouring countries

In 2014, IOM jointly conducted with the (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) a return intention survey (RIS) among Somali refugees in Dollo Ado refugee camps.¹¹⁷ The RIS showed that only 5 per cent of the 43,180 households (approximately 10,795 individuals) intended to return to Somalia. This reluctance is indicative of the existence of the factors that precipitated their displacement and thus large-scale voluntary repatriation is currently

115 IOM report on causes of conflict in Somali and Oromia regions, December 2014.

116 IOM, Info-graphics Gambella region: IOM's South Sudan refugee relocation, 7 April 2015. Available from http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/www.iom.int_files_live_sites_iom_files_Country_docs_IOMSouth_SudanRefugeeRelocationandEvacuationAssistanceinEthSitrepApr07_2015_0.pdf

117 IOM and UNHCR, *Joint Return Intention Survey Report 2014* (Nairobi, 2014). Available from <http://unhcr.org/55facdccc6.pdf>

not an option for the majority of the refugees. The RIS showed there is a strong link between the intention to return and: (i) the existence of opportunities to make a living in the place of return; (ii) the availability of housing upon return; (iii) improved security in the place of return; (iv) the prospect of reuniting with family members who are in Somalia; and (v) the availability of social services (i.e. education and health care) in the place of return.

IOM Ethiopia conducted activities directed at refugees and host communities with the objective of strengthening coping capacities and fostering self-reliance. IOM livelihood initiatives targeted over 5,200 vulnerable refugees and over 500 host community members to improve the socioeconomic conditions of both and to reduce tensions. Activities included the distribution of farming and fishing tools and vegetable seeds, poultry and training on poultry management, and home gardening, as well as training on bookkeeping and small business management. The activities were successful in achieving set objectives through income diversification and promotion of harmonious coexistence within and across the communities.

IOM response to mass expulsions from Saudi Arabia

The immediate post-arrival assistance¹¹⁸ provided to expelled Ethiopian migrants by the Government, IOM,¹¹⁹ and key national and international partners included grants to help cover transportation from the airport back home. Following the influx, IOM conducted a study¹²⁰ on the socioeconomic needs of returnees, which aims to inform longer-term interventions to support returnees and wider communities and to address the underlying causes of irregular migration. Study findings indicate that only 9 per cent of returnees are able to cover their costs of living and that just under 60 per cent of returnees intend to remigrate or are considering such.

IOM response to recurrent natural disasters

In response to recurrent natural disasters that displaced thousands of Ethiopians, IOM has provided direct assistance to displaced populations and worked to enhance the institutional capacity of the Government to respond to such displacements. Following emergency response activities, IOM has focused on transition and recovery activities including shelter and livelihoods restoration for affected communities. To inform the response, IOM registered the displaced persons' households and conducted detailed assessments of existing shelters to determine specific housing needs for upgrading. Consequently, IOM provided materials to the displaced population to upgrade their existing shelters. Complementary activities included mass awareness-raising campaigns related to sexual and gender-based violence and HIV/AIDS.

118 This includes reception and transit centres, registration, food and water, medical and psychosocial support, and family tracing and reunification support to unaccompanied minors.

119 According to the IOM Constitution, the Organization is not directly or indirectly involved in forced return. However, IOM recognizes that migrants who are forcibly returned may find themselves in vulnerable situations and in need of assistance with socioeconomic reintegration.

120 IOM, *Assessment of the Socio-economic Situation and Needs of Ethiopian Returnees from KSA* (Addis Ababa, 2014). Available from https://ethiopia.iom.int/sites/default/files/KSA%20Assesement%20Report%20_%20Socio-Ecomnomic%20Needs%20of%20Ethiopian%20returnees.pdf

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods
Sexual and gender-based violence awareness-raising*	Non-food item/Shelter kits and related support HIV/AIDS awareness-raising	Distribution of tools, assets, in-kind grants Small business establishment Skill training – vocational, small business, on-the-job training
(14,570 displaced persons and affected community members)	(27,000 displaced persons)	(5,200 displaced persons and 500 affected community members)

* Government officials participated in information management training activities.

Future IOM objectives

The findings of the study on the socioeconomic needs of returnees from Saudi Arabia highlight the need for longer-term livelihood-based interventions directed at potential migrants and communities of origin in responding to the identified drivers of irregular migration. The study also focused on the importance of raising awareness of the risks of irregular migration and at the same time on recognizing the importance of harnessing the benefits of migration and the diaspora's contribution to economic and social development in Ethiopia while ensuring robust legislative and bilateral agreements on labour migration are in place.

With the growing crisis in Yemen, IOM will support the voluntary humanitarian evacuation of Ethiopian migrants through Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Djibouti. IOM will further coordinate with the Ethiopian Government to provide post-arrival assistance to Ethiopian returnees who flee the conflict in Yemen.

In order to mitigate the challenges faced by the displaced persons and affected communities in Ethiopia, IOM has developed a five-year (2015–2019) strategic plan to link relief, recovery and mitigation, and community stabilization through a tailored approach appropriate to individual/community needs as a complement to government efforts. In addition, the strategic plan promotes durable solutions, particularly in protracted situations, in collaboration with federal and regional governments and relevant humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding actors in Ethiopia.

For more information, visit: <http://iomethiopia.org/>

Selected project list (2010–2014)¹²¹

SURVIVING AND RECOVERING FROM DISASTER AND DISPLACEMENT – ETHIOPIA (SARDD)

Project period	8 January 2011–31 May 2012
Donor	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO)
Funding (USD)	1,714,286

EMERGENCY AND POST-CRISIS ASSISTANCE TO MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES IN ETHIOPIA

Project period	31 December 2013–30 September 2014
Partners	Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	1,000,000

EMERGENCY RETURN ASSISTANCE TO STRANDED ETHIOPIAN MIGRANTS FROM THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Project period	15 November 2013–15 February 2014
Partners	Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs (MoWCYA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Disaster Prevention and Food Security Agency (DPFSA), Ministry of Health, DRMFSS, other government ministry partners, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, International Rescue Committee (IRC)
Donor	IRC
Funding (USD)	691,563

PROVISION OF TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE TO NEW REFUGEE ARRIVALS, TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS TO REFUGEES IN MELKADIDA CAMP AND RETURN INTENTION SURVEY IN ALL CAMPS IN DOLLO ADO

Project period	1 January 2014–31 December 2014
Donor	UNHCR
Funding (USD)	1,548,118

¹²¹ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Ethiopia between 2010 and 2014.

4 KENYA

East Africa and Horn of Africa

Good practice: Ensuring voices of the displaced are heard

In the framework of the tripartite agreement signed in November 2013 between Kenya and Somalia and UNHCR, IOM and UNHCR carried out a Return Intention Survey (RIS) to ensure that refugees' views and concerns were heard and taken into consideration in planning for the progressive resolution of displacement.

The survey questionnaire was designed by IOM with inputs from UNHCR and the Multi-stakeholders Return Group, and gathered information on the previous situation in Somalia in terms of: livelihoods; property; what forced the families to move from Somalia; current living conditions; skills and occupations; the reason why they may choose to return; and their expectations with regard to access to services, security, employment and housing in Somalia. Community mobilizers were hired among the refugee community to help convey the messages to the families in the camp about the objectives of the survey.

Marked differences in intention to return were evident among those who arrived more recently, compared with those who arrived earlier, between 1991 and 2001. More recent arrivals have closer ties to Somalia and are more confident of land/housing and work opportunities, differing from those in more protracted displacement.

The survey responded to the need for an independent, objective study to gain a realistic understanding of Somali refugees' intention to return to Somalia. Understanding the needs, concerns and expectations of Somali refugees is key to progressively resolving this displacement situation, enabling refugees to take an active role in shaping their futures, and ensuring that their concerns are factored into plans, strategies and programming in Kenya and Somalia.

IOM helped largely the pastoralist communities in north-eastern Kenya to restock their livestock to enable them to cope with the effects of drought.
© Brendan Bandon 2011



Population (2013)	44.4 million ¹²²
Human Development Index (2013)	0.535 (Rank: 147th) ¹²³
INFORM country risk index (2015)	6.3 (Rank: 18th) ¹²⁴
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	352,107 ¹²⁵
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	309,200 ¹²⁶
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	551,352 ¹²⁷

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Somali refugees in Dadaab	Internal conflict/disorder	1991–ongoing	463,400 refugees from Somalia and Ethiopia, and 148,000 affected host community members*	Rural: camp or camp-like	Yes
Influx of refugees from South Sudan to Kakuma camp	Internal conflict/disorder	2013–ongoing	45,500 South Sudanese refugees and 137,000 refugees already living in Kakuma camp	Rural: camp or camp-like	Yes

* Measured at peak, as of 2011 during the drought in the Horn of Africa.

Displacement context

Kenya has a long tradition of providing international protection to refugees fleeing Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan, and hosts one of the largest refugee populations in Africa. One of the largest and oldest refugee camps is in Dadaab, which was established in 1991 to accommodate Somali refugees following the collapse of the Saide Barre regime. However, successive conflicts in Somalia, exacerbated by drought and famine, have resulted in a continuous inflow of Somalis. In November 2013, the Government of Kenya, the Government of Somalia and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) signed the Tripartite Agreement Governing the Voluntary Repatriation of Somali Refugees Living in Kenya, and formalized activities and duties to be effected in the implementation of the return strategy. As of December 2014, the estimated population of the Dadaab refugee camp was 356,014,¹²⁸ down from a peak of 463,427 in 2011 during the drought in the Horn of Africa.¹²⁹ In 2014, IOM and UNHCR conducted an RIS¹³⁰ among the refugees, finding that only 2.6 per cent of them intended to return to Somalia within the next two years. The survey

122 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

123 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

124 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

125 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

126 Source: IDMC.

127 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

128 Dadaab camp population as of 31 December 2014. Latest statistics available at: <http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/region.php?id=3&country=110>

129 Voluntary return operations increased in 2015, reducing the number of refugees in the camps to 332,749 refugees as of 31 May 2015.

130 IOM and UNHCR, *Joint Return Intention Survey Report 2014* (Nairobi, 2014). Available from <http://unhcr.org/55facdccc6.pdf>

further found that push factors such as the volatile security situation in Dadaab and pressures to leave were stronger than the pull factors such as perceived livelihood and security opportunities in Somalia.

The impact of this significant refugee population on host communities is mixed. On the one hand, host communities benefit from improved access to social infrastructure, health and education services, security, cheaper food, goods, employment and trade; while on the other hand, population pressures have a negative environmental impact, with deforestation and declines in grazing and pasture land. Overall, positive impacts are thought to outweigh negative impacts, as demonstrated by significant in-migration of non-refugees to host communities.

A significant outflow of South Sudanese non-combatants to neighbouring countries followed the outbreak of civil war in South Sudan in December 2013. These new arrivals joined the already significant refugee community already residing in Kakuma camp. In 2014, the situation was further aggravated when the already stagnant agricultural production in the Kakuma area suffered drought, affecting 100,000 people from host communities.

Kenya is increasingly affected by recurrent localized conflicts over resources and political representation among different ethnic groups, including revenge attacks in Marsabit, Garissa and Wajir counties. Intercommunal conflicts regularly result in localized displacement and undermine social cohesion.

IOM in Kenya

Kenya became a Member State of IOM in May 1985, with IOM opening an office in Nairobi in 1993. Nairobi also hosts IOM's Regional Office for the Horn of Africa, supporting IOM in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. In Kenya, IOM supports displaced and host communities through safe and dignified transportation, health assessments and referrals, shelter and livelihood opportunities. In response to intercommunal conflicts in Marsabit, Garissa and Wajir, IOM supported shelter construction and associated sanitation facilities, and provided non-food item kits benefiting returnees, internally displaced persons and vulnerable individuals from host communities.

IOM response to Somali refugees in Dadaab and refugees from South Sudan in Kakuma camp

In 2014, IOM conducted the RIS in partnership with UNHCR to further understand refugee interests and enable partners to integrate concerns of potential returnees into strategies and programming. Apart from showing limited intentions to return to Somalia, the survey showed that differences in return intentions and expectations of life after return were shaped by date of arrival; for instance, families that had left Somalia earlier had lower expectations.

Resettlement is a key protection tool and offers a durable solution to accepted vulnerable refugees. IOM Kenya serves as a resettlement hub in Africa, providing coordination and assistance for resettlement activities in sub-Saharan Africa, including safe and dignified transportation for the purpose of completing resettlement interviews as well as to Nairobi for onward travel to countries of resettlement. The IOM office in Nairobi functions as an interface between IOM field missions and resettlement partners including UNHCR and the various governments that receive the refugees. IOM has supported the resettlement of 25,550 refugees from and through Kenya between 2010 and 2014.

In 2010, IOM commissioned a study¹³¹ to assess the effects of climate-related change on mobility, migration, and the use of common-pooled natural resources among mobile populations in the north-eastern and north-western regions of Kenya. The study found that promoting pastoralists' internal mobility needs, climate change adaptation strategies and conflict reduction mechanisms should be reconciled with pastoralists' livelihood needs, including cross-border mobility for access to water and pasture. IOM also commissioned a Geographic Information System (GIS)-based study to map both the available resources and the migratory routes of both Somali refugees and the pastoral community in Dadaab district. This assessment reiterated the negative impact of the refugee migration on the host community's resources and grazing patterns in this area. Based on the findings, IOM conducted wide-ranging livelihood activities directed at host communities including water management, livelihood support, income-generating activities, vocational training, capacity-building and pasture management to address causes of tensions between refugees and host communities and to build resilience among the latter.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Employment and livelihoods
Transportation assistance – resettlement (25,550 displaced persons)	Skill training – vocational, small business, on-the-job training Livestock support Restoration of productive infrastructure (10,920 affected community members)

Future IOM objectives

IOM Kenya will continue to support efforts to resolve situations of displacement through direct assistance and more structural support to partners and the Government. IOM promotes mobility as an important coping strategy and at the same time helps in the improvement of local conditions supporting socioeconomic integration through a variety of avenues, relieving local tensions and promoting livelihood diversification.

IOM will continue to facilitate resettlement, addressing the recurrent insecurity issues that prevent resettlement countries from conducting interviews in a timely manner. Should large-scale voluntary repatriation occur, IOM is ready to act as a partner, supporting safe and dignified voluntary transportation and local integration. Additionally, IOM will continue tracking and monitoring the movement of displaced persons and their conditions in the location in which they have temporarily settled through its Displacement Tracking Matrix tool, and contributing to understanding of intentions and barriers.

For more information, visit: <http://kenya.iom.int/>

131 IOM, "Pastoralism at the Edge": *Effects of Drought, Climate Change and Migration on Livelihood Systems of Pastoralist and Mobile Communities in Kenya* (Nairobi, April–December 2010).

Selected project list (2010–2014)¹³²

ENHANCING RESILIENCE AND PROTECTION OF MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY PROTRACTED CONFLICTS AND EFFECTS OF ADVERSE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS IN KENYA

Project period	8 January 2013–30 September 2014
Partners	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries; National Drought Management Authority (NDMA); Ministry of Sports, Culture and the Arts; Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services; UN-Women; UNICEF
Donor	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Funding (USD)	811,249

COMMUNITY STABILIZATION FOR MOBILE POPULATIONS AND THEIR HOST COMMUNITIES IN KENYA

Project period	16 March 2014–15 February 2015
Partners	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Ministry of Devolution and Planning; Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources; Ministry of Industrialization and Enterprise Management
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	1,000,000

MITIGATING RESOURCE-BASED CONFLICTS AMONG PASTORALIST LOCAL COMMUNITIES INCLUDING REFUGEE HOST COMMUNITIES IN NORTHERN KENYA THROUGH STRENGTHENING YOUTH CAPACITIES TO ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE (YCAC)

Project period	1 January 2011–30 September 2011
Partners	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	2,300,000

INTEGRATED RESPONSE TO FOOD INSECURITY AMONG VULNERABLE FAMILIES IN THE RIFT VALLEY AND NORTHERN REGIONS OF KENYA (FIVF)

Project period	3 January 2009–31 March 2010
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	5,000,000

RESTORATION OF FARM INFRASTRUCTURE AND RURAL LIVELIHOODS (FIRL)

Project period	18 December 2009–30 September 2013
Donor	Government of Kenya
Funding (USD)	1,835,022

¹³² This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Kenya between 2010 and 2014.

RETURN INTENTION SURVEY OF SOMALI REFUGEES IN DADAAB REFUGEE CAMP

Project period	15 January 2014–30 June 2014
Partners	(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Donor	IOM Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism (MEFM)
Funding (USD)	125,000

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS OF DROUGHT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ON LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT MECHANISMS AMONG PASTORALIST AND MOBILE COMMUNITIES IN PASTORALIST REGIONS INCLUDING THE NORTH-EASTERN REGION AND RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE

Project period	3 January 2010–31 December 2010
Donor	IOM Development Fund (IDF)
Funding (USD)	85,600

LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT TO PASTORALIST COMMUNITIES AND REFUGEES' HOST COMMUNITIES IN RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND REFUGEE INFLUX IN NORTHERN KENYA (RINK)

Project period	8 February 2010–31 December 2010
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	2,500,000

IMMEDIATE LIVESTOCK SUPPORT TO PASTORALIST HOST COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY IMPACTS OF RECURRENT DROUGHTS AND FLOODS IN NORTH-WEST KENYA (ILS)

Project period	9 March 2010–31 December 2010
Donor	Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)/Rapid Response (RR)
Funding (USD)	180,003

EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK SUPPORT TO REFUGEE HOSTING COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY EFFECTS OF PROTRACTED AND EXTREME CLIMATIC CONDITIONS IN NORTH-WEST KENYA (ELSR)

Project period	4 January 2011–31 December 2011
Partners	FAO
Donor	CERF/RR
Funding (USD)	180,000

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE TO SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEM NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES DISPLACED BY FLOODS AND CONFLICT IN KENYA

Project period	15 October 2014–30 June 2015
Donor	CERF/Underfunded emergencies
Funding (USD)	2,000,000

COLLOQUIA ON ADDRESSING THE PROTRACTED SOMALI REFUGEE SITUATION IN THE HORN OF AFRICA (CASR)

Project period	26 August 2011–25 August 2012
Donor	Government of the United States/Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)
Funding (USD)	77,490

5 RWANDA

East Africa and Horn of Africa



In collaboration with the Government of Rwanda, IOM provided support to enable social and economic reintegration. © IOM 2014

Good practice: Partnership for sustainability

Recognizing the multitude of challenges facing returning Rwandan refugees, including a lack of housing, access to livelihoods, health insurance, and key documentation including identification cards and birth certificates for those born abroad, IOM developed a response in partnership with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs, in line with government priorities. Twenty communities were prioritized in collaboration with the Ministry and beneficiaries were identified based on vulnerability assessments, in consultation with the district social affairs coordinators.

Over four years, IOM has provided 5,000 returnees with skills training, livestock or housing assistance based on their needs and preferences. Returnees have been trained as mechanics, carpenters, welders, hairdressers and bakers, and received small business startup kits including startup capital or livestock. The employment of the training-of-trainers methodology has empowered local actors and promoted sustainability.

The training of trainers, which is the fourth in a series of similar interventions for returnees, focuses on improving teaching skills, providing advanced training for effective adult learning and promoting best practices to help returnee beneficiaries to become self-employed.

Over 3,500 returnees and over 1,500 vulnerable host community members received support to build or rebuild homes, including provision of roofing materials such as iron sheets, nails and doors. Another 10,000 persons benefited from 10 community projects in high-return areas. These included four schools, seven health posts and one transit centre. A public awareness campaign was also conducted to sensitize the population to the rights and challenges facing returnees.

In 2014, IOM handed over this ambitious reintegration programme, which facilitated tangible reintegration into receiving communities and the return to productive social and economic life, to the Rwandan Government. The impact of the reintegration support is clearly evident, with an average 78 per cent growth in income among beneficiaries and an improvement in living conditions among 63 per cent of beneficiaries who received housing assistance.

Population (2013)	11.8 million ¹³³
Human Development Index (2013)	0.506 (Rank: 151th) ¹³⁴
INFORM country risk index (2015)	4.2 (Rank: 73rd) ¹³⁵
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	12,667 ¹³⁶
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts	n.a.
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	73,820 ¹³⁷

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Return of Rwandan refugees	Internal conflict/disorder	1994–ongoing	3.5 million returnees since 1994	Urban communities	No
Crisis in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo	Internal conflict/disorder	2012–2013	73,800 refugees*	Peri-urban: camp or camp-like	Yes
Expulsion of undocumented migrants from the United Republic of Tanzania	Administrative decision	2013	10,860 deportees (and in some cases expelled persons)**	Other	No

* As of December 2014, UNHCR.

** As of 26 September 2013, 10,863 people had crossed into Rwanda.

Displacement context

Despite the significant progress in rebuilding the country and attaining both national and international development objectives since the tragic genocide of 1994, Rwanda continues to face persistent social and economic challenges. An estimated 45 per cent of the population still lives below the national poverty line,¹³⁸ and the country remains among the least developed in the world. In this context, one of the most pressing issues Rwanda faces today is the sustainable reintegration of Rwandan refugees. Over 3 million refugees have returned since the mid-1990s. Some have returned to Rwanda in response to the Cessation Clause of Refugee Status declared in June 2013, but implementation of the Clause has not been uniform across hosting countries.

Since 2012, Rwanda has been a safe haven for some 70,000 Congolese persons seeking international protection and fleeing armed conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. Refugees are primarily hosted in five refugee camps in Rwanda (namely, Gihembe, Kiziba, Nyabiheke, Kigeme and Mugombwa) as well as in urban settings. The signing of the peace agreement in 2013 with one of the major rebel groups, the M23, is paving the way for the political resolution of the conflict;

133 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

134 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

135 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

136 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

137 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

138 World Bank, 2011.

however, the prospects for sustainable return remain uncertain due to recurrent violent clashes. For some of those persons who are unable to stay or return home, resettlement continues to provide a path towards a durable solution.

Rwanda also received over 10,000 Rwandan migrants expelled from the United Republic of Tanzania in 2013, when a presidential directive required all undocumented migrants in the Kagera region to leave by August 2013 or be forcibly removed by the security forces. Nearly a third of expelled and/or deported persons were women, many of whom were pregnant, some having been forcibly separated from Tanzanian husbands. Expelled and/or deported persons crossed the border with few belongings; many were forced to sell their cattle and goods at low prices, while some were able to leave their belongings with neighbours in the hope of being able to return and collect them at a later time. The weakened state in which expelled and deported persons arrived, and for many their extended residence in the United Republic of Tanzania, have been barriers to sustainable socioeconomic integration.

IOM in Rwanda

Since restarting operations in 2008 with the resettlement of Congolese refugees from camps, IOM's presence in Rwanda has built a strong response to migration crises, with transition and recovery initiatives building on humanitarian assistance. IOM has also supported the Government's national health strategy through temporary job placements by the diaspora as well as through counter-trafficking initiatives and efforts to strengthen labour migration management in Rwanda.

IOM response to return of Rwandan refugees

The return of large numbers of Rwandan refugees has overburdened communities of origin, marked by insufficient infrastructure and basic services due to a lack of resources and limited job opportunities. In collaboration with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs, IOM has provided much needed reintegration assistance to tens of thousands of returnees, in order to promote self-reliance and build resilience.

IOM response to displacement resulting from the crisis in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

Resettlement offers a durable solution for refugees who are unable to return to their countries of origin for fear of persecution, and who do not have the opportunity to stay in their countries of asylum. From 2010 to 2015, IOM Rwanda facilitated the resettlement of some 5,890 Congolese refugees residing in Rwanda to various destinations including the United States, Nordic countries and Australia.¹³⁹ Resettlement activities include support through application procedures and pre-embarkation health assessments, with cultural orientation courses offered for some countries.

¹³⁹ IOM, "Refugee resettlement and other movement assistance in Rwanda", March 2015. Available from www.iom.int/sites/default/files/country/docs/rwanda/IOM-Rwanda-Refugee-Resettlement-and-Other-Movement-Assistance-in-Rwanda.pdf

IOM response to the expulsion of undocumented migrants from the United Republic of Tanzania

IOM's response to the expulsion of Rwandan undocumented migrants¹⁴⁰ from the United Republic of Tanzania was conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs and local government counterparts as well as with regional entities. IOM provided transportation assistance to over 6,500 migrants, including ambulances as required, from the border crossing points at Rusumo and Ndego to transit centres inside Rwanda and to the migrants' final destinations. Construction materials (irons sheets, nails, doors and windows) to support housing reconstruction were distributed to enhance living standards. IOM also developed a database that facilitated the mapping of the needs and capacities of returnees in all 30 districts of Rwanda to provide an evidence base to inform government and partner planning.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods
Resettlement assistance Transportation assistance	Rehabilitation or construction of health infrastructure and provision of equipment Rehabilitation or construction of education infrastructure and provision of equipment Housing rehabilitation/construction support	Skill training – vocational, small business, on-the-job training Access to credit Distribution of tools, assets, in-kind grants
(5,220 displaced persons and 6,677 migrants)	(60,000 displaced persons, migrants and affected community members)	(3,045 displaced persons and 1,305 affected community members)

Future IOM objectives

IOM Rwanda will continue to support efforts to resolve situations of displacement through direct assistance and more structural support to the Government through a variety of avenues, building on the success of earlier initiatives. Resettlement operations for refugees in Rwanda will continue in close collaboration with countries of destination and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Between 2014 and 2019, an estimated 50,000 Congolese refugees will be resettled from the Great Lakes region to the United States, of whom 15,000 are expected to be resettled from Rwanda.¹⁴¹

The needs of migrants expelled from the United Republic of Tanzania remain largely unmet, with many residing in small district camps due to a lack of housing in home communities. District officials are providing returnees with land and other assistance but lack adequate resources to provide more sustainable reintegration assistance. IOM will scale up sustainable reintegration support through market-oriented skills training programming conducted in collaboration with local authorities, which will offer market-driven vocational skills training, startup kits and capital, as well as business coaching.

¹⁴⁰ According to the IOM Constitution, the Organization is not directly or indirectly involved in forced return. However, IOM recognizes that migrants who are forcibly returned may find themselves in vulnerable situations and in need of assistance with socioeconomic reintegration.

¹⁴¹ IOM, "Refugee resettlement and other movement assistance in Rwanda", March 2015. Available from www.iom.int/sites/default/files/country/docs/rwanda/IOM-Rwanda-Refugee-Resettlement-and-Other-Movement-Assistance-in-Rwanda.pdf.

Selected project list (2010–2014)¹⁴²

SOCIOECONOMIC REINTEGRATION SUPPORT FOR RWANDAN RETURNEES

Project period	16 November 2014–30 June 2015
Partners	Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR), Ministry of Local Government, (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), with support from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), World Health Organization (WHO) and UNFPA
Donor	United Nations/Rwanda One Fund
Funding (USD)	617,807

ENHANCING SOCIOECONOMIC REINTEGRATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR RWANDAN RETURNEES AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS THROUGH MARKET-ORIENTED SKILLS TRAINING

Project period	31 March 2013–30 March 2014
Partners	UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, FAO
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	3,000,000

ENHANCING SOCIOECONOMIC REINTEGRATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR RWANDAN RETURNEES AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

Project period	7 March 2012–6 March 2013
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	1,500,000

REPARATIONS FOR VICTIMS OF INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COMMITTED DURING THE 1994 RWANDA GENOCIDE: ASSESSING POSSIBLE WAYS FORWARD

Project period	1 December 2013–31 December 2014
Donor	Government of Finland
Funding (USD)	51,448

¹⁴² This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Rwanda between 2010 and 2014.

6 SOMALIA

East Africa and Horn of Africa



IOM, WSSP host Somali Diaspora Dialogue in London on the role the diaspora can play in institutional capacity-building in Somalia. © IOM 2014

Good practice: QUESTS–MIDA programme

The Qualified Expatriate Somali Technical Support–Migration for Development in Africa (QUESTS–MIDA) project is a joint initiative between IOM and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which brings the skills, knowledge and expertise of Somalis in the diaspora to Somalia. It also encourages the transfer of core skills and technical capacity to staff in UNDP partner institutions in Somalia. IOM recognizes that members of the diaspora are an effective agent for development on account of their varied experiences, knowledge and skillsets. Members of the diaspora possess skills and knowledge acquired in their host countries while having a strong understanding of the local context of their home country. This unique vantage point therefore makes for an effective non-traditional tool for achieving durable solutions and development.

IOM initiated the QUESTS–MIDA project in 2009. Since then, over 150 diaspora professionals have been placed throughout all three regions of Somalia. These experts can be found at such ministries as interior, finance and planning, and in such agencies as civil aviation, and the Civil Service Commission, among others. QUESTS–MIDA contributes to, among other things: (i) increasing the human resource capacity of government institutions; (ii) supporting improved administration and encouraging sound policy development processes; (iii) providing technical assistance to improve parliamentary administration; and (iv) the development of domestic revenue collection systems and laws. The initiative is a successful example of the potential contributions diaspora members can have to support the creation of environments conducive to return. It showcases some of the positive impacts migration can have for both hosts and communities of origin, as well as migrants themselves. Finally, it is a strong testament to IOM's non-traditional approach to operationalizing and implementing the progressive resolution of displacement situations.

Population (2012)	10.5 million ¹⁴³
Human Development Index	n.a.
INFORM country risk index (2015)	8.85 (Rank: 1st) ¹⁴⁴
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced in 2014)	43,800 ¹⁴⁵
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	1,107,000 ¹⁴⁶
Refugees in the country (as of September 2015)	5,800 ¹⁴⁷

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Somalia civil wars	Internal conflict/ disorder	1988–ongoing	1,100,000 internally displaced persons	Rural: camp or camp-like	Yes
			1,000,000 refugees	Rural: camp or camp-like	Yes
Famine	Food insecurity/ Famine	2011–ongoing	1,460,000 internally displaced persons*	Rural: camp or camp-like	Yes
	Natural disaster: reference to climate change				
Crisis regarding the returnees from Saudi Arabia	Other: administrative decision	2014	22,148 returnees**	Urban: camp or camp-like	No

* UNHCR, “Somali refugees in the region”, December 2011. Data based largely on data obtained from the Population Movement Tracking System, which is not designed to calculate cumulative population data but only population movement trends.

** Between 1 December 2013 and 12 February 2014, IOM Somalia Situation Report II.

Displacement context

Somalis’ nomadic lifestyle is a defining feature of Somali culture. Aside from voluntary migration, it is estimated that a third of the country’s population has been forcibly displaced due to conflict and natural disasters. Currently, over 1.1 million Somalis are internally displaced, over 1 million are refugees in surrounding regions, and nearly a million have travelled further afield making up the burgeoning Somali diaspora. Somalia continues to face severe challenges in terms of security, stability, basic service delivery and employment, leading to continuous outmigration in search for more stability and better economic opportunities.

However, with the establishment of a more stable government in Somalia in 2012, the situation in the country is improving slowly, reducing push factors and encouraging the return of Somalis to their

143 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNDP).

144 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

145 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

146 Source: IDMC.

147 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

country of origin. Spontaneous returns are ongoing and larger return flows are anticipated with the recent signature of the Tripartite Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kenya, the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Governing the Voluntary Repatriation of Refugees Living in Kenya in November 2013. In addition, the federal government of Somalia embarked on the New Deal process for fragile States, culminating in the Somali Compact in September 2013, leading the country on a road to development. Despite these improvements, however, much of the political, social, economic, security and environmental factors that contributed to the current migration challenges are likely to influence the dynamics in the country for years to come.

IOM in Somalia

IOM began its work in Somalia in 2006, leading to the establishment of a separate IOM Somalia office in 2012. IOM is currently implementing a wide array of activities and projects in all regions of Somalia and has steadily expanded its presence across the country. All IOM programmes, projects and activities will be in line with the Somali Compact, the Tripartite Agreement, and other relevant plans and strategies, spanning humanitarian assistance, stability and governance, sustainable livelihoods and durable solutions, and diaspora resources and migration management.

IOM response to displacement resulting from civil conflict

As of late 2014, some 2 million people are struggling to meet their own minimal food requirements, unable to withstand shocks. Internally displaced persons constitute the largest group of those affected by crisis, with the combination of delayed rains and ongoing military offensives disrupting the planting season, resulting in rising food prices. The acute shortage of water in the most underserved districts leaves vulnerable households with limited affordable options for accessing safe water, increasing disease risk, and the burden on women and children who walk long distances in search of water. Women and girls also pay the heaviest price for poor sanitation.

IOM and UNICEF collaborated on efforts to rehabilitate and/or restore strategic water points,¹⁴⁸ providing access to safe water for the drought-affected population, populations displaced as a result of the ongoing military offensive and those besieged by Al-Shabaab in newly accessible areas. To promote sustainability, existing or new structures – such as WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) committees, community health committees and the private companies through the public–private partnership model of managing community water supply systems – were supported or established.

IOM response to displacement resulting from drought and famine

The 2011 drought in the Horn of Africa was declared a famine by the United Nations in at least three regions of Somalia, and put some 4 million people living in Somalia in need of assistance. The large influx of internally displaced persons into Mogadishu, as well as the overall deterioration of the economic and food supply situations, resulted in hundreds of thousands of Somalis lacking the purchasing power to access sufficient food in Mogadishu and surrounding areas, due to both rising prices and lost livelihoods. In partnership with the Office of Food for Peace of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), IOM worked to reduce the price of sorghum and thereby improve access to food for hundreds of thousands of food-insecure Somalis living in Mogadishu and other areas accessible from Mogadishu by traders. The approach included the sale of consignments of sorghum grain through a tender to interested traders or retailers, monitoring of market impacts, and the use of sales proceeds to fund quick-impact livelihood projects that increase the purchasing power of the most vulnerable families through cash-for-work or voucher programmes.

¹⁴⁸ Strategic water points are permanent, perennial water sources that support large population.

According to Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET) Somalia (July–December 2014 outlook), the population in crisis (IPC Phase 3) would have likely reached 1 million people by December 2014, with the most food-insecure populations located in agropastoral and urban areas in southern Somalia. Intensified conflict, restricted trade, and a below-average harvest have led to high prices of food and commodities and reduced availability of labour opportunities. This has increased food insecurity in these areas. Areas near farms in Afgoye are increasingly settled by influxes of displaced persons from Mogadishu and from other regions of Lower Shabelle, which enables increased market demand. However, farmers are not able to meet this demand currently, as they lack means necessary to revive their agricultural activities. IOM is working with at-risk or disaster-affected households, providing targeted assistance packages, including agricultural inputs (seeds, tools and fertilizers) and farmland preparation support through the provision of tractor hours.

To build the capacity of the Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) and its related government offices, IOM identified and placed five technical experts from the Somali diaspora at the SoDMA. These experts are internal displacement advisers for database management, community-based safety liaison, profiling, communication and information, and site planning and development.

By supporting existing health-care providers and strengthening existing referral systems, IOM enabled the provision of urgent health care to some 1,000 drought-affected displaced persons, with a focus on victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Activities included the identification of SGBV cases, provision of psychosocial support and medical referrals to survivors of SGBV, strengthening existing emergency referral systems for survivors of SGBV, capacity-building on psychosocial support, coordination with line ministries and local community leaders, distribution of solar lanterns and dignity kits, and conducting community social mobilizations.

IOM provided livelihood assistance to ensure household food security and to increase opportunities for income generation, reaching some 2,700 drought-affected displaced persons in Mogadishu, Puntland and Somaliland. Support included vocational training, cash for work and small business grants, improving household food security.

Supporting the profiling of internally displaced persons and assisting in voluntary return and integration of the displaced, IOM has implemented a quick-impact project that provided 1,120 goats to 140 households in villages of returnees. The project continuously contributed to the operation of two Migration Response Centres (MRCs) in Hargeisa and Bosaso, which provide emergency assistance, including the provision of non-food items, health services and legal referrals for stranded migrants. Between January 2012 and March 2013, a total of 7,820 migrants were registered at these MRCs, of whom 4,125 were male, 1,446 were female and 2,249 were children. In Hargeisa 1,003 internally displaced persons were provided with return and reintegration assistance, while 225 displaced persons were provided with emergency assistance in Hargeisa and Bosaso, of whom 24 persons were treated as child victims of trafficking.

Finally, IOM has been active in addressing the food security needs of some 11,600 internally displaced persons by improving access to food using cash-for-work and interim employment initiatives.

IOM response to expulsions

With the adoption of a government labour market reform that penalizes employers who fail to hire enough Saudi nationals and the end of an amnesty extended to foreign workers (in November 2013), more than 2 million irregular workers have been left stranded in Saudi Arabia. In addition to affecting more than 150,000 Indians and 200,000 Yemenis,¹⁴⁹ the subsequent crackdown on

¹⁴⁹ Human Rights Watch, "Saudi Arabia: Stop deporting Somalis to Mogadishu" (22 December 2010). Available from www.hrw.org/news/2010/12/22/saudi-arabia-stop-deporting-somalis-mogadishu

irregular migrants also affected more than 30,000 Somalis, including vulnerable groups such as women and children. Irregular migrants, particularly men, were arrested and held in detention centres primarily in Riyadh and Jeddah in substandard conditions with, inter alia, limited access to public utilities, inadequate supply of meals and a lack of privacy.

In total, over 25,000 Somalis have been expelled to Mogadishu as a result of the rapid action taken by Saudi authorities against irregular migrants since early November 2013.

In April 2014, the Government of Kenya began a large-scale security operation, resulting in the arrest and detention of thousands of Somali nationals and Kenyan-Somalis. In both countries, migrants were picked up in the streets, verified for documentation and immediately transferred to detention centres, with many migrants afforded no time to arrange their return to Somalia or to organize personal affairs. Many returned migrants are currently stranded in various districts of Mogadishu and cannot afford to continue their journey to reach their areas of origin in Somalia. In addition, due to the extended stay in overcrowded detention centres with very little access to social and health-care services, inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, many of these migrants returned with common, moderate or severe health conditions. These included respiratory and gastrointestinal infections as well as emotional distress and other psychological conditions. The migrants require health-care assistance and/or facilitated referrals to nearby hospitals as well as psychosocial first aid and referrals.

Due to the unique context of Somalia, the Government presently faces capacity and resource limitations to provide much needed assistance to its returned citizens. As such, the Government has requested the support of IOM in these efforts.

IOM was active in the provision of post-arrival assistance to some 25,200 returnees from Saudi Arabia. IOM's activities spanned assistance in the reception and registration stages, as well as assistance with respect to food, WASH facilities, accommodation and onward transportation. IOM was also engaged in the provision of health triage to returnees, and administered basic health-care services and health screenings for returnees. Health care-related assistance included pre-departure fitness-to-travel health checks for the most vulnerable persons and sick persons prior to their onward journeys; psychological support, including psychosocial first-aid; and referral services including medical escorts, where necessary.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Adequate standard of living	Access to employment and livelihoods	Participation in public affairs
Transportation assistance Use of solar lanterns to combat sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)* Post-arrival assistance	Construction of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities Health referrals** Mobile clinics Post-arrival assistance Provision of emergency shelter	Cash-for-work programme/interim employment Vocational training Small business grants Livestock restocking	Diaspora engagement
(291,100 displaced persons)	(169,100 displaced persons and affected community members)	(Over 11,600 displaced persons and 2,700 affected community members)	(Over 150 members of the diaspora)

* Number of beneficiaries unknown.

** Number of beneficiaries unknown.

Future IOM objectives

Due to the highly volatile conditions in the country with ongoing conflict and weak government institutions, it is clear that there is at present no feasible housing solution available for displaced persons in southern Somalia. Moreover, there is no realistic expectation of a process to reconstitute property or to provide redress for violations of housing, land and/or property rights in the near future either.¹⁵⁰ The ongoing conflict and violence in different parts of the country, as well as the continuing drought, continue to hinder the return of internally displaced persons. However, in parts of Puntland and Somaliland, where there is relative stability, local authorities in cooperation with international agencies have facilitated the local integration of the displaced population where possible.

IOM Somalia will have four programmatic focus areas through which the organization will implement its priorities for 2014–2016. The four areas are: humanitarian assistance; stability and governance; sustainable livelihoods and durable solutions; and diaspora resources and migration management. With its primary objective of meeting the humanitarian needs of displaced persons and crisis-affected populations, IOM will facilitate the delivery of and provide needs-based humanitarian assistance for the displaced.¹⁵¹ With respect to durable solutions, IOM will be facilitating the transition of the displaced population towards durable solutions with community-led processes and technical assistance on land issues. Moreover, IOM will be focusing on facilitating the reintegration of voluntarily repatriated refugees in their areas of return. IOM has also planned to support the recovery and increase the resilience of communities through the provision of sustainable livelihood interventions. Finally, IOM aims to support employment and business development for the most vulnerable populations. IOM's future objectives reflect its growing emphasis on the implementation of durable solutions throughout its operations.

Selected project list (2010–2014)¹⁵²

IMPROVING HUMAN SECURITY OF MIGRANTS AND MOBILE POPULATIONS THROUGH BASIC SERVICES PROVISION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT

Project period	15 March 2013–14 March 2014
Partners	Government, regional authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations, IOM Kenya, IOM Ethiopia, private sector
Donor	Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations Office in Geneva
Funding (USD)	7,000,000

SOMALIA DROUGHT AND LIVELIHOODS RESPONSE (SDLR)

Project period	15 March 2012–14 March 2013
Partners	Office of the Prime Minister, Disaster Management Agency, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), (Office of the) United Nations High Commission for Refugee (UNHCR), national and international NGOs such as the Danish Refugee Council, Japan Center for Conflict Prevention (JCCP), Somali Consultants for Organizational, Development, Research and Empowerment (SCORE), Community Development Organization (CDO), Youth and HIV/AIDS Network (YAHAN), Youth Development Organization (YODO), Talowadag
Donor	Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations Office in Geneva
Funding (USD)	4,000,000

¹⁵⁰ Displacement Solutions Report, August 2008. Available from <http://displacementsolutions.org/somalia-report/>

¹⁵¹ IOM Somalia Strategic Focus 2014–2016.

¹⁵² This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Somalia between 2010 and 2014.

SUPPORTING SAFE RETURN TO SOMALIA FROM KENYA FOR SPONTANEOUS RETURN THROUGH DHOBLEY WAY STATION

Project period	1 March 2014–31 March 2015
Partners	UNHCR, World Food Programme (WFP), Dhobley Hospital, Dhobley District Commissioner
Donor	UNHCR Kenya
Funding (USD)	810,221

A STUDY ON EFFECTIVENESS AND SUSTAINABILITY OF SOLAR LANTERNS IN REDUCING INSECURITY AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AMONG INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN PUNTLAND

Project period	1 October 2012–30 June 2013
Partners	Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDAFA), Puntland; Gruppo per le Relazioni Transculturali (GRT); Nairobi University; University of Tokyo
Donor	Panasonic Co. Ltd. (Japan)
Funding (JPY)	32,950

SOMALIA TRANSITIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME THROUGH IOM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN CONFLICT MITIGATION INITIATIVES

Project period	8 February 2010–7 February 2013
Partners	Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and regional governments of the Puntland State and Somaliland, international and national non-governmental agencies
Donor	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Funding (USD)	40,450,224

STABILIZATION PROGRAMME IN SOMALIA: SUPPORT TO RETURNEES, INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND THEIR AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES IN LOWER JUBA, GEDO AND MOGADISHU

Project period	01 January 2013–30 April 2014
Partners	Government of Somalia, Office of the President, Mogadishu Mayor's Office, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water, Ministry of Planning
Donor	Government of France
Funding (EUR)	1,298,701

IMPROVE WATER AND SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND HYGIENE PROMOTION FOR VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN AFGOYE, LOWER SHABELLE REGION AND KISMAYO, AND LOWER JUBA REGION

Project period	1 April 2014–31 January 2015
Partners	UNICEF, Somali Development and Rehabilitation Organization (SDRO), Agency for Peace and Development (APD)
Donor	UNICEF Somalia
Funding (USD)	452,610



EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN AND PROTECTION ASSISTANCE IN SOMALIA FOR FORCED
 RETURNEES FROM SAUDI ARABIA

Project period	01 February 2014–31 July 2014
Partners	Government of Somalia, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), Oxfam, WARDI Relief and Development Initiatives, Hormuud Telecom Somalia Inc., Somali Women Development Centre (SWDC)
Donor	European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO)
Funding (EUR)	345,781

MAPS – STABILIZATION OF IDP POPULATION THROUGH MARKET ASSISTANCE, SOMALIA (MAPSO)

Project period	7 October 2011–31 July 2013
Partners	USAID’s Office of Food for Peace
Donor	USAID
Funding (USD)	5,400,000

7 SOUTH SUDAN

East Africa and Horn of Africa



Foreign nationals discuss passports and temporary-stay permit applications with IOM staff. © IOM 2014

Good practice: Identifying and assisting foreign nationals caught in crisis

During the onset of crisis in December 2013 in South Sudan, many foreign nationals – including men, women and children – were regarded suspiciously by local communities, considered as sympathizers to parties in the conflict. As a result, foreign business owners were harmed, and shops and livelihoods were destroyed in acts of violence and looting. Affected nationals were from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Sudan, Sweden and Uganda.

IOM responded by providing transportation assistance to 135 stranded migrants from various regions of South Sudan to Juba, where many were subsequently received by their respective embassies. Furthermore, IOM assisted 200 migrants with obtaining travel documentation, and 578 persons with accessing immigration formalities – including, processing permits and immigration exit procedures. Overall, IOM assisted 713 foreign nationals caught in crisis.

Through its work in assisting foreign nationals in South Sudan, IOM was able to demonstrate the added value of its operations in crisis situations, and the benefit of its innovative approach to those affected by crisis and displacement situations. IOM was able to identify and assist inclusive migrants affected by crisis, a population group that traditionally falls through the gaps in assistance and protection frameworks provided under the mandates of other international organizations, international law and international displacement frameworks. IOM's work in assisting foreign nationals in South Sudan was particularly successful due to its active and effective cooperation with South Sudanese authorities and foreign representatives.

Population (2013)	11.3 million ¹⁵³
Human Development Index	n.a.
INFORM country risk index (2015)	7.8 (Rank: 4th) ¹⁵⁴
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	586,202 ¹⁵⁵
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	1,498,200 ¹⁵⁶
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	248,152 ¹⁵⁷

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Mass returns following South Sudanese independence	Administrative decision	2011	4,000,000 returnees	Urban: camp or camp-like	Yes
South Sudanese civil war	Internal conflict/disorder	2013	1,500,000 internally displaced persons, 660,000 refugees and 13,250 migrants caught in crisis*	Urban: camp or camp-like	Yes

* Figure includes only migrants caught in crisis assisted by governments and IOM in the region; actual number of affected migrants is expected to be much higher.

Displacement context

South Sudan is the world's youngest country and also one of the poorest. Before the country achieved independence in July 2011, South Sudan's maternal mortality rate was already the world's highest and indicators on health, education and poverty, among others, have since worsened. South Sudan suffers from a variety of interlinked, highly complex migration, health and food security crises.

Since its independence following decades of civil war, South Sudan has buckled under the voluntary and involuntary return of some 4 million South Sudanese from the Central African Republic, Chad, Sudan and Uganda. These returnee flows, mixed with the highest levels of poverty of South Sudan in the affected northern regions (Upper Nile, Unity, Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal), fueling community violence and straining ethnic tensions between returnees and host communities. These intercommunal tensions further contributed to South Sudan's sectarian divide within the country's highly complex ethnic tapestry, precipitating the second migration crisis.

Return movements slowed down drastically after December 2013, when tensions flared between Dinka and Nuer elements within the South Sudanese National Army (SPLA) in December 2013 and violence quickly spread along ethnic lines throughout the country. Other armed groups joined the conflict, which became a vehicle for the expression of widespread political, social and economic grievances. The situation remains highly volatile and continues to result in large-scale displacement,

153 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

154 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

155 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

156 Source: IDMC.

157 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

with many fleeing to UN Protection of Civilian sites. While peace negotiations¹⁵⁸ continue, long-term outcomes are unpredictable and peace will take time to be normalized.

IOM in South Sudan

IOM has been present in South Sudan since 2004, and operates from eight offices across six states. IOM's transition and recovery programming is designed to address the root causes of conflict and instability in South Sudan, promoting dialogue, boosting local economies, constructing/rehabilitating key infrastructure and supporting peacebuilding efforts.

IOM response to the mass returns following South Sudanese independence

IOM programmes have included assisted voluntary returns of internally displaced persons and refugees, the return of qualified Sudanese from the diaspora, the repatriation of stranded migrants overseas, protection monitoring for returns and tracking of spontaneous returns.

IOM provided voluntary transportation assistance to 250,000 returnees to South Sudan. Furthermore, 50,000 internally displaced persons and migrating populations requiring transportation assistance due to impoverished conditions and ongoing insecurity in the early stages of peace in South Sudan were also supported.

To support sustainable reintegration, IOM initiatives focused on community-level infrastructure, benefiting both returnees and surrounding communities, thus mitigating against potential tensions. IOM undertook a range of infrastructure rehabilitation in the Abyei Administrative Area, having been identified as an area of high return. Priority infrastructure included schools, health clinics, potable water systems and the Abyei marketplace, conducted in close coordination with return communities and community leaders. Recognizing tensions between agriculturalists and pastoralists, IOM provided assistance to Misseriya pastoralists who travel with their cattle along well-established migratory routes in the Abyei Area.¹⁵⁹ IOM rehabilitated four water yards in Abyei town and six water yards along pastoralists routes. Similar initiatives were conducted in other areas of return, including Aweil East and Twic.

IOM response to displacement resulting from the South Sudanese civil war

To address the root causes of displacement and to create conducive environments, IOM works to prevent and reduce violence, particularly related to competition over scarce resources. Initiatives in Jonglei state include facilitating intercommunal dialogue, improving basic services to reduce tensions and predeployment training of armed forces on the basic foundation of the application of human rights in contexts of military operations and protection to civilians.¹⁶⁰ Focusing on the five counties with the highest rates of return and facing chronic conflict, IOM works to improve health and sanitation and to reduce tensions over scarce water resources, by ensuring sustainable access to clean water.

Foreign nationals were under tremendous stress during the onset of crisis, with many of them considered as sympathizers to parties to the conflict and subsequently targeted. As business owners were harmed, and shops and livelihoods were destroyed during acts of violence and looting,

158 On 26 August 2015, a peace agreement originating from the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) was signed and is being cautiously welcomed.

159 Some 110,000 Misseriya nomads with their livestock migrate through the area during the migration season.

160 The objective of the intervention was to reduce violence against civilians during military activities with the result that armed forces engage in accordance with human rights standards especially during disarmament activities.

IOM provided assistance to 713 stranded migrants from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Sudan, Sweden and Uganda, providing transport assistance to Juba¹⁶¹ or supporting the replacement or acquisition of necessary identification cards, travel documents or passports as relevant. In instances of mixed marriages, IOM worked with authorities to facilitate the evacuation of entire families, thus ensuring family unity and that vulnerable women and children were not left in vulnerable situations.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Participation in public affairs
Safe and dignified transportation assistance	Rehabilitation or construction of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities Rehabilitation or construction of educational facilities Rehabilitation or construction of public infrastructure	Inter-/intra-community dialogue
(300,000 displaced persons and 713 migrants)	(228,385 displaced persons and 178,067 affected community members)	(15,040 displaced persons and affected community members)

Future IOM objectives

While peace is a critical component of resolving displacement situations, political agreement is unlikely to translate into immediate and tangible benefits for many, and years of conflict have long undermined government capacity. Peacebuilding, stabilization and recovery interventions are strongly needed in this context. IOM's interventions in regard to durable solutions will continue to focus on key geographic areas where peacebuilding and community stabilization interventions are possible and necessary, particularly in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area in Jonglei state and the Abyei Administrative Area. Priority will be placed on four key areas: (1) building the capacity of community-based organizations in carrying out peace-promotion interventions; (2) constructing and rehabilitating community infrastructure to promote returns, where possible; (3) instigating livelihood and vocational training for at-risk youth and women; and (4) developing and spreading messaging on peace promotion and awareness-raising.

For more information, visit: <http://southsudan.iom.int/>

Selected project list (2010–2014)¹⁶²

ENHANCED PRIMARY HEALTH-CARE SERVICES FOR VULNERABLE PERSONS IN UPPER NILE STATE

Project period	10 January 2012–30 September 2013
Donor	United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)
Funding (USD)	365,000

¹⁶¹ In Juba, foreign nationals were received by their respective embassies and provided with assistance to return home.

¹⁶² This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in South Sudan between 2010 and 2014.

REHABILITATION OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE UNITS IN RENK, UPPER NILE STATE

Project period	15 January 2013–15 June 2013
Donor	AmeriCares Foundation
Funding (USD)	25,000

INTEGRATED MIGRATION PROGRAMMING: LOCATING, ASSESSING AND ASSISTING RETURNEES AND THE DISPLACED IN SOUTH SUDAN AND THE REPUBLIC OF SUDAN (LARED 4)

Project period	7 January 2011–31 August 2012
Partners	Government partners, local non-governmental organizations/civil society organizations
Donor	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO)
Funding (USD)	3,677,510

PEACE AND STABILITY QUICK-IMPACT FUND: PROMOTING SECURITY AND STABILITY AT THE SUDAN–SOUTH SUDAN BORDER AND OTHER CONFLICT AREAS WITHIN SOUTH SUDAN (BOTH PHASES)

Project period	1 March 2012–30 April 2016
Partner	European Commission
Donor	European Commission's Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)
Funding (USD)	7,503,979

CRISIS RECOVERY MAPPING AND ANALYSIS (CRMA) PROJECT

Project period	1 July 2011–31 July 2013
Donor	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Funding (USD)	1,977,486

STABILIZATION AND EARLY REINTEGRATION SUPPORT FOR RETURNEES IN SOUTH SUDAN (SERSR)

Project period	7 January 2012–30 June 2013
Partners	International Labour Organization (ILO), local non-governmental organizations/civil society organizations
Donor	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (UN PBF)
Funding (USD)	1,100,000

CAPACITY-BUILDING INITIATIVE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH SUDAN'S MINISTRY OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT (MHADM) AND THE RELIEF AND REHABILITATION COMMISSION (RRC)

Project period	18 August 2012–17 August 2013
Donor	Government of Italy
Funding (USD)	1,363,333

REINTEGRATION ASSISTANCE TO RETURNEE COMMUNITIES IN COUNTIES OF HIGH RETURN (AWEIL EAST AND TWIC)

Project period	12 January 2012–31 December 2013
Partner	(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Donor	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Funding (USD)	5,258,413

SUSTAINABLE RETURN AND RECOVERY IN THE ABYEI AREA

Project period	15 December 2012–15 June 2014
Donor	Government of the Netherlands
Funding (USD)	1,298,701

THE ABYEI REHABILITATION INITIATIVE

Project period	1 July 2013–31 January 2018
Partners	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), UN partners
Donor	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Funding (USD)	9,154,557

WORKING TOWARDS REDUCING LEVELS OF VIOLENCE IN JONGLEI STATE

Project period	27 December 2012–26 December 2013
Donor	Delegation of the European Union to Sudan
Funding (USD)	2,203,979

IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY: REINTEGRATION AND CONFLICT MITIGATION FOR RETURNEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN SOUTH SUDAN'S AREAS AFFECTED BY HIGH LEVELS OF RETURN, CONFLICT AND LOW ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Project period	31 March 2013–30 June 2014
Partner	UNHCR
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	2,600,000

ASSISTING 3,500 STRANDED RETURNEES IN RENK TO REACH THEIR FINAL DESTINATIONS THROUGH ONWARD TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

Project period	16 January 2013–31 August 2014
Partner	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Donor	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
Funding (USD)	4,637,966

Good practice: Health-care and education services for refugees and host communities

In Uganda, refugees have access to public services alongside nationals, and the Government is actively involved in the planning and implementation of humanitarian projects aimed at assisting refugees. The Office of the Prime Minister participates in inter-agency planning meetings at the Kampala level and in coordination meetings at the settlement level.

Before any construction, IOM meets with district officials to ensure that the Organization's work will be aligned with government regulations and standards. District planners and WASH, health and education officers monitor IOM's work during project implementation. Upon completion, the projects are approved by government officials and handed over to the district government. District health officers also lead the training for IOM's community hygiene promoters, who work to sensitize refugees on appropriate sanitation and hygiene.

All humanitarian agencies are urged by the Government to consider assisting the local population alongside the refugees. For instance, IOM rehabilitates a borehole, a school latrine or a classroom block, which benefits both refugees and nationals.

In this regard, IOM works closely with the district health and WASH officers to ensure that IOM WASH and health interventions are aligned with government standards and priorities.

In displacement situations, local infrastructure may be overwhelmed by the influx of, in this case, refugees, thus negatively impacting the standard of living of hosts as well as refugees in the immediate and longer term. Increases in the proportion of uneducated youth due to lack of continued access to education, and health complaints left unaddressed, perpetuate the costs of crisis and displacement into the future, and thus undermine efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations. IOM's holistic approach addresses these gaps, ensuring continued access to education and health care for all, in line with government standards and priorities.



A refugee mother may also work as a hygiene promoter at the Boroli refugee settlement in northern Uganda.

© IOM 2014

Population (2013)	37.6 million ¹⁶³
Human Development Index (2013)	0.484 (Rank: 164th) ¹⁶⁴
INFORM country risk index (2015)	6.5 (Rank: 13th) ¹⁶⁵
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	89,473 ¹⁶⁶
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	29,800 ¹⁶⁷
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	385,513 ¹⁶⁸

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Refugee influx	Several types of crisis	2014	585,513 refugees	Rural communities	Yes

Displacement context

Uganda has been known for its capacity to receive and protect refugees due to its location, political stability and willingness to provide humanitarian support. Uganda has hosted refugees since its independence, with most originating from countries in the region including Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia and South Sudan. The refugee population has grown over the years due to political instabilities in neighbouring countries and discrimination against particular social groups.

Violence in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan has triggered significant refugee flows to Uganda in recent years. Uganda has issued prima facie refugee status after each crisis. The Government of Uganda maintains an out-of-camp policy, which is anchored in Uganda's 2006 Refugee Act and 2010 Refugee Regulations. These laws entitle refugees to work, to have freedom of movement and to access Ugandan social services. As a matter of policy, all refugees in announced settlements are provided with a subsistence agriculture plot. The United Nations and international government organizations work to strengthen government social services (e.g. education and health care) in refugee-hosting areas to ensure that refugees have access to services and mitigate potential tensions.

In July 2013, the Tanzanian authorities issued a two-week ultimatum to thousands of undocumented migrants in the Kagera region to return to their countries of origin or regularize their stay, in order to restore security in the region. Many had lived in the Republic of Tanzania for decades. Over 6,000 expelled migrants settled in temporary sites close to the border in Uganda, with some 4,200 migrants still remaining at a temporary site in Rakai District. The Government of Uganda is working to relocate all migrants at the site to a gazetted settlement where land would be allocated, but has thus far been unable to allocate land.

163 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

164 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

165 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

166 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

167 Source: IDMC.

168 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

IOM in Uganda

IOM has a long-established presence in Uganda, working with the Government and other partners along the full spectrum of migration, from humanitarian assistance associated with the influx of refugees and forced returns through transition and recovery, and to longer-term migration management. IOM has also responded to food insecurity in the Karamoja¹⁶⁹ region by conducting community stabilization programming directed at vulnerable and food-insecure households. Community stabilization programming not only aims to bring equal benefit to communities affected by food insecurity and compounding factors (i.e. communal violence, population movement, climate change) but also ensures that conditional and unconditional food support is not pursued to the detriment of the wider goal of community stability, recovery and self-reliance.

Since 2012, IOM has been working in coordination with the Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide humanitarian assistance mostly in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector to refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan.

In response to the return of undocumented migrants from the United Republic of Tanzania, IOM has implemented emergency programming, including voluntary transportation of forced returnees from one temporary site to another, constructing WASH infrastructure and medical outreach.

IOM response to refugee influx

In Uganda, IOM supports refugee resettlement as a durable solution for refugees, in close collaboration with the Government, receiving governments and UNHCR. Between 2010 and 2014, IOM supported the resettlement of 11,780 refugees, of whom 60 per cent were women. IOM's resettlement services include case processing, health assessments, pre-departure orientation and movement assistance, supporting refugees as well as family reunification for refugees settled abroad. The United States, Canada, Australia, Sweden and Denmark are the countries that sponsor most resettlements.

Continued access to adequate WASH, health and education facilities during displacement is critical, but this may strain existing services unable to cope with the population influx. In response to inadequate education, health and WASH services for host and refugee populations, IOM has improved access to water and sanitation by constructing and/or repairing a range of water sources and sanitation infrastructure (e.g. latrines, bathing shelters, hand washing facilities), as well as establishing and training water user management committees and conducting hygiene promotion activities in Rwamwanja, Kyangwali, Koboko and Adjumani refugee settlements. In addition, in Rwamwanja settlement, IOM also rehabilitated operation rooms and patient wards, and constructed classroom blocks and housing units for teachers.

¹⁶⁹ With an estimated population of 1.2 million, Karamoja is the poorest and most marginalized region within Uganda. The majority of its population experience absolute poverty. The semi-arid region forms part of a broader cluster of neighbouring pastoral and agropastoral areas, which include north-western Kenya, south-eastern Sudan, and south-western Ethiopia.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living
Resettlement transportation assistance (11,780 displaced persons)	Rehabilitation or construction of health infrastructure and provision of equipment Rehabilitation or construction of WASH infrastructure Establishment of WASH committees Hygiene promotion (106,085 displaced persons and affected community members)

Future IOM objectives

IOM will continue to work closely with partner agencies and the Government of Uganda. Resettlement will remain a key component of efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, with IOM establishing presence in refugee camps to enhance collaboration with refugee groups and UN agencies, further streamlining the process. As voluntary return and reintegration options become available, support for this process is needed to promote sustainable approaches.

Recognizing the regional dimensions of crises impacting displacement in Uganda, IOM will support efforts to enhance regional stability through improved cross-border management systems along Uganda's borders with South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In response to Ugandans expelled from the United Republic of Tanzania and currently without return or relocation options,¹⁷⁰ IOM will advocate with the Government to adopt household-level approaches to the relocation of the Sango Bay population and integration of international standards to promote the sustainability of this initiative.

Selected project list (2010–2014)¹⁷¹

CONSTRUCTION OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH-CARE INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROCUREMENT OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES AT RWAMWANJA SETTLEMENT

Project period	8 January 2013–31 January 2014
Partners	Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), district engineers, district health officers, District Education Office, (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Donor	UNHCR
Funding (USD)	494,991

170 IOM Response to Migrants Expelled from Tanzania, Situation Report 7 (31 October–6 November 2013), available from www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/Situation%20Report%207%20IOM%202013.pdf; IOM Response to Migrants Expelled from Tanzania, Situation Report 8 (7–15 November 2013), available from www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/IOM-Tanzania-Situation-Report-8-7-15-November-2013.pdf

171 This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Uganda between 2010 and 2014.

LIVELIHOOD AND LOCAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN UGANDA (LLER)

Project period	1 January 2011–30 September 2012
Partners	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Donor	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (UN PBF)
Funding (USD)	500,000

KYANGWALI REFUGEE EMERGENCY: SANITATION SUPPORT AT THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

Project period	13 September 2013–12 March 2014
Partners	OPM, district engineers, UNHCR
Donor	Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
Funding (USD)	190,000

SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN ADJUMANI (SRERA)

Project period	17 February 2014–30 September 2014
Partners	OPM, district engineers, district health officers, UNHCR
Donor	CERF
Funding (USD)	695,500

EMERGENCY RESPONSE FOR CONGOLESE REFUGEES IN KYANGWALI AND LOBULE

Project period	4 January 2014–30 September 2014
Partners	OPM, district engineers, UNHCR
Donor	CERF
Funding (USD)	249,988

9 ANGOLA

Southern Africa

Good practice: Recognizing the challenges of mixed migration flows at Angola's borders

IOM supported the development and reinforcement of the organizational capacity of the Government to manage mixed migration at both main entry points and inland in a systematic manner and in accordance with national and international norms. IOM targeted the key border crossings in the provinces of Uige, Zaire and Lunda Norte, which are key transit points for mobile populations and where incidences of the violation of migrants' rights have been reported. Mobile populations accessing these border points include asylum-seekers, refugees, forced or spontaneous returnees, cross-border labour migrants, unaccompanied minors and victims of human trafficking.



IOM conducted training in Luanda on understanding migrants' rights and promoting the establishment of effective protection mechanisms. © IOM/Daniel Silva 2012

In 2012, IOM – in close collaboration with UNHCR, key ministries and counterparts in the Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration (Ministério da Assistência e Reinserção Social (MINARS)) – conducted four training sessions for government officials to enhance understanding of migrants' rights and to promote the establishment of effective protection mechanisms. Three hundred and sixty participants from various departments of the Ministry of Interior such as the Services for Migration and Foreigners (Serviço de Migração e Estrangeiros (SME)), Border Police, Investigation Police, Fiscal Police, Economic Police, Police Commanders, prison officials and senior staff from provincial government attended these training sessions, with over 10 per cent female participation. The training workshops were participative and interactive; participants had opportunities to ask questions and received detailed information and answers to their specific queries. Some participants were not familiar with relevant legislation linked to violations of the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers.

Participants responded positively to the training and expressed greater awareness of protection needs and mechanisms and migrants' rights. The workshops provided an opportunity for participants to share their views and to improve their knowledge of the topics covered during the sessions: mixed migration; movement management; international and national laws related to refugee status and protection; Angolan immigration law; the process of human trafficking, identification of victims of trafficking, and distinguishing features between human trafficking and smuggling of migrants; terminologies and basic concepts; identification of people in need of international protection; and comparisons and connections between Law No. 8/90 related to Status of Refugees in Angola and Law No. 2/07 on Legal Framework of Foreigners in Angola.

Building on this training, IOM conducted additional capacity-building efforts on mixed migration management in 2014. A total of 77 selected participants from relevant law enforcement and other departments responsible for providing protection and assistance to migrant populations in Luanda and Moxico were trained. Participants not only received training on mixed migration issues and on standard operating procedures specific to asylum-seekers and refugees but also on the dissemination of knowledge and transfer of capacity to peers, for which a specific training module was jointly developed by IOM and UNHCR. Crossing an international border can expose affected populations to a distinct set of protection needs and challenges. Capacity-building initiatives support efforts to ensure that the rights of vulnerable mobile populations are upheld, in line with national and international legal frameworks.

Population	24.3 million ¹⁷²
Human Development Index (2013)	0.526 (Rank: 149th) ¹⁷³
INFORM country risk index (2015)	4.8 (Rank: 41st) ¹⁷⁴
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	316,951 ¹⁷⁵
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts	n.a.
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	15,474 ¹⁷⁶

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Return of former refugees	Internal conflict/disorder	2011–ongoing	Return of 43,085* former refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zambia	Rural community	No

* According to 2010 UNHCR data, of the 79,617 former Angolan refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 43,085 expressed their intentions to return in the coming years.

Displacement context

Despite its unprecedented institutional development and economic growth, Angola still faces many development-related challenges, including the reintegration of former refugees and internally displaced persons. The three-decade-long Angolan civil war resulted in an unprecedented scale of population displacement, with more than half a million refugees seeking international protection within the region (mainly in Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, Zambia and South Africa) and beyond and some 4 million internally displaced at the height of conflict.

In June 2012, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) issued an advisory to refugee hosting countries that the cessation clause may be invoked to terminate the refugee status of Angolan refugees. In 2011 and 2012, until the date of invocation of the cessation clause, a large organized voluntary repatriation took place resulting in the return of some 23,000 Angolan refugees. However, over 100,000 former Angolan refugees are estimated to be still remaining in the countries in Southern and Central Africa. While many former Angolan refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and some 10,000 in Zambia have access to local integration as a durable solution, others are registered for voluntary repatriation. In 2013 and 2014, agreements were reached between the Angolan authorities, UNHCR, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Zambia on action plans and timelines for the facilitation of repatriation as well as local integration options.

The significant influx of returnees has strained local resources and social services, particularly in Uige and Moxico provinces, the two primary provinces of return. Due to their long absence from

172 Source: 2014 Angolan National Census.

173 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

174 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

175 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

176 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Angola, the lack of social support networks or proper documentation, and in some cases lack of language skills among children who never resided in Angola, the recent returnees are particularly vulnerable. Without adequate support, they are at risk of being socially marginalized within the communities of return, and in some instances – such as in remote rural areas where the majority settled – there are tensions with local residents over diminishing resources and overstretched basic social services.

Angola is also highly susceptible to cyclical natural disasters, such as floods and droughts, which critically hinder the capacity of affected communities in the southern and south-western parts of the country to develop, disrupting traditional livelihoods and resulting in often short-term internal displacement. Displacement is an ultimate survival strategy that often leaves entire families without resources and with immediate and longer-term needs. The destruction of crops and infrastructure and loss of livestock has long-term impacts on food security and the socioeconomic development in affected provinces. Natural disasters have also affected the voluntary return process of former refugees in Uíge province, limiting their livelihoods and further challenging reintegration.

IOM in Angola

Since 1993, IOM has worked together with the Government, UNHCR and other partners to develop appropriate responses to the needs of displaced persons, migrants and affected communities, shifting from emergency response towards the promotion of durable solutions. This has contributed to long-term sustainable development goals across the country. IOM has also participated in community relief efforts in natural disasters, such as the 2009 flooding, working to support communities rebuild with infrastructure and shelter support, as well as the installation of temporary school and health facilities to enable continued access to these critical basic services.

IOM responses to the return of former refugees

IOM provided transportation assistance to former Angolan refugees voluntarily returning from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zambia, based on the tripartite agreements concluded between the Angolan Government and UNHCR and the respective host governments. Between 2010 and 2014, IOM provided safe, dignified and voluntary transportation assistance to 38,000 refugees in close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration (Ministério da Assistência e Reinserção Social (MINARS)) and UNHCR.¹⁷⁷

Reintegration challenges are particularly evident in Uíge province. Recognizing severe housing shortages, sometimes resulting in tensions between residents and returnees, IOM provided construction materials to 270 families. With returnees relying primarily on subsistence agriculture with limited livelihood diversification, increasing risks of food insecurity, IOM provided training on microcredit and microenterprise. Additionally, 7,500 persons were assisted with non-food item kits, seeds and tools, supporting the attainment of food independence. The contents of the agricultural kits was determined in consultation with local authorities and receiving communities, and accompanied by training on preparation of community fields, planting techniques and seed multiplication. A further 500 families received vines and 10 associations of Angolan returnees received a tractor to cultivate their fields. Addressing language barriers, IOM conducted training courses in Portuguese for returnees.

¹⁷⁷ The Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration (Ministério da Assistência e Reinserção Social (MINARS)) organized the reception and transit assistance for the former Angolan refugees, as well as the coordination with other relevant government entities, such as the Ministry of Justice for the issuance of national identity cards, the Ministry of Health for the provision of health services in the reception centres, and the Services for Migration and Foreigners (Serviço de Migração e Estrangeiros (SME)). The MINARS was also responsible for the coordination of all reintegration-related support.

Malaria is endemic in Uige, and the province presents a high prevalence rate of HIV. Prevention and health service networks remain weak in terms of infrastructure and outreach capacity to the most vulnerable and remote populations. Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) practices are poor, inducing regular water-borne disease outbreaks. In response to these diverse challenges, IOM undertook WASH maintenance activities, benefiting both vulnerable returnees and affected communities. A malaria-prevention campaign, “Malaria Won’t Get Me”, was launched and awareness-raising initiatives to promote integration targeting hospitals, clinics, dispensaries, and universities in Uige town and Maquela do Zombo were launched entitled, “Learn about the Returnees”.

The reintegration of former Angolan refugees was further challenged by climatic conditions, affecting food security. IOM distributed appropriate essential seed kits (cassava, beans, potatoes, rice, corn and horticultural seeds) as well as agricultural tools (African hoe) to 800 farmers. Locally purchased seeds were chosen according to local custom and the planting periods.

The progressive return of former Angolan refugees and increased mix flows posed a challenge to border control officials, most notably in terms of assuring protection mechanisms were in place for those in need. IOM conducted targeted capacity-building initiatives at key border points where incidents of the violation of migrants’ rights had been reported. Additionally, IOM distributed 500 brochures on “Guidelines for Asylum-seekers and Refugees in Angola”.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods
Transportation assistance Institutional capacity-building on asylum-seekers and refugees*	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) maintenance HIV prevention/Health education** Non-food item (NFI) support/Shelter kits Language training	Distribution of tools, assets, in-kind grants Livelihood training
(38,000 displaced persons)	(15,400 displaced persons and affected community members)	(14,500 displaced persons)

* Four hundred thirty-seven (437) government officials received information on mixed migration, asylum-seekers and refugees.

** Police and Border Law enforcement members as well as activists and churches participated in HIV prevention activities.

Future IOM objectives

The current tripartite agreement between Angola, Zambia and UNHCR, and the overall repatriation momentum provide a unique window of opportunity to resolve this long-standing displacement situation. Left unaddressed, former refugees may remain in an irregular situation, resulting in greater vulnerability. Approximately 25,000 former Angolan refugees remaining in the Democratic Republic of the Congo have expressed an interest in assisted voluntary return and reintegration, with a further 1,000 former Angolan refugees in Zambia potentially also deciding to avail themselves of this assistance. Beyond safe and dignified transportation assistance, IOM Angola will focus on promoting sustainable socioeconomic reintegration and community stabilization in communities of return.

With respect to natural disasters, IOM works with the National Commission for Civil Protection to build the capacity of local authorities to prevent, prepare and respond to natural disasters. They also work to increase the resilience of the most vulnerable communities. Within the frameworks of Camp Coordination and Camp Management and the Disaster Reduction Management Capacity-building Programme for Southern Africa, IOM may assist the Commission in identifying the key



capacity needs of the National Service, develop curricula to train trainers, and provide assistance in the rollout of the capacity-building programme in target provinces. IOM also intends to work at the community level, building the resilience of vulnerable communities by conducting livelihood diversification programmes in areas where the impact of climate change and natural disasters have increased the vulnerability of the population, especially the youth.

For more information, visit: <http://angola.iom.int>

Selected project list (2010–2014)¹⁷⁸

URBAN AND PERI-URBAN WATER AND SANITATION JOINT PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (PUWS)

Project period	4 January 2009–20 March 2013
Donor	Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Achievement Fund
Funding (USD)	1,150,000

FACILITATING THE RETURN OF FORMER ANGOLAN REFUGEES FROM THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO AND ZAMBIA AND MAINTAINING QUALITY ASYLUM SPACE IN THE CONTEXT OF MIXED MIGRATION IN ANGOLA

Project period	1 June 2014–28 February 2015
Donor	(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Funding (USD)	1,481,798

VOLUNTARY ANGOLAN REPATRIATION 2011–2012 (RVAN 2012)

Project period	13 March 2012–30 September 2013
Partners	Ministry of Assistance and Social Reinsertion (Ministério da Assistência e Reinserção Social (MINARS)), Government of Angola, Government of Zambia, Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, UNHCR, UN Country Team, Services for Migration and Foreigners (Serviço de Migração e Estrangeiros (SME)), Technical Unit of Coordination of Humanitarian Aid (UTCAH)
Donor	Government of United States/Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)
Funding (USD)	746,164

* Project implemented in Angola, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia and Zambia.

¹⁷⁸ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Angola between 2010 and 2014.

FACILITATING SAFE VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION FOR FORMER ANGOLAN REFUGEES TO AND WITHIN ANGOLA

Project period	31 March 2014–28 February 2015
Partners	Angola: MINARS, Ministério da Justiça (MINJU) Democratic Republic of the Congo: Conseil National de la Résistance (CNR), Direction Générale de Migration (DGM) Zambia: Ministry of Home Affairs (Commissioner for Refugees) UNHCR
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	1,000,000

* Project implemented in Angola, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zambia.

REPATRIATION ASSISTANCE FOR ANGOLAN REFUGEES IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO 2012 (PHASE III)

Project period	1 January 2012–31 March 2012
Donor	UNHCR
Funding (USD)	1,328,471

10 DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Southern Africa

Good practice: Supporting transitions, early recovery and resilience-building to stabilization and development

Given the cyclical nature of the conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, whereby the required response transitions back and forth between humanitarian and development phases, IOM has developed a nimble but comprehensive country strategy. IOM's strategy fosters resilience throughout all the phases of assistance and continuously supports affected communities' capacities to cope with regular peaks of violence and displacement.

The Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) provides an excellent basis for IOM's holistic approach, demonstrating how IOM can build community resilience and strengthen coping strategies and inclusive participation while addressing the root causes of conflict and underdevelopment. The MCOF analysis reflects IOM's unique migration portfolio to support the progressive resolution of displacement situations, tailored to local conflict dynamics. The MCOF approach has led to integrated transition activities that target durable solutions and sustainable returns through income-generating activities, shelter and reintegration assistance, and dialogue-based conflict resolution in post-conflict return areas.

IOM incorporates theory-of-change approaches, whereby projects foresee an incremental process of distinct, mutually reinforcing activities. Whether projects target livelihoods, community cohesion or capacity-building for police, all activities contribute towards building trust between different actors and changing the reward/penalty payoff schemes. Working in partnership with other stakeholders, IOM seeks to change behaviour by establishing inclusive societal structures that use knowledge-based dialogue as a conflict-resolution mechanism between civil society and the State, and verify implementation of State services. This would lead to informed discussions between civil society and the State, and increase transparency of State service delivery and enhance State legitimacy.

The overall objective of integrating these approaches into a single comprehensive programme is to strengthen legal, judicial, administrative and political frameworks for socioeconomic stability, reconstruction, stabilization, and ultimately peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Active steps continue to be made towards this overall objective that capitalize on regional peace and security agreements and stabilization trends.



Promoting dialogue for durable peace as part of displacement site closure. © IOM 2014

Population (2013)	69.4 million ¹⁷⁹
Human Development Index (2013)	0.338 (Rank: 186th) ¹⁸⁰
INFORM country risk index (2015)	7.1 (Rank: 7th) ¹⁸¹
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	174,543 ¹⁸²
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	2,756,600 ¹⁸³
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	119,754 ¹⁸⁴

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Crisis in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo	Internal conflict/disorder	2012–2013	1,763,039*	Rural community: camp or camp-like	No

* Data retrieved from IOM Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Displacement context

The Democratic Republic of the Congo faces multiple natural and human-made risks from volcanic activity and flooding to internal conflict, resulting in protracted and recurring displacement situations. In 2012 alone, there were 2.7 million internally displaced persons in the country, the largest displacement of the year in Africa¹⁸⁵ and the world's second largest crisis in terms of new displacement.

Over the past two decades, the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been a scene of armed conflict characterized by violence of many types – the displacement of thousands of people, human rights violations and the disintegration of the socioeconomic fabric of society – all occurring in the context of the diminishing ability of State institutions to address these multiple challenges and respond to the needs of the population. Regular violent exchanges in the front lines caused multiple displacements, increasing the vulnerability of the displaced and host communities alike and undermining coping capacities. The signing of a peace agreement in 2013 with one of the major rebel groups, the M23, paved the way for the voluntary return and reintegration of those fleeing violence. However, after years of occupation by M23, conflict has had a significant impact on housing, basic services and local conflict dynamics in many communities. Although overall security has improved, the security situation in certain areas in North Kivu remains volatile. Women are often less secure than men, disproportionately affected by sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and general threats to physical safety as well as enjoying fewer rights, for example related to land ownership. Government structures remain fragile and cannot provide sufficient support to those displaced or otherwise affected to aid recovery.

179 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

180 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

181 Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

182 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

183 Source: IDMC.

184 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

185 Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, *IDMC Global Overview 2012: People Internally Displaced by Conflict and Violence* (Geneva, April 2013). Available from www.internal-displacement.org/publications/2013/global-overview-2012-people-internally-displaced-by-conflict-and-violence

IOM in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Since its establishment in Kinshasa in 1994, IOM has worked to strengthen the protection and resilience of communities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo through multifaceted engagement in coordination with the Government and humanitarian, development, and peace and security actors. IOM's approach to migration crises in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is holistic and takes into consideration the situation before, during and after crisis.

On the national level, IOM implements a range of programmes in support of security sector reform, migration management and the rule of law, including capacity-building projects for border guards, the Police Nationale Congolaise (PNC) and the national Congolese army in western Democratic Republic of the Congo. IOM also assists criminal justice authorities and provides election support.

IOM's stabilization and resilience strategy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo covers three pillars: (i) restoration of State authority; (ii) democratic dialogue; and (iii) socioeconomic recovery for returning populations and the communities of return. IOM implements its programmes in collaboration with relevant government bodies, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, the Shelter/Non-food Item Cluster, the Early Recovery Cluster and several UN partners, including the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Mission de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation en République Démocratique du Congo (MONUSCO)).

IOM response to the 2012–2013 crisis in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

IOM has participated in a coordinated effort to address internal displacement in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo since the end of 2012. IOM works closely with national counterparts to limit security incidents and increase safety and respect for human rights. The mobile protection teams of IOM in the Democratic Republic of the Congo work together with committees established and supported in all displacement sites, in collaboration with the PNC, which contributes to the civil character and good order of displacement sites. Advocacy against illegal detention and cases of arbitrary arrest of internally displaced persons are also undertaken and monitored. Victims of SGBV are offered legal and other assistance, with regular follow-ups.

Increased stability is offering new opportunities for the voluntary return and reintegration of internally displaced persons. In 2014, IOM piloted a series of successful initiatives in two territories previously held by the M23 rebel group, contributing to IOM's three-pillared stabilization and resilience strategy.

- On restoration of State authority, IOM implements projects targeting security sector reform in North Kivu and South Kivu. These projects aim to modernize the police and justice sector by providing training on human rights, repairing State infrastructure such as army barracks and prisons, and improving the capacity and professionalism of border guards. These projects develop good governance, which in turn contributes to an environment conducive to the resolution of displacement situations.
- On democratic dialogue, IOM implements projects fostering civic participation by creating opportunities for dialogue between affected communities and the Government, whereby discussions between the State and local village representatives provide a shared analysis of local security situations. This approach helped the Government and local organizations to understand local dynamics and sources of conflict and to identify sustainable solutions for peace. Community–State dialogue contributes to inclusive participation in public affairs, whereby all ethnic groups gain meaningful access to State justice and security delivery.
- On socioeconomic recovery, IOM implements reintegration assistance programmes, including programmes on livelihoods, rebuilding vital infrastructure for access to markets and community cohesion programmes. IOM supports maintenance for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

facilities both in home communities and displacement sites, contributing an adequate standard of living. Further, support is provided to small businesses and productive assets are distributed to foster resilience to future shocks, addressing root causes including poverty and underdevelopment.

Since the beginning of humanitarian operations in 2012, IOM has developed emergency preparedness plans. A particular focus has been on the disaster risk reduction strategy in response to various environmental risks, including two active volcanoes in close proximity to large communities and displacement sites. Following training, early warning systems have been established to mitigate potential disaster risks.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Adequate standards of living	Access to employment and livelihoods	Effective remedies for displacement-related violations	Participation in public affairs
Establishment and training of protection committees Identification, referral and assistance to victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) Training and establishment of early warning systems Community dialogue on peace and security Security sector reform* (At least 18,800 displaced persons and affected community members)	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) maintenance (71,550 displaced persons)	Support establishment of small businesses Distribution of livelihoods assets Access to markets (4,350 displaced persons)	Legal assistance to victims of SGBV Establishment and training of protection committees (800 displaced persons)	Civic participation (Displaced populations and affected community members)

* No direct assistance to displaced persons; government is the direct beneficiary.

Future IOM objectives

IOM will continue to focus on humanitarian response alongside transitional and development initiatives related to recovery, building resilience and restoration of State authority while mitigating environmental risks. As displacement sites continue to close following the November 2014 decision to progressively close displacement sites in the North Kivu province, CCCM actors will support the government-led process, ensuring that the needs and decisions of the displaced population are central at all times. A series of training sessions on the rights of internally displaced persons conducted for protection committees in displacement sites, together with regular consultations with the displaced population, will contribute to this goal. However, political instability and insecurity, land disputes, high levels of poverty and corruption, the upcoming elections in 2015–2016, the lack of efficiency in coordination mechanisms and recurrent tribal conflicts, resulting in a protracted

situation, are continuing barriers to the achievement of durable solutions¹⁸⁶ and will need to be considered and addressed to promote resilience.

For more information, visit: www.drcongo.iom.int

Selected project list (2010–2014)¹⁸⁷

DIALOGUE, RESTAURATION DE L'AUTORITE DE L'ETAT ET RELANCE ECONOMIQUE A MAMBASA

Project period	1 December 2014–31 May 2016
Partners	Congolese National Police (Police Nationale Congolaise (PNC)), Administration Publique, Justice, Services Foncier, Services des Routes, IPAPEL (Inspection Provinciale de l'Agriculture, Pêche et Élevage; Inspection Provinciale du Développement Rural), United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Mission de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation en République Démocratique du Congo (MONUSCO)), UN partners
Donor	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (UN PBF)
Funding (USD)	2,507,300

RENFORCEMENT DE LA PROTECTION ET LA RESILIENCE DE COMMUNAUTES DEPLACEES (RPRCD)

Project period	12 December 2012–31 December 2013
Partners	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, les membres du Réponse Rapide aux Mouvements de Population (RRMP)
Donor	Government of Switzerland
Funding (USD)	548,847

HUMAN SECURITY IN RUTSHURU AND NYIRAGONGO TERRITORIES

Project period	1 January 2014–31 March 2015
Partners	Provincial Government of North Kivu, STAREC Coordination members, Stabilization Support Unit (SSU), United Nations Police (UNPOL), OCHA, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster
Donor	Government of the Netherlands
Funding (USD)	2,038,095

APPUI AUX INSTITUTIONS JUDICIAIRES ET PENITENTIAIRES DES PROVINCES DE L'EST DE LA REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO

Project period	1 March 2014–30 April 2015
Partners	Ministère de la justice et Droits Humains, MONUSCO, United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Donor	UNDP, Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)

¹⁸⁶ IOM's Strategy for Migration in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2013–2017). Available from www.drcongo.iom.int/sites/default/files/PDF/strategies/strategieoim_finale%2005_03_2013.pdf

¹⁸⁷ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in the Democratic Republic of the Congo between 2010 and 2014.

Funding (USD)	131,795
----------------------	---------

RENFORCEMENT DE LA POLICE NATIONALE CONGOLAISE (PNC) DANS LA LUTTE CONTRE LES VIOLENCES SEXUELLES DANS LES PROVINCES ORIENTALE ET NORD KIVU (PHASE II) (RPNC)

Project period	1 May 2012–30 September 2013
Partners	MONUSCO, UNPOL
Donor	UNDP, MPTF
Funding (USD)	1,500,000

SUPPORT PSC PROJECT TO ASSIST CRIMINAL JUSTICE AUTHORITIES IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO TO FIGHT POPULATION DISPLACEMENT (SPSC)

Project period	1 September 2011–31 December 2014
Partners	MONUSCO Justice Support Section
Donor	United States Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL)
Funding (USD)	500,000



11 ZIMBABWE

Southern Africa

Good practice: Community-based planning

Community-based planning (CBP) is a participatory planning approach, implemented in partnership with the local government. It ensures that the needs, vulnerabilities, priorities and aspirations of the whole community – including those that are socially, politically and economically marginalized (e.g.



Community members work together as part of participatory community-mapping exercises.
© IOM 2013

internally displaced persons) – are incorporated into ward-based development and recovery plans. CBP, which is implemented in close partnership with local government and community leadership, is enshrined in Zimbabwean law through the District and Provincial Planning Act (1984). Whereas in the past, internally displaced persons were highly sensitive and marginalized, the participatory planning methodology of CBP, combined with the legislative basis for the process, has enabled this target group to be legitimately and transparently incorporated into government-endorsed recovery programmes. While internally displaced persons as a group continue to be sensitive, CBP has created significant new modalities for cooperation with government at the central and local levels, resulting in unprecedented opportunities for recovery and ultimately the attainment of a durable solution for internally displaced persons.

A structured set of activities are undertaken, including: the formation of socioeconomic groups (e.g. traders, widows, internally displaced persons, migrants), to ensure all members of the community have a collective voice around the planning table; strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis; community-based disaster risk management exercises; hazard and resource mapping; and capacity-building for improved leadership/accountability. The principal outcome of this process is a ward-based development plan, endorsed by the rural district council and district administration, which includes a full presentation of the population demographics, circumstances, characteristics and development priorities of a ward. This government document provides a legitimate and endorsed foundation for recovery programmes and is the basis for the assistance for internally displaced persons provided by IOM and other actors in Zimbabwe.

Population (2013)	14.1 million ¹⁸⁸
Human Development Index (2013)	0.492 (Rank: 156th) ¹⁸⁹
INFORM country risk index (2015)	5.1 (Rank: 33rd) ¹⁹⁰
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	66,450 ¹⁹¹
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	36,000 ¹⁹²
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	6,079 ¹⁹³

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Fast-track land reform	Administrative decision	2000–present	152,900 internally displaced persons*	Rural communities	Yes
Southern Africa floods	Climatic/ Meteorological disaster	2011	77,500 internally displaced persons**	Rural communities	No
Tokwe–Mukorsi floods	Climatic/ Meteorological disaster	2014	22,000 internally displaced persons***	Rural communities	Yes

* Source: IOM estimates as of December 2001.

** Source: IOM estimates as of December 2011.

*** Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

Displacement context

The challenging socioeconomic and political situation and humanitarian crisis in Zimbabwe have led to multiple and complex migration issues characterized by cross-border mobility, internal population movements, brain drain, irregular migration, and human trafficking and smuggling. In Zimbabwe, a combination of government policies and actions, natural disasters and election-related violence have resulted in varying scales and durations of internal displacement since 2000. The current scale of displacement is unclear due to a lack of statistics, with the Government only acknowledging internal displacement in 2008, which has complicated efforts to provide appropriate assistance and support to those affected. In 2013, Zimbabwe ratified the Kampala Convention,¹⁹⁴ with efforts continuing to support its domestication and implementation.

Displaced persons, as a result of government policies and actions, primarily include farmers and their families who were either evicted from their property as part of the land reform programme, or those who were forced to leave after losing their agricultural jobs. Others were displaced as

188 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

189 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

190 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

191 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

192 Source: IDMC.

193 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

194 The African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (2009). Available from www.au.int/en/treaties/african-union-convention-protection-and-assistance-internally-displaced-persons-africa

a result of evictions from informal urban settlements or as part of a crackdown against informal mine workers. Many white farmers left and went to neighbouring Zambia, Mozambique and South Africa, while some settled in Nigeria. Although the Government has agreed to compensate for improvements on the land, farmers request additional compensations for the price of the land.

In addition to the land reform programme, displacements have been caused by natural disasters, such as the Southern Africa floods and the Tokwe–Mukorsi floods and election-related violence.

While there are indications that many persons have spontaneously returned home, unknown numbers have been displaced more than once, while others have settled either locally or elsewhere in the country. The needs of the displaced vary widely depending on the cause and duration of displacement, ranging from humanitarian assistance to a lack of security of tenure and access to civil documentation; in turn, this has impacted access to essential services, and displaced persons therefore remain susceptible to further mobility in the future.

IOM in Zimbabwe

The IOM office in Zimbabwe was established in 1985 and is currently transitioning from a phase dominated by direct assistance in support of humanitarian needs towards a stronger focus on local and national capacity-building to support sustainable migration services and management.

IOM response to internal displacement

Since displacement began in 2000, IOM's strategy for internally displaced persons has evolved with the changing context, particularly with the following two developments. Firstly, a majority of the internal displacement cases in the country (over 63%)¹⁹⁵ have become protracted displacements, requiring a long-term vision to sustainably address their recovery needs. Moving beyond emergency assistance has required that greater consideration be given to integration, social protection and sustainable livelihood needs. Secondly, sustained advocacy and dialogue with the Government of Zimbabwe has created new opportunities to engage with authorities as key stakeholders to support displaced populations' transition towards a durable solution. In areas where access and operations were highly restricted in previous years, IOM is now able to engage in open dialogue and build partnership with local authorities to find lasting solutions to displacement situations. To build government capacity and promote dialogue, IOM has facilitated a symposium with government and other stakeholders, facilitated local government exchange visits, and undertaken an analysis of the legal implications of Kampala Convention and proposed a set of key recommendations.

The Zimbabwean authorities are now requesting IOM to facilitate community-based planning in their constituencies where internally displaced persons are residing.

Anticipating post-electoral violence in Zimbabwe, IOM worked with civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations to enhance their capacity to respond to cases and situations of politically motivated violence, intimidation and displacement. This was done through the establishment of a multi-organization system for improved registration, data management, and the dissemination of information related to victims of political violence, internal displacement and other human rights violations, of which IOM provided a technical support role.

IOM response to flood-related displacement

In its responses to recent disaster-led displacements, IOM has conducted rapid assessments in the immediate aftermath of the displacement events, in addition to providing necessary temporary shelter materials, non-food items for affected populations and hygiene promotion. IOM has also conducted livelihood activities aimed at supporting the restoration of livelihoods of vulnerable communities and ensuring food security in drought-affected districts. Livelihood activities benefited 10,000 men and 5,000 women, and included small livestock restocking schemes and the provision of plots within community gardens with drought-resistant crop varieties. IOM also participated in the repair of agriculture infrastructure and water points to improve access to safe water required for community gardens and livestock. Moreover, IOM conducted training of water point committees and community pump-minders, provided vaccinations for small livestock, procured and distributed inputs for agri-based livelihood activities, and conducted training among beneficiaries on chosen livelihood activities in order to familiarize the beneficiaries with livestock and drought-resistant crop cultivation and generally improve agricultural practices.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods	Housing, land and property	Participation in public affairs	Documentation
Community-based disaster risk management Establishment of protection referral mechanism Protection referrals Training on human rights monitoring and reporting	Permanent and durable housing construction Rehabilitation or construction of health infrastructure Rehabilitation or construction of education infrastructure Hygiene promotion Health referrals	Skill training – vocational, small business, on-the-job training Distribution of tools, assets, in-kind grants	Support for allocation of land titles Regularization of relocated internally displaced persons	Community-based planning process	Support for documentation issuance
(13,600 displaced persons and affected community members)	(At least 20,600 displaced persons and affected community members)	(15,000 displaced persons)	(4,500 displaced persons)	(100,000 displaced persons and affected community members)	(260 displaced persons)

Future IOM objectives

IOM recently completed an internal assessment of 240 long-term internally displaced persons. The results of the survey clearly demonstrate that internally displaced persons still remain a highly vulnerable population group in Zimbabwe with limited access to basic social services. As a result of the survey, IOM has prioritized the most vulnerable internally displaced persons and will continue to implement a programme of improved access to basic social services, using community-based planning as its foundation and entry point.

IOM Zimbabwe's 2015–2018 strategy¹⁹⁶ is aligned with the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework and the Inter-agency Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs,¹⁹⁷ and establishes as one of its programmatic pillars the need to “assist migration-affected groups and key stakeholders implementing durable solutions in the immediate aftermath, intermediate and long-term phases of a crisis”. To achieve this objective, IOM will continue to engage government at the central, provincial, and district levels to identify and promote solutions for communities in protracted displacement situations. IOM will also continue to participate in relevant policy initiatives of the Government, such as the Provincial and Town Planning Act, which provides for grassroots participation in development planning. IOM has used these structures to ensure the inclusion of internally displaced persons in government-led initiatives.

Selected project list (2010–2014)¹⁹⁸

EMERGENCY AND EARLY RECOVERY ASSISTANCE TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND VULNERABLE MIGRANTS IN MIXED-MIGRATION FLOWS IN ZIMBABWE 2013–2014

Project period	1 August 2013–31 July 2014
Partners	Government of Zimbabwe, (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Donor	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO), United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Funding (USD)	1,622,872

IOM COMMUNITY STABILIZATION ASSISTANCE FOR THE CHINGWIZI CAMP FLOOD CASELOAD IN ZIMBABWE

Project period	1 May 2014–30 April 2015
Donor	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Funding (USD)	962,108

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO RETURNEES, STRANDED THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN ZIMBABWE

Project period	1 August 2013–31 December 2013
Partners	Government partners
Donor	SIDA
Funding (USD)	623,540

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND FACILITATION OF DURABLE SOLUTIONS TO MOBILE AND VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN ZIMBABWE (ERFD)

Project period	1 March 2011–31 January 2012
Donor	USAID/Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
Funding (USD)	2,500,000

196 IOM Zimbabwe Strategic Plan 2015–2018. Available from <https://zimbabwe.iom.int/news/iom-zimbabwe-launches-4-year-mission-strategic-plan-action-migration>

197 Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, *IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons* (Washington, D.C., April 2010). Available from www.brookings.edu/research/reports/2010/04/durable-solutions

198 This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Zimbabwe between 2010 and 2014.

FACILITATE IDP TRANSITION VIA COMMUNITY-BASED PLANNING AND ACCESS TO BASIC SOCIAL SERVICE (FTID)

Project period	1 November 2011–31 July 2012
Donor	Government of Switzerland
Funding (USD)	288,360

FACILITATING THE REINTEGRATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS THROUGH DURABLE SOLUTIONS AND THEIR EQUAL PARTICIPATION IN THE RECOVERY OF ZIMBABWE (MULTIPLE PHASES)

Project period	1 August 2012–30 September 2015
Partners	Local government, traditional leaders and Ministry of Labour and Social Services (MoLSS), Ministry of Local Government Rural and Urban Development (MoLGRUD), non-governmental organizations
Donor	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Funding (USD)	3,070,782

STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES TO MANAGE MIGRATION IN ZIMBABWE

Project period	30 May 2013–20 May 2015
Partners	Department of Immigration, MoLGRUD
Donor	Delegation of the European Union to the United Republic of Tanzania
Funding (EUR)	450,000

IDP PROTECTION, ASSISTANCE AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS – CAP ZIMBABWE 2011 (IPADS)

Project period	1 August 2011–30 June 2013
Donor	SIDA
Funding (USD)	1,112,347

IMPROVING LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS TO PROTECT VICTIMS OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS THROUGH PROTECTION MONITORING (ICLO)

Project period	1 October 2011–30 September 2013
Donor	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
Funding (USD)	957,592

PROMOTION OF HUMAN SECURITY AMONG INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, RETURNED MIGRANTS AND THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS IN ZIMBABWE (PHSI)

Project period	1 March 2012–30 November 2012
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	1,000,000

EMERGENCY RESPONSE, EARLY RECOVERY AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS ASSISTANCE TO MOBILE AND VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN ZIMBABWE (ERER) – CIDA

Project period	30 March 2012–31 December 2012
Partners	UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNHCR, World Health Organization (WHO), World Food Programme (WFP)
Donor	CIDA
Funding (USD)	1,019,370

EMERGENCY RESPONSE, EARLY RECOVERY AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS ASSISTANCE TO MOBILE AND VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN ZIMBABWE (ERER) – USAID

Project period	6 June 2012–5 June 2013
Partners	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO, WFP, SIDA, European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO), SDC
Donor	USAID/OFDA
Funding (USD)	2,000,000

ADDRESSING PROTECTION CONCERNS RELATED TO INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND FORCED MIGRATION IN ZIMBABWE

Project period	5 July 2013–4 July 2014
Partners	Government of Zimbabwe
Donor	USAID/OFDA
Funding (USD)	750,000

**Good practice:
Comprehensive approaches
to support reintegration**

Political unrest and subsequent violent conflict forced Chadian migrants who lived and worked in the Central African Republic to flee and return to Chad. Their sudden return to their home communities and the loss of remittances placed significant economic strain on their families and return communities. Already fragile return communities,



An IOM staff member guides beneficiaries at a training on traditional spaghetti manufacture in Goza. © IOM 2015

many characterized by prolonged droughts, food insecurity and extreme poverty, were overwhelmed by the arrival of the returnees. While returnees returned empty-handed and struggled with recent traumatic experiences, the established social structures of home communities and families were challenged by the return of the breadwinners with changed lifestyles and habits.

Early in the response, IOM prioritized the socioeconomic reintegration of Chadian returnees, recognizing the importance of both livelihoods and social cohesion in fragile communities receiving large numbers of returnees. IOM identified two regions with the highest proportion of returnees and adapted the reintegration model successfully employed to support the reintegration of Chadian returnees from Sudan.

Together with communities, IOM identified a diverse array of income-generation activities. Rice farming was supported using the innovative Sawah technology, which is designed to improve yields while preserving the environment. With growing demand for rice in Chad, beneficiaries aim to produce high-quality rice and rice seeds. Well repairs supported rice farming and other agricultural activities, and provided potable water for local communities.

Social cohesion was further reinforced through a range of peacebuilding events, including drama, games and dance, combined with a socialization campaign. For example, in the region of Bourkou in northern Chad, a local theatre group presented a drama that reflected the life of returnees from Libya and the importance of peace. In Tissi, Sila, a local youth group developed a similar drama about returnees from Sudan and the Central African Republic.

This range of economic and social initiatives encouraged returnees and host community members to engage with one another, exchanging ideas through regular dialogue. IOM's dual approach in Chad – promoting social cohesion and economic independence – has contributed to the integration of returnees.

Population (2013)	12.8 million ¹⁹⁹
Human Development Index (2013)	0.372 (Rank: 184th) ²⁰⁰
INFORM country risk index (2015)	6.8 (Rank: 9th) ²⁰¹
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters	n.a.
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	71,000 ²⁰²
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	423,836 ²⁰³

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Influx of Chadian returnees and third-country nationals from the Central African Republic	Internal conflict/disorder	2014	64,670 refugees and 619,600 returnees	Rural: camp or camp-like Rural communities	Yes
Influx of Chadian returnees and third-country nationals from Sudan	Internal conflict/disorder	2012	299,800 refugees and 50,000 returnees	Peri-urban: camp or camp-like Rural communities	Yes
Influx of Chadian returnees and third-country nationals from Libya	Internal conflict/disorder	2010–2012	150,000 returnees	Rural communities	No

Displacement context

Since the end of the five-year conflict with Sudan in 2010, security has improved in Chad and the country has become more politically stable. However, the country lies at the centre of a region troubled by various conflicts, and is challenged by underdevelopment, a harsh climate and largely rural population. Recent conflicts in the Central African Republic, Libya and Sudan have resulted in the flight and return of hundreds of thousands of Chadian nationals, as well as a swelling in refugee numbers. The return of Chadian migrants, combined with the arrival of refugees, has increased competition for scarce resources, further challenging the already fragile communities.

The 2011 Libya crisis caused more than 130,000 Chadians to return to their home country, sometimes after having lived in Libya for more than a generation. Some 50,000 Chadians returned from Sudan, while the crisis in the Central African Republic forced some 619,000 persons, the vast majority of whom were Chadian nationals, to flee the country to Chad in 2013. While some of the returnees from the Central African Republic have found their own solutions, many have remained stranded in temporary reception sites, unable or unwilling to return home.

199 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

200 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

201 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

202 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

203 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Chad is also host to over 350,000 refugees, mostly originating from the Central African Republic and Sudan, putting pressure on already scarce resources and creating tensions within the communities, especially in south, east and north-western parts of the country.

IOM in Chad

Since its establishment in Chad in 2010, IOM has been at the forefront in supporting the Government to respond to massive and sudden influxes of Chadian migrants, refugees and third-country nationals from neighbouring countries affected by crisis, notably the Central African Republic, Libya, Nigeria and Sudan. IOM's crisis response consists of provision of immediate humanitarian assistance for safe return home, followed by post-arrival and reintegration assistance, benefiting both returnees and receiving communities in areas of high return. IOM has thus acquired solid expertise in providing emergency, transition and recovery responses, most notably including socioeconomic reintegration, community stabilization and peacebuilding.

IOM Chad also supports the resettlement of refugees from Sudan and the Central African Republic who fled to eastern and southern Chad, and provides assistance for the voluntary return and reintegration of Chadian nationals from Malta and Italy, providing migration support for family reunification and monitoring incidents of trafficking in human beings,²⁰⁴ including among returnees. All activities are closely coordinated with the Government of Chad and the United Nations Country Team.

IOM response to the influx of Chadian returnees and third-country nationals from the Central African Republic

In collaboration with the Government of Chad, IOM assisted Chadian nationals stranded in the Central African Republic, and provided onward transportation within Chad for both assisted and spontaneous returnees. In coordination with the Government of Chad, the Government of Cameroon and the Government of Congo, IOM also organized the safe return of some 1,500 Chadians who fled the Central African Republic and were subsequently stranded in Cameroon and Congo. These included some 20 unaccompanied and separated children, whom IOM referred to UNICEF, to undertake family tracing and family reunification in Chad. Third-country nationals who fled the Central African Republic and were stranded in Chad were also assisted to voluntarily return to their home countries.

IOM undertook a comprehensive registration of returnees, including profiling, RIS and displacement tracking, to understand the scale of the influx, needs and intentions, with information shared with partners as a basis for shared analysis and advocacy around needs. IOM's post-arrival assistance further included the provision of non-food items, with the World Food Programme providing food, UNICEF providing water and sanitation facilities, and the International Rescue Committee providing health services. Additionally, psychosocial assistance was provided, including, as relevant, counselling, recreational activities, buddy system, psychosocial first aid and socialization campaign, benefiting some 69,000 returnees.

Beyond immediate assistance, socioeconomic interventions were prioritized to support the integration of returnees from Sudan and the Central African Republic. Based on assessment, IOM identified 10 communities and 1,000 returnees, 95 per cent of whom were female, and provided comprehensive support to develop cooperative-based livelihoods in Tissi in the Sila region. A total of 10 business cooperatives were established, focusing on traditional spaghetti production, agriculture and solar panel production. Skill and business training was provided together with in-kind support.

204 IOM, *Le Phénomène de la Traite des Personnes au Tchad: Observations Qualitatives* (2011). Available from www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/pbn/docs/Le-Phenomene-de-la-Traite-des-Personnes-au-Tchad.pdf

To further the sustainability of the solar panel production, three project beneficiaries will travel to Japan to advance their solar panel production skills, basic electronic engineering knowledge, rocket stove production and well drilling knowledge. As a result of the solar panel production, 60 streetlights were produced and seven units were installed in Tissi, Kided and Tadjou. A further 90 units were also installed in the transit/temporary sites of returnees in southern Chad. As part of the initiative, unemployed male youths were trained to install and maintain the streetlights. In addition to supporting income-generating activities, the group-based nature of this approach served to reinforce relationships among returnees and between returnees and other community members, promoting peaceful coexistence.

At the community level, water points were rehabilitated and wells were installed to support rice farming, benefiting host communities and returnees alike. Facilitated dialogue among returnees, host community members and, where present, refugees was a critical component of community projects. Representative community committees identified problems in their communities, prioritized needs and selected a specific community project that would be of greatest benefit to their communities.

IOM response to the influx of Chadian returnees and third-country nationals from Sudan

With some 50,000 Chadian nationals fleeing crisis in Sudan, IOM undertook a registration exercise to enhance understanding of mobility flows, needs and intentions. IOM also provided onward transportation assistance within Chad.

With socioeconomic integration a priority, IOM focused on household livelihoods and community-level social cohesion and infrastructure rehabilitation. Based on assessment findings, IOM identified 1,000 returnees, all of whom were female, and supported these women to establish 10 business cooperatives. IOM provided necessary skills and business training and in-kind support to start the cooperative businesses, as well as business management mentoring support to promote sustainability of the cooperatives.

Working with a Saiama-based non-governmental organization Solar-net, IOM introduced an innovative technology to produce handmade solar panels through the cooperative structure. Selected beneficiaries are now capable of producing handmade solar panels and have made related products, such as streetlights, solar home system, mobile phone charging devices and lanterns. Chad thus became the first African country where such technology was introduced to produce solar panels.

IOM also supported the rehabilitation of key community infrastructure, including wells, to support rice farming. Further, solar panels were donated to 10 villages in Tissi, with villages paying for the costs of installation.

Socially, IOM promoted social cohesion and the importance of peace in the selected communities through a series of community meetings and theatrical performances. By bringing together returnees, refugees and host communities through group businesses, meetings and social events, a range of opportunities for interaction were available, contributing to social cohesion.

IOM response to the influx of Chadian returnees and third-country nationals from Libya

IOM evacuated 50 Chadian nationals from Libya and provided onward transportation assistance within Chad to just fewer than 90,000 returnees. Findings of the registration exercise, which included Chadian returnees as well as migrants caught in crisis, were shared with partners for analysis. Recognizing the psychological pressures on returnees, IOM facilitated access to mental health and psychosocial care for Chadian returnees and other vulnerable persons in their local

communities in order to support the return and reintegration process. In collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Social Action, IOM organized a two-day workshop entitled “Mental Health, Psychosocial Support and Referral System” in N’Djamena in November 2013, to build on lessons learned and support the development of a referral system among medical and social service providers to ensure access to mental health and psychosocial support services for all, with a particular focus on displaced populations.

Lack or scarcity of services and natural resources has increased social tensions especially in the north of the country where the majority of returnees from Libya have settled. An IOM assessment carried out in March 2012 in 14 regions of Chad with the highest number of returnees found that most were in urgent need of socioeconomic reintegration support to help them cope with the loss of income and the adaptation to a different lifestyle. Some returnees were unable to speak local languages, and relatives and friends were unable to support vulnerable returnees and felt alienated by returnees who brought home different customs.

A joint project of IOM and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) aimed at reducing the causes of such tensions by initiating dialogue among different communities, most notably those with high proportions of refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees from Libya and former combatants. Forty-six communities in the regions of Borkou, Ennedi and Tibesti were identified, areas which received more than 60,000 returnees from Libya. Activities were chosen, developed and implemented by communities, with support from IOM. Theatrical performances, town troubadours (*crieurs publics*), community discussions, artistic events, and selected peacebuilding activities and youth sports events were identified, bringing laughter and increasing awareness of the importance of peace to participants. Throughout the process, women, youth and local authorities were encouraged to participate in mediation mechanisms and the prioritization and construction of socioeconomic infrastructure to expand livelihood options.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods	Family reunification
Safe and dignified transportation assistance to and within Chad Provision of flood mitigation kits Socialization campaigns on peace and returnees’ life (180,350 displaced persons and other migrants, and 129,260 affected community members)	Shelter construction and rehabilitation Provision of non-food item kits Health clinic management at returnee sites Rehabilitation of public services; economic revitalization Psychosocial support (258,800 displaced persons and other migrants, and 129,260 affected community members)	Established cooperatives In-kind business startup support Business-relevant skills training Business management mentoring Rehabilitation of public services (37,550 displaced persons and migrants; and 129,250 affected community members)	Support family reunification of unaccompanied and separated children (120 migrants)



Future IOM objectives

Having lived in the Central African Republic for extended periods, Chadian returnees face extreme hardship in Chad, with many still residing in transit or temporary sites due to lack of financial means to seek alternatives. The Ministry of Planning, Economy and International Cooperation of Chad developed the “Global Response Plan towards Chadian Returnees from Central African Republic”, with technical support from UNDP, which was launched in April 2014. With many returnees lacking the means to leave transit or temporary sites and restart their lives, supporting the sustainable integration of returnees is key to avoiding this situation to become protracted.

For those returnees from Sudan assisted by IOM, the Organization will continue to support mentoring initiatives to promote the sustainability and growth of newly established businesses. However, the lack of public services and infrastructure, exacerbated by road conditions in major cities, is a significant challenge for marketing and procurement. Advocacy on the need to enhance accessibility to promote economic growth in areas of return is required.

With poverty endemic in the northern regions of Chad, mobility is a common coping strategy. However, there is a lack of data to support comprehensive analysis of mobility patterns as well as information that could then be used to tailor support to reinforce positive coping mechanisms and provide safety nets for vulnerable populations. IOM aims to support the development of the capacity of relevant national institutions to conduct collaborative studies on mobility in Chad.

Selected project list (2010–2014)²⁰⁵

REINTEGRATION OF FEMALE RETURNÉES FROM SUDAN AND THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC IN CHAD

Project period	1 March 2014–28 February 2015
Partners	National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Returnees and Refugee (CNARR); Ministry of Social Action, Family and National Solidarity; Ministry of Information and Communication; Ministry of Microcredit and Small Enterprises
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	1,000,000

CONFLICT PREVENTION THROUGH COMMUNITY STABILIZATION (CPCS)

Project period	1 September 2012–31 December 2014
Partners	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Office of the National Mediator, Ministry of Social Action, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Country Team (UNCT), Chadian Red Cross
Donor	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund
Funding (USD)	1,068,100

²⁰⁵ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Chad between 2010 and 2014.

COMMUNITY SOCIALIZATION CAMPAIGNS IN BORKOU, ENNEDI AND TIBESTI

Project period	1 November 2014–31 December 2014
Partners	Office of the National Mediator, UNDP, local and regional authorities, Ministry of Interior, local theatre groups
Donor	UNDP
Funding (USD)	81,300

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE CHADIAN REFUGEES REPATRIATED FROM CAMEROON WHILE TRANSITING IN N'DJAMENA

Project period	5 December 2012–31 January 2013
Partners	(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), CNARR, National Red Cross
Donor	UNHCR
Funding (USD)	63,800

SOCIAL REINTEGRATION OF RETURNEES THROUGH COMMUNITY STABILIZATION IN AREAS OF HIGH RETURN IN CHAD (SRRC)

Project period	1 May 2012–30 May 2013
Partners	Peace and Development Advisor in the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, Libya Task Force chaired by Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Chadian Red Cross
Donor	Government of Germany
Funding (USD)	1,242,200

COMMUNITY STABILIZATION FOR COMMUNITIES OF HIGH RETURN

Project period	1 January 2013–31 May 2015
Donor	Government of Switzerland
Funding (USD)	2,978,600



IOM provides protection assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by the 2012 conflict. Assistance includes counselling and psychosocial support.
© IOM/Quintero 2013

Good practice: Integrated and adaptive approaches to protection

Early in 2013, IOM deployed protection teams as an integrated component of its crisis response to the Malian crisis. Mobile and specialized, the teams were positioned along the main migration corridors in Mali, at key transit points and in the primary areas of displacement; in particular, in the regions of Bamako, Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao. Protection teams were integrated across the response, but most notably within the Displacement Tracking Matrix teams in order to provide timely support to the most vulnerable populations immediately upon identification.

Initially conceived to provide emergency referral services and direct assistance to internally displaced persons with specific needs during the height of crisis, the teams gradually adapted their objectives. With the progressive stabilization of the situation in areas of northern Mali, protection teams refocused to support the most vulnerable and assist the displaced in seeking local integration or spontaneous return and reintegration to their regions of origin. This entailed the provision of accurate, timely and unbiased information on areas of return and available services based on the needs assessment results from the Displacement Tracking Matrix and other information shared by partner non-governmental organizations and the Durable Solutions Working Group members. Information on long-term support possibilities was also provided to internally displaced persons considering local integration options.

Individualized protection assistance was made available for the most vulnerable, including: referral to specialized partners to recover lost documentation; support school registration (including additional support for displaced children whose education was disrupted as a result of displacement); long-term psychological support to people through the deployment of mobile psychologists at the request of local authorities; and family reunification services. Referrals to specialized actors, in particular in the justice sector, were also provided for victims of violence. All activities were conducted in close partnership with local authorities and specialized partners.

The responsiveness of IOM protection teams was a key and timely contribution to addressing the related challenges of displacement facing the most vulnerable persons in this rapidly changing environment.

Population (2013)	15.3 million ²⁰⁶
Human Development Index (2013)	0.407 (Rank: 176th) ²⁰⁷
INFORM country risk index (2015)	6.7 (Rank: 11th) ²⁰⁸
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	56,680 ²⁰⁹
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	61,621 ²¹⁰
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	15,195 ²¹¹

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Coup d'état	Internal conflict/disorder	2012–ongoing	334,550 internally displaced persons* and 139,260 refugees**	Urban and peri-urban	Yes

* Based on IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), 334,550 internally displaced persons at peak in July 2013. Available from <https://mali.iom.int/reports/displacement-tracking-matrix>

** Source: UNHCR, as of December 2014.

Displacement context

In early 2012, clashes between armed rebels and government forces erupted in northern Mali, resulting in a military coup in Bamako on 22 March. The Tuareg rebel group – Mouvement National de Libération de l'Azawad (MNLA) – and its Islamist allies seized this opportunity to declare the secession of northern Mali. Within days, the three northern regions of Kidal, Gao and Timbuktu, along with parts of the central regions of Mopti and Segou, were under the control of the Islamists who overwhelmed the MNLA. As a result of crisis, some 330,000 people were internally displaced with more than 175,000 fleeing to neighbouring countries. During a French-led military offensive in January 2013, the creation of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) took place in April 2013, and a preliminary agreement, including a ceasefire, was signed in June 2013. While peaceful presidential and legislative elections later that year resulted in growing stability, the northern regions remained volatile, continuing to strain Mali's social, economic and political fabric.

Conflict has added to the woes of communities already severely affected by drought and food insecurity that prevails in the Sahel region, acting as a crisis multiplier by further eroding the resilience of people already suffering from chronic poverty. The crisis has further exacerbated humanitarian needs, complicating humanitarian access as a result of insecurity.

Spontaneous and assisted voluntary returns have been evident despite continuing sporadic violence, rising unemployment, damage to key buildings and infrastructure, and difficulties in accessing banking services as well as limited access to basic education and health services, challenging the sustainability of the reintegration of returnees. However, for many affected populations, choices

206 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

207 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

208 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

209 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

210 Source: IDMC.

211 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

are few, with limited economic prospects in Bamako and other urban centres and extremely limited financial means. Many displaced households have chosen to separate in the interim, with some members returning to northern regions to restart lives and livelihoods and protect or reclaim assets and property, while other family members remain in the relative safety of displacement.

IOM in Mali

The IOM office in Mali was established in 1998. IOM works closely with the Government of Mali to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable persons and to address migration challenges. IOM works with counterparts to strengthen institutional capacity through the rehabilitation and construction of Mali–Mauritania border posts, training of immigration officers and provision border control equipment. In response to the impacts of climate change, IOM undertakes activities aimed at reducing the vulnerability of populations exposed to environmental risk factors and building the capacity of the Government of Mali and other stakeholders to face the challenge of environmental migration. IOM has also supported voluntary evacuations of Malians caught in crisis in the Central African Republic and Libya. Since 2012, in close coordination with the Government of Mali, IOM has been responding to the migration crisis and assisted the displaced population by tracking and monitoring population movements, providing protection and working to mitigate the impacts of conflict while contributing to efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations.

IOM response to displacement resulting from the coup d'état

With the aim of providing up-to-date data on internally displaced persons and returnees as well as on host communities in Mali, IOM's displacement tracking methodology was employed to contribute to Displacement Tracking Matrix reports, elaborated by the Commission on Population Movement, a working group within the Protection Cluster. Information focused on individual household members, displacement history, intentions, assistance and needs as well as on vulnerabilities, and informed much of IOM's response. Results were complicated by the urban nature of displacement. In early 2014, as spontaneous returns gathered pace, IOM, the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in collaboration with the Working Group on Durable Solutions co-chaired by the Government, drafted a durable solutions strategy to promote a contextualized, comprehensive and consistent approach across all actors.

Based on IOM's direct contact with displaced and affected populations through flow monitoring and displacement tracking, protection concerns and the need for immediate responses were highlighted. IOM, in coordination with key counterparts, most notably the Ministry of Promotion of Women, Family and Child and a strong referral network of specialized partners,²¹² contributes to the protection of conflict-affected populations through the provision of psychosocial support and referral to specialized agencies. IOM provides a range of protection assistance including counselling, psychosocial and mental health support as well as emergency assistance and referral to specialized agencies. While initially many internally displaced persons fled to the safety of rental properties or host families in urban centres, over time, these coping capacities were exacerbated. IOM provided short-term rental subsidies as a transitional support for nearly 1,000 internally displaced households living in precarious conditions. Complementing direct assistance and referrals providing a safety net for the most vulnerable, IOM also conducts training on protection to government officers, journalists, military personnel and civil society.

²¹² An operational mapping of protection services includes over 150 relevant institutions identified as providers of protection-related services.

In collaboration with the Government, IOM promotes early recovery and community stabilization in the communities recording high numbers of displaced populations and/or returnees. The absorptive capacity of these communities has been overwhelmed, exacerbating underlying tensions. IOM applies a comprehensive, community-based approach including establishing community peace committees, supporting the resolution of land disputes, conducting social cohesion activities, participatory approaches to the identification of and response to community priorities, and delivery of peace dividends through rehabilitation of basic social services.

In December 2013, IOM conducted a needs assessment in 164 villages reporting high numbers of internally displaced persons and returnees in Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu. In conflict-affected areas, access to water points in many communities is limited due to the lack and/or deteriorated conditions of the existing water points. Targeting communities hosting large numbers of internally displaced persons and communities receiving large numbers of returnees, IOM worked with communities to rehabilitate key water points to facilitate access to potable water and established water management committees responsible for managing points and promoting good hygiene practices to reduce incidents of water-borne disease.

Primary pre-conflict livelihoods included small-scale trading, herd or flock reconstitution, livestock farming, market gardening and agricultural activities, all of which were negatively impacted by the crisis. Returnees are often destitute, having spent all savings during displacement and lost economic assets. IOM provided reintegration packages including training on respective trades and provision of tools to restart the small business that families had run prior to the crisis.

Enhanced access to health care (including mental and psychosocial care) was also highlighted as a priority, with the capacity and services of many community health centres deteriorated as a result of conflict and continuing insecurity, and medicines often only available in cities due to interrupted deliveries. In collaboration with the National Direction of Health in Mali, IOM prioritized support to community health centres in displacement and conflict-affected communities. IOM supported the distribution of critical medicines through community health centres, facilitating the provision of medical care to displaced and vulnerable populations.

Together, these approaches enhance access to basic services, improve infrastructure, provide livelihood opportunities and ensure protection safety nets are in place across communities that have been adversely affected by displacement and conflict, and more generally contribute to the strengthening of social fabric to address underlying tensions. Participatory approaches encourage communities and State institutions to work together to identify key basic needs, promoting community cohesion and enhancing citizen confidence and participation.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety and security	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods	Participation in public affairs
Protection assistance (counselling, psychosocial support, emergency assistance, referral to specialized agencies) Mapping of protection services Capacity-building of key stakeholders Assistance to identified victims of trafficking (At least 4,700 displaced persons)	Rental subsidies Water and sanitation Infrastructure rehabilitation Provision of health supplies Infrastructure rehabilitation/construction (30,800 displaced persons and affected community members)	Skills training Productive asset replacement (5,360 displaced persons)	Inter- and intracommunity dialogue Establishment of peacebuilding committees



Future IOM objectives

According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix reports, over 61,000 people remain internally displaced across the northern and southern regions of Mali as of December 2014.²¹³ Spontaneous returns towards the northern regions continue. While 56 per cent of those surveyed among displaced households want to return to their places of origin, 43 per cent would like to settle in their place of displacement. Primary needs among the displaced indicate that over half have food needs, followed by shelter and non-food items. Significant numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons have returned, with nearly 395,000 returnees identified in Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti and Kidal, straining available resources and basic services.

In this context, IOM will sustain early recovery and community stabilization efforts, including the reconstruction of infrastructure, enhancement of access to basic services and promotion of livelihoods. Social cohesion efforts will remain central to address underlying tensions within and between communities. A specific focus needs also to be placed on youths who may become quickly disenfranchised in insecure environments with limited economic opportunities.

For more information, visit: <http://mali.iom.int/>

Selected project list (2010–2014)²¹⁴

COMMUNITY STABILIZATION FOR COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY CONFLICT AND HIGH LEVELS OF DISPLACEMENT (MULTIPLE PHASES)

Project period	11 June 2014–30 August 2015
Donor	Government of Italy
Funding (USD)	823,833

DIRECT ASSISTANCE AND REINTEGRATION SUPPORT TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, RETURNÉES, HOST COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN MALI

Project period	1 August 2013–31 March 2014
Partners	Ministry of Economic Development and National Reconciliation of the Northern Regions; Ministry of Housing, Real Estate Affairs and Urbanism; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; Ministry of Health
Donor	Government of Sweden
Funding (USD)	779,423

²¹³ Mali DTM report, December 2014. Available from https://mali.iom.int/sites/default/files/DTM_Reports/DTM_December_2014.pdf

²¹⁴ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Mali between 2010 and 2014.

EARLY RECOVERY AND COMMUNITY STABILIZATION ASSISTANCE IN ZONES OF HIGH RETURNS IN THE REGIONS OF TIMBUKTU, GAO AND MOPTI

Project period	17 March 2014–16 December 2014
Partners	Ministry of Economic Development and National Reconciliation of the Northern Regions; Ministry of Housing, Real Estate Affairs and Urbanism; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; Ministry of Health; United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	1,000,000

PROTECTION ASSISTANCE TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, SPONTANEOUS RETURNEES, HOST COMMUNITIES AND NORTHERN VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN MALI

Project period	15 July 2013–14 April 2014
Partners	(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Donor	Government of Spain/Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)
Funding (USD)	678,426

APPROVISIONNEMENT EN EAU, HYGIENE ET ASSAINISSEMENT DANS LES ZONES AFFECTEES PAR LES CONFLITS AVEC UN NOMBRE ELEVE DES PERSONNES DEPLACEES A L'INTERIEUR DE LEUR PROPER PAYS ET RETOURNES

Project period	1 April 2014–31 December 2014
Donor	Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
Funding (USD)	300,000

14 MAURITANIA

West and Central Africa



To provide host communities with sustainable and diversified livelihoods, work at integrated farms is introduced. © IOM 2014

Good practice:

Promoting peaceful coexistence through environmentally sustainable livelihoods

Local ecosystems are under severe pressure from Mauritanian and Malian herds, risking environmental degradation and consequent desertification, which in turn feeds local tensions between host communities and Malian refugees. If programmes are to sustainably lead to social cohesion between both communities, the root causes of tensions between both communities, including the lack of diversification of livelihoods and environmental degradation, need to be addressed simultaneously.

To support livelihoods diversification and mitigate negative impacts on the environment, IOM works with 10 villages to build the resilience of the local population, aiming to at least temporarily integrate Malian refugees locally. The main objective of IOM's livelihoods strategy in M'bera camp is to preserve and expand resources for both communities sustainably. This would negate the main source of tension between both communities.

Activities focused on providing local communities with the means for sustainable and diversified livelihoods, including improving sustainable access to clean water, introducing integrated farms, planting trees to combat desertification and introducing good hygiene practices.

Population (2013)	3.9 million ²¹⁵
Human Development Index (2013)	0.487 (Rank: 161st) ²¹⁶
INFORM country risk index (2015)	5.2 (Rank: 32nd) ²¹⁷
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	9,509 ²¹⁸
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts	n.a.
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	75,635 ²¹⁹

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Malian conflict	Internal conflict/disorder	2012–ongoing	72,000 refugees	Rural: camp or camp-like	Yes
			88,432 host communities 20,000 other populations	Rural: community	No

Displacement context

The armed conflict in the north of Mali, which started in 2012, has led to the massive arrival of Malian refugees in the south-east of Mauritania. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Mauritanian Government indicate that 72,000 refugees were present at the height of the crisis in 2013.²²⁰ The majority of refugees crossed the border at Fassala Nere and Bassiknou, proceeding towards the refugee camp at M’Bera, a remote region characterized by high levels of food insecurity, acute malnutrition and poverty. In this sparsely populated region, tensions quickly grew between refugee and host populations, primarily over already limited natural resources, particularly water sources and grazing pastures.

Overgrazing, coinciding with recurrent droughts, has led to desertification. As a result, refugees and host communities are finding it increasingly difficult to survive due to water and food shortages, exacerbated by increasing prices of basic supplies. Furthermore, the traditional cross-border transhumance into Mali is obstructed due to insecurity near the border. With ongoing insecurity in Mali, most refugees are not expected to return home soon.

IOM in Mauritania

Established in 2007, IOM Mauritania collaborates with the Government and other partners to strengthen national migration management capacity and enhance support for migrants in the country. Since the outbreak of the conflict in northern Mali in 2012, and the resulting influx of Malian refugees, IOM has engaged with refugees and host communities to address needs and promote cohesion between communities.

²¹⁵ Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

²¹⁶ Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

²¹⁷ Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

²¹⁸ Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

²¹⁹ Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

²²⁰ Source: UNHCR Mauritania country page.

IOM response to displacement resulting from Malian conflict

IOM’s overall objective is to stabilize communities by defusing tensions between local communities and refugees over resources, and rebuild livelihoods and health infrastructure in an environmentally sustainable way. Complementing the work of other agencies, including UNHCR, UNICEF and World Food Programme (WFP), which primarily target refugees, IOM works mostly with host communities in order to defuse growing tensions.

IOM specifically focuses on fostering self-reliance and promoting social cohesion. IOM seeks to mitigate future violence by expanding the resource base, which is the main cause of tensions between the Malian refugee and Mauritanian host populations. Activities include the construction of new water boreholes, supplying horticultural kits as livelihood assistance, veterinary care, and organizing community meetings to promote dialogue between refugees and host populations.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods	Family reunification
Natural resource management	Rehabilitation or construction of health facilities Hygiene promotion	Distribution of tools, assets, in-kind grants Skill training – vocational, small business, on-the-job training Cash-for-work scheme/ interim employment Construction of boreholes	Inter-/intracommunity dialogue
(27,110 displaced populations and affected community members)	(10,970 displaced populations and affected community members)	(26,320 displaced populations and affected community members)	(10,080 displaced populations and affected community members)

Future IOM objectives

Despite the ceasefire agreement signed in June 2015, the conflict in Mali is becoming increasingly protracted, with rebel groups splintering and violence diffusing. This could result in a climate unconducive to refugee returns. Affected populations will require ongoing assistance concerning environmentally sustainable and diversified livelihoods if refugees remain in camps along the border. Arriving at durable solutions through local integration remains the only durable strategy for the foreseeable future. Stabilizing local communities by reducing the pressure of desertification and food insecurity through the installation of water distribution systems and integrated farms, therefore, remains a priority.

Despite livelihood diversification efforts, some refugees, and the communities that host them, may migrate towards cities in search of new opportunities. This has resulted in rapid and unsustainable urbanization which could have humanitarian consequences in the long term. Monitoring population movements and adapting efforts to promote self-reliance and resilience will remain critical.

Selected project list (2010–2014)²²¹

CONFLICT PREVENTION AND FOOD SECURITY INTERVENTIONS IN SOUTH-EAST MAURITANIA (PHASES I AND II)

Project period	1 April 2013–31 January 2015
Partners	Ministry of Interior, National Livestock Management Division, (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	2,800,000

RELEVEMENT RAPIDE DES CAPACITES DE RESILIENCE DES POPULATIONS DU HODH ECH CHARGUI

Project period	30 October 2014–30 June 2015
Partners	UN partners
Donor	CERF/Underfunded emergencies
Funding (USD)	160,000

²²¹ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Mauritania between 2010 and 2014.



AMERICAS

1 HAITI

Central and North America and the Caribbean

Good practice: Rental subsidies as a transitional approach

As a result of the devastating earthquake in 2010, over 1.5 million people were displaced. Throughout 2014, IOM was the lead agency for the Emergency Shelter, Camp Coordination and Camp Management, and Non-food Item Cluster, which focused on the needs of internally displaced persons remaining in camps and informal settlements. As coordinator and as provider of last resort, IOM provided critical services and humanitarian assistance to displaced populations while working towards durable solutions for those displaced. At the same time, many camps were under threat of eviction and closed camps needed to be decommissioned, in collaboration with government counterparts.

Rental support cash grants have been the cornerstone of the approach to enable individuals and families to restart their lives outside camps. This approach, adopted by IOM and other agencies, has enabled nearly 52,000 families to leave deteriorating conditions in displacement camps and move into safe housing in locations of their own choosing. Continuous two-way communication on available options ensures displaced populations can make informed decisions regarding their housing options.

Since October 2010, grants of USD 500 covering one year of rent have proved to be a fast, effective and relatively inexpensive method of providing interim housing often proving to be a stepping stone for families to find durable housing solutions. The programme follows a transparent and well-defined nine-step process, including registration and establishment of a beneficiary list, protection, beneficiary communication, choosing a housing option, choosing a rental support cash grant, cash transfers, camp closure, surprise verification visits, and livelihoods and other complementary programming. With men often out seeking or undertaking work opportunities, women are often the named beneficiaries of rental subsidies. Families negotiate their own rent, and are able to “keep the difference,” incentivizing negotiations.

A survey of families over a year after receiving the subsidies revealed that 90 per cent had found a housing solution through their own means. In the context of Haiti, rental support has clearly emerged as one successful approach to providing safe interim housing solutions and a stepping stone towards more durable housing solutions.



A family prepares to leave Jean-Marie Vincent camp after receiving a rental subsidy for renting a new home.
© IOM 2013

Population (2013)	10.3 million ²²²
Human Development Index (2013)	0.471 (Rank: 168th) ²²³
INFORM country risk index (2015)	6.3 (Rank: 17th) ²²⁴
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	1,666,779 ²²⁵
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts	n.a.
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	1,660 ²²⁶

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
2010 earthquake	Geophysical disaster	2010	200,000 people died and 1.5 million were displaced*	Urban: camp or camp-like	No

* Source: IOM Directorate of Civil Protection, 2015, Displacement Tracking Matrix, Round 21, December 2014. Available from <http://haiti.iom.int/data-management>

Displacement context

Haiti is extremely vulnerable to natural disasters, most often caused by seasonal, weather-related events. Despite the need for disaster mitigation measures, the State has been largely unable to prepare for disasters and their consequences, a situation further exacerbated by widespread poverty. In January 2010, a devastating earthquake of magnitude 7.0, with its epicenter just outside the urban capital Port-au-Prince, destroyed the lives and livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of Haitians. Over 1.5 million people were displaced, the majority fleeing to some 1,500 urban camps.²²⁷ Significant infrastructure and housing damage, cumulative impacts of seasonal rains, hurricanes and storms as well as cholera outbreaks, among others, have paid their toll on a population largely unable to fully recover.

The number of displaced persons in camps has decreased dramatically; as of December 2014, some 79,400 people continued to live in camps.²²⁸ However, leaving a camp does not equate to a durable solution, as the findings of a Brookings/IOM study released in 2014 indicate: “Of those who were displaced in 2010, 74 per cent continue to identify themselves as displaced, even though they were not currently resident in a camp, underscoring that displacement is not limited to camp settings, and the long-term nature of the challenge of rebuilding ‘home’ in the aftermath of disaster.”²²⁹

222 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

223 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

224 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

225 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

226 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

227 Sherwood A. et al., *Supporting Durable Solutions to Urban, Post-disaster Displacement: Challenges and Opportunities in Haiti* (Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.; IOM, Geneva, 2014). Available from www.brookings.edu/~media/Research/Files/Reports/2014/02/07-haiti-displacement/Supporting-Durable-Solutions-to-DisplacementHaiti-March-4-2014.pdf?la=en

228 IOM Directorate of Civil Protection, 2015, Displacement Tracking Matrix, Round 21, December 2014.

229 Sherwood A. et al., *Supporting Durable Solutions to Urban, Post-disaster Displacement: Challenges and Opportunities in Haiti* (Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.; IOM, Geneva, 2014), page 1. Available from www.brookings.edu/~media/Research/Files/Reports/2014/02/07-haiti-displacement/Supporting-Durable-Solutions-to-DisplacementHaiti-March-4-2014.pdf?la=en

IOM in Haiti

IOM has been present in Haiti since 1994, providing assistance to the Government and the Haitian population through capacity-building and humanitarian and development assistance. Primary areas of support have included protection and resilience-building for vulnerable migrants; promotion of durable solutions; improvement in urban conditions and critical infrastructure; community stabilization; disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response to natural disasters; policy dialogue and training; and response to national health crises.

IOM response to the 2010 earthquake

Building on the large-scale humanitarian response, IOM's programming rapidly adapted to respond to deficits resulting from the earthquake in terms of safety and security, health, documentation, participation in public affairs and housing. With significant housing deficits, housing reconstruction and rehabilitation was critical. Temporary and permanent houses were constructed by IOM, including efforts to address and verify land tenure claims and support community infrastructure rehabilitation. This included drainage, footpaths, stairs, roads, public spaces and street solar lighting, to improve public hygiene and the safety of the community.

IOM worked with the Government and partners to consolidate information on building damage, land tenure and occupancy status. Land tenure was then verified through community validation, as well as through intensive research with national authorities and public notaries. In terms of land tenure-related barriers, IOM provided support to facilitate renewal and recording of tenure agreements, mediate tenure disputes and build local capacity among relevant institutions. This approach facilitated the resolution of land tenure disputes and the issuance of relevant documentation to facilitate construction of permanent homes by IOM and other stakeholders. Many internally displaced persons lacked birth certificates among other key documentation; IOM raised awareness of this critical piece of documentation and supported efforts to access replacement certificates.

Many displaced persons were renters or squatters prior to the earthquake and were thus ineligible, or did not own land, for permanent housing. The provision of rental subsidies enabled nearly 52,000 households to leave deteriorating camp conditions, often under threat of eviction, to restart lives in relative safety and normalcy. With safety a concern in camps and reports of sexual and gender-based violence, IOM provided a range of support to victims, including physical protection in a safe house, appropriate referrals, reintegration in safe locations and enrolment in livelihood programmes.

Aside from housing, IOM worked to improve access to education by enhancing schooling conditions. IOM also undertook a range of health activities and supported community stabilization initiatives in various localities, which improved local infrastructure and promoted local community empowerment. IOM facilitates cooperation between government and marginalized communities by creating opportunities for dialogue and collaboration around the rehabilitation of public infrastructure, which includes schools, small roads, canals, bridges, public squares, water systems, peri-urban agriculture and irrigation infrastructure improvement. These activities facilitate community stabilization, promoting positive civic participation and community cohesion.

IOM Haiti's Health Team works to bridge critical gaps in public health and psychosocial support while supporting vulnerable individuals in camps and communities and responding to the cholera epidemic through a range of initiatives. In addition to responding to cholera outbreaks and assisting medical referrals of vulnerable persons, IOM trained over 70 community health agents in camps and communities. The health agents returned to their neighbourhoods to act as focal points on a range of important community health issues including health promotion, awareness of cholera and other infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, HIV, maternal and child health, and information on accessing health care. IOM improved long-term health coverage for internally displaced persons through enrolment in health insurance services, which benefited a total of 5,800 people between May 2013 and September 2014.

IOM's programming looked beyond solving existing situations of displacement towards prevention of future displacement. IOM conducted disaster risk reduction activities such as the construction and rehabilitation of related infrastructure, and provided support to the Government on information management, sensitization, and preparedness of at-risk populations and contingency planning. In addition, IOM helped improve preparedness related to evacuation sites and efforts to help reverse deforestation and prevent floods. Jointly developed by Haiti's national disaster response authorities and the Camp Coordination and Camp Management/Shelter Cluster led by IOM, *Disaster Response: Emergency Shelter, Housing and Sites. A Toolkit of Lessons Learned, Experiences and Practices*²³⁰ was released as a compilation of four years of lessons learned and best practices in emergency shelter response.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods	Restoring housing, land or property, or compensation	Documentation	Participation in public affairs
<p>Assistance to victims of sexual and gender-based violence*</p> <p>Disaster risk reduction (DRR) and management training/Contingency planning</p> <p>Rehabilitation or construction of DRR infrastructure</p> <p>(Displaced persons and affected communities)</p>	<p>Rehabilitation or construction of durable housing</p> <p>Rental subsidy provision</p> <p>Public infrastructure rehabilitation/construction</p> <p>Enrolment in health insurance services</p> <p>Hygiene promotion</p> <p>Prevention and treatment of cholera</p> <p>(At least 255,000 displaced persons and at least 160,000 affected community members)</p>	<p>Skill training – vocational, small business, on-the-job training</p> <p>Small business establishment</p> <p>Mentoring</p> <p>Job placement</p> <p>(1,500 displaced persons)</p>	<p>Land tenure</p> <p>Mediation and documentation support</p> <p>Capacity-building**</p> <p>(Displaced persons)</p>	<p>Document issuance</p> <p>Awareness-raising of the criticality of key documentation</p> <p>(1,500 displaced persons)</p>	<p>Social cohesion through local community empowerment***</p> <p>(Displaced persons and affected communities)</p>

* Assistance included a livelihood programme for victims of sexual and gender-based violence.

** Capacity-building initiatives were for government officials.

*** Social cohesion activities included training of officials and community representatives.

Future IOM objectives

Building on its broad portfolio of activities in Haiti, IOM will continue to work in close collaboration with local authorities and partners to find sustainable solutions to earthquake-induced displacement. Although most people have found a housing solution, there remain housing needs, as well as complementary livelihood support needs. Promotion and support of rental subsidies

²³⁰ The document is available in French version. Please see www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/pbn/docs/Reponse-aux-desastres-Abris-durgence-habitat-et-regroupements.pdf

has proven to be a successful stepping stone for many, and, together with renewed efforts to integrate and formalize remaining camps into the urban fabric, may support efforts to address the housing needs of the remaining displaced population, as many did not own a house prior to the earthquake. IOM, together with government and other key stakeholders, will also pursue a sites-and-services approach whereby basic community infrastructure and access to utilities could be provided to a number of T-shelter camps, which have been determined to be on public land and where there are possibilities for such sites to be integrated within the surrounding communities.

As highlighted in the Brookings/IOM study, such efforts should be complemented with livelihood support and other actions that promote the reintegration of displaced persons and wider support for affected communities.

IOM Haiti will also work to address the increasing variability and effects of extreme weather conditions to mitigate the impacts of disasters and resulting displacement through a range of disaster risk reduction interventions and resilience-building initiatives.

For further information, visit: <http://haiti.iom.int/>

Selected project list (2010–2014)²³¹

COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRES (COMPONENT 3)

Project period	1 July 2011–31 March 2015
Donor	United Nations Haiti Reconstruction Fund
Funding (USD)	2,777,930

CONFLICT PREVENTION AND SOCIAL COHESION THROUGH LOCAL COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY-BUILDING (CPSC – HT)

Project period	1 January 2010–18 June 2013
Donor	MDG Achievement Fund
Funding (USD)	2,326,240

DIRECT ASSISTANCE FACILITATION FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE LIVING IN CAMPS UNDER THREAT OF EVICTION (DAF)

Project period	1 May 2012–31 July 2013
Partners	Local non-governmental organizations/civil society organizations
Donor	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Funding (USD)	1,133,216

FACILITATING HOUSING SOLUTIONS FOR VOLUNTARY RETURNS – HAITI (FIHS)

Project period	22 June 2011–31 March 2012
Donor	Chemonics International
Funding (USD)	1,500,000

²³¹ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Haiti between 2010 and 2014.

FACILITATING THE RETURN/RELOCATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS) AND THE CLOSURE OF IDP SITE IN PINCHINNAT, JACMEL (FRRID)

Project period	1 June 2012–30 September 2012
Donor	J/P Haitian Relief Organization (J/P HRO)
Funding (USD)	200,000

FROM TENT TO HOME

Project period	1 May 2013–30 June 2014
Partners	National agencies: Unité de Construction de Logements et de Bâtiments Publics (UCLBP); Direction Nationale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement (DINEPA)
Donor	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO)
Funding (USD)	1,997,231

IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS OPPORTUNITIES FOR VULNERABLE RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS (ILOVR)

Project period	30 March 2012–31 December 2012
Partners	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Catholic Relief Services, International Labour Organization (ILO), local chambers of commerce, Institut National de Formation Professionnelle, Community Resource Centers, Haitian Out-of-School Youth Livelihood Initiative (Initiative pour le Développement des Jeunes en Dehors du Milieu Scolaire (IDEJEN)), Institut National pour le Développement et la Promotion de la Couture (INDEPCO), community leaders and camp committees, Ministry of Commerce and Economy, University of Economy, Municipality of Port-au-Prince
Donor	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Funding (USD)	291,000

LIVELIHOODS AND POVERTY REDUCTION THROUGH SOIL CONSERVATION AND AGRICULTURE SECTOR STRENGTHENING (IHCN)

Project period	23 February 2012–2 February 2013
Donor	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)
Funding (USD)	1,333,333

MITIGATE THE RISK OF CHOLERA IN VULNERABLE HAITIAN COMMUNITIES IN THE EASTERN UPPER ARTIBONITE REGION

Project period	12 March 2013–31 March 2014
Partners	Regional CVR section in Gonaives, Directorate of Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population (MSPP) in Artibonite Department, head of MSPP at the communal level (UCS), DINEPA
Donor	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)
Funding (USD)	200,000

OVERCOMING LAND TENURE-RELATED BARRIERS TO RETURNS AND RECONSTRUCTION (LTRR)

Project period	20 January 2011–20 April 2012
Donor	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Funding (USD)	1,950,000

PHYSICAL SECURITY RESPONSE TO IDP VICTIMS/SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (4 PHASES)

Project period	1 October 2011–30 June 2015
Partners	Ministry of Women’s Affairs and Women’s Rights (MCFDF); Unité de Recherche et d’Action Médico Légale (URAMEL); (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); United Nations Police (UNPOL); MINUSTAH Gender Unit; Haitian National Police (PNH); IDP Women’s Committee; metropolitan Port-au-Prince municipalities: Tabarre, Delmas, Petion-ville, Port-au-Prince, Cite Soleil, Carrefour, Croix des Bouquets
Donor	Government of the United States/Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)
Funding (USD)	1,898,000

PROVISION OF TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS AND LAND TENURE SUPPORT TO FACILITATE A SAFE RETURN FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND EARTHQUAKE-AFFECTED POPULATION (PTSS)

Project period	13 May 2011–31 March 2012
Donor	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Funding (USD)	2,114,136

2 COLOMBIA

South America

Good practice: Technical support to enable justice and reparations

Over 7 million* people in Colombia have been registered as victims of the violence that has gripped the nation since 1985; 6 million** persons have been forcibly displaced by the armed conflict. Since 2005, over 360,000 people have lodged formal complaints at the Attorney General's Office for crimes including enforced disappearances, terrorism, sexual violence and kidnapping. Over 4 million hectares of land have been abandoned due to violence, with many areas illegally dispossessed, leaving hundreds of thousands of families without access to land.*** In June 2011, the Colombian Congress adopted the landmark Victims and Land Restitution Law, which aims to compensate some 350,000 families and return 2 million hectares of land over a 10-year period to persons displaced by the conflict.



Brochure of the RNI portal

Strengthening government capacities has been at the heart of IOM's response, providing strategic, technical support to enable information exchange and management both within and across government entities to facilitate victims' assistance and reparations. IOM has supported the design and implementation of software for the registration and characterization of victims with a tailored approach. The update "Vivanto: Easier, Faster" is an application portal that allows users to access different National Information Network (Red Nacional de Información (RNI)) tools. It also incorporates two access profiles: the verification profile, which allows the user to consult information on victims from the Victims Single Registry (Registro Único de Víctimas (RUV)); and the assistance profile, which is used to consult the RUV and verify that humanitarian aid has been provided to victims in the correct manner. These information technology tools enable unified reporting to the RNI, which compiles statistics on victims and armed conflict.

Additional technological solutions included the Inter-Institutional Justice and Peace Information System. This particular system is being managed by the Colombian Ministry of Justice, which serves as the clearinghouse of information for the eight government agencies that have been working on the justice and peace process in Colombia since 2013, within the framework of the demobilization process of the self-defense forces. Similarly, between 2010 and 2014, IOM designed the Tracking, Monitoring and Evaluation System, which provides technical assistance to design strategies and models to measure the progress of demobilized individuals along the reintegration route.

Between 2010 and 2013, IOM Colombia collaborated with the Government in order to implement a project facilitating land restitution, building the capacity of local government officials. Activities included delivering training to government officials responsible for land restitution processes in order to establish equitable restitution systems. Results included the restitution of 400 vacant lots to victims, which is equivalent to 500,000 hectares. In addition, IOM developed the Victims Institutional Strengthening Programme (VISP), whose strategic objective is to strengthen government capacities and to build necessary competencies for the timely and effective implementation of the Victims and Land Restitution Law at the national, regional and local levels.

Technical support is a key enabler of Colombia's justice and reparation process, through which victims seek information, transparency and judicial accountability for human rights violations committed by armed groups. It is a vital contributor to resolving displacement and achieving lasting peace. Equally, technical support to facilitate land restitution enables those affected to restart their lives.

Technical support is a key enabler of Colombia's justice and reparation process, through which victims seek information, transparency and judicial accountability for human rights violations committed by armed groups. It is a vital contributor to resolving displacement and achieving lasting peace. Equally, technical support to facilitate land restitution enables those affected to restart their lives.

* As of November 2014, IOM. See www.oim.org.co/visp-descripcion.html

** As of November 2014, National Information Network - Unit for Attention and Reparation of Victims.

*** As of December 2010, Ministry of Agriculture, Social Action and the National Planning Department.

Population (2013)	48.3 million ²³²
Human Development Index (2013)	0.711 (Rank: 98th) ²³³
INFORM country risk index (2015)	5.48 (Rank: 25th) ²³⁴
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	3,254,694 ²³⁵
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	6,044,151 ²³⁶
Refugees in the country (as of November 2014)	1,550 ²³⁷

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Colombian armed conflict	Internal conflict/disorder	1964–present	6 million internally displaced persons and 360,298 persons seeking international protection, as of December 2014, mainly in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Panama and Ecuador*	Rural and peri-urban communities	Yes
Floods and mudslides	Climatic/Meteorological disaster	2010 and 2011	Killed 700 people and affected more than 4 million**	Rural and peri-urban communities	Yes

* Sources: National Information Network.

** N. Hoyos, "Impact of the 2010–2011 La Niña phenomenon in Colombia, South America: The human toll of an extreme weather event", *Applied Geography*, 39, May 2013:16–25. Available from www.stri.si.edu/sites/publications/PDFs/STRI-W_Jaramillo_Hoyos_2013_LaNina_Effect_on_Colombia.pdf

Displacement context

Between 1958 and 2012, the Colombian conflict has impacted roughly 1 million families in Colombia, including 800,000 displaced households, 27,000 cases of kidnapping, 300,000 homicide victims, 25,000 forced disappearances, and countless victims of sexual and gender-based violence.²³⁸ Violent tactics employed by the guerrillas, criminal non-State actors and the Colombian military have resulted in one of the largest displaced populations globally.²³⁹ The influx of persons seeking international protection fleeing the Colombian conflict to neighbouring Ecuador, Panama and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has exacerbated pressures on basic services, resources and local labour markets in these countries, most notably in border areas. Furthermore, the conflict has resulted in spillover of violence into neighbouring countries, with border regions bearing the brunt of violent, often drug-related, activities of illegal armed groups. Spillover of violence has often led

232 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

233 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

234 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

235 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

236 Source: IDMC.

237 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

238 National Center for Historical Memory; see www.centrodememoriahistorica.gov.co/micrositios/informeGeneral/estadisticas.html

239 Colombia is the second country in the world with most displaced persons after the Syrian Arab Republic.

(Source: IDMC, *The Global Overview 2015: People Internally Displaced by Conflict and Violence* (Geneva, 2015))

to secondary displacement in these border areas.

In addition to displacement caused by the conflict, Colombia has repeatedly suffered from natural disasters. In 2010 and 2011, torrential rains caused by La Niña phenomenon battered the country, destroying roads, unleashing mudslides, and flooding houses and farmlands. Some 700 Colombians were killed and the livelihoods of millions of persons were directly impacted. About 40,000 people were housed in temporary shelters and the education of 41,000 children was interrupted due to damaged school buildings.²⁴⁰

IOM in Colombia

Since 1956, IOM Colombia has been working in collaboration with the Government and a wide range of partners to sustainably resolve situations of displacement. This has been done through voluntary return and reintegration programming and enhancing the institutional capacity of the Colombian Government with respect to services assistance and land and property restitution.

IOM response to displacement resulting from the Colombian armed conflict

IOM Colombia has supported displaced populations both internally and across borders in their search for durable solutions to end displacement. Following the approval of the Victims Law 1448 in 2011 and the start of the peace process in 2012, IOM has been recognized as an active partner of the Government of Colombia, supporting the rights of victims in terms of emergency assistance, social support and land restitution. Activities have extended from direct assistance to more structural support.

The provision of rental subsidies, housing, food, non-food item kits and livelihood support has enabled thousands to restart their lives and livelihoods. Additionally, IOM provided legal support to the documentation and registration of persons seeking international protection. Moreover, IOM has supported 450 displaced and affected community households headed by women with skills and entrepreneurial capacity-building, as well as shelter upgrading and awareness of service availability. Furthermore, activities included the association of 300 women to represent and manage their own interests, and capacity-building activities in the common spaces of three different communities.

In border areas, IOM implements protection-sensitive projects, aimed at reducing sexual and gender-based violence and providing child protection services and referrals. Since 2006, IOM has been conducting stabilization programming at the community level through a multisectoral approach. This has included skills training (vocational, small business and on-the-job training), rehabilitation or construction of cultural and educational facilities, and training on political participation and conflict resolution. Although these activities were initially directed at the reintegration of armed groups, in the last five years activities have expanded to provide assistance to victims of violence and displaced persons. Activities have also been extended to benefit affected communities and have enhanced the capacity of institutions responsible for guaranteeing victims the right to truth, justice and reparations.

At the institutional level, IOM works together with the Government of Colombia and partners to promote the rights of children and adolescents through participatory approaches, strengthening local government policies aimed at preventing forced recruitment by armed groups.

²⁴⁰ IOM, *Compendium of IOM Activities in Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience* (Geneva, 2013). Available from www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/docs/IOM-DRR-Compendium-Colombia.pdf

IOM response to displacement resulting from the 2010 and 2011 floods and mudslides

IOM Colombia responded to the 2010 and 2011 floods and mudslides with the provision of different types of direct assistance to beneficiaries, as well as community-level and institutional-level assistance. Direct assistance consisted of shelter support and reintegration assistance through livelihood activities, which were implemented as part of a relocation process. This included the identification, consolidation and expansion of small business initiatives targeting families in temporary shelters. Community-level programming included support to rehabilitate the educational and health capacities of affected communities, benefiting both displaced and affected community members. IOM contributed to enhancing the institutional capacities of authorities in assessing and monitoring the needs for relocation of displaced populations in temporary shelters by developing the Management of Temporary Shelters Information System and providing corresponding training and technical assistance.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods	Access to effective mechanisms that restore housing, land and property or provide compensation	Participation in public affairs	Documentation	Effective remedies and access to justice
Capacity-building in disaster risk reduction* Child protection Capacity-building in sexual and gender-based violence Protection referrals (190,000 displaced persons and affected community members)	Rehabilitation or construction of health and educational infrastructure and provision of equipment Rehabilitation or construction of durable housing Rental subsidy provision Information management support (41,800 displaced persons and affected community members)	Skill training – vocational, small business, on-the-job training (4,000 displaced persons)	Capacity-building in land restitution** Restitution of vacant lots (Over 400 displaced families)	Training on political participation and conflict resolution Association of female-headed households (550 displaced persons and affected community members)	Legal support to document issuance (1,000 displaced persons)	Raising awareness of the Victims and Land Restitution Law*** Support to information exchange and management (Displaced persons)

* Government officials participated in the training on disaster risk management.

** Judicial officials participated in the training on land restitution.

*** Government officials participated in the training on the Victims and Land Restitution Law.

Future IOM objectives

IOM Colombia will continue to support efforts to progressively resolve situations of displacement through direct assistance and structural support to the Government. IOM Colombia's 2015–2019 strategy is aligned with, inter alia: the New National Development Plan (2014–2018) "All for a New Country: Peace, Equality, Education"; the Assistance Framework of the United Nations in Colombia (2015–2019); IOM's 12 strategic points and Migration Crisis Operational Framework; and IOM's Regional Strategy. IOM's National Strategy includes reference to timely emergency responses and risk management, and the facilitation of peacebuilding and community stabilization processes.

IOM will continue to support the sustainable resolution of situations of displacement through a variety of avenues. Institutional strengthening in support of the Government is a key feature, including providing support to the Colombian Government in victim reparations and land formalization, and restitution processes. Recognizing the risks and vulnerabilities arising from natural disasters, IOM will support the Government and vulnerable communities to enhance preparedness, response and recovery capacities. In terms of direct assistance, IOM promotes the implementation of a comprehensive assistance model to improve the social and economic conditions of displaced persons and wider affected communities.

For more information, visit: www.oim.org.co/

Selected project list (2010–2014)²⁴¹

PROTECTION OF LANDS AND PROPERTY OF THE DISPLACED POPULATION, PHASE III (PLPD 3)

Project period	1 December 2009–30 September 2014
Donor	World Bank
Funding (USD)	6,250,000

GENERATING SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS FOR VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY WOMEN IN HOST COMMUNITIES OF SAN CARLOS, SAN LUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO (ANTIOQUIA)

Project period	16 October 2012–22 December 2014
Donor	Government of Colombia/Administrative Department for Social Prosperity
Funding (USD)	1,328,867

ADDRESSING DISPLACEMENT THROUGH REPARATIONS AND RESTITUTION – TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE (ADRR)

Project period	1 April 2012–30 September 2013
Partners	Ombudsman's Office, national government via Unidad Administrativa para la Atención y Reparación a las Víctimas
Donor	Government of Canada
Funding (USD)	339,476

²⁴¹ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Colombia between 2010 and 2014.

COMMUNITY STABILIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE OF EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Project period	16 July 2012–31 May 2016
Donor	Government of Colombia/Ministry of Education (MEN)
Funding (COP)	64,605,142,716

DESIGN AND PILOT TEST: A STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING CONDITIONS FOR HOUSEHOLDS IN THE PROGRAMME “LIVING FREE”

Project period	3 October 2013–2 April 2014
Partners	Agencia Nacional para la Superación de la Pobreza Extrema (ANSPE), Red Unidos al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Unidad Administrativa de Organizaciones Solidarias, Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje (SENA)
Donor	Government of Colombia/Administrative Department for Social Prosperity (DPS)
Funding (USD)	106,328

STRENGTHENING POLICIES FOR EFFECTIVE EXERCISE OF RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE POPULATION (SPPC)

Project period	26 December 2011–31 May 2012
Donor	Government of Colombia/Ministry of the Interior
Funding (USD)	673,779

AUTOGESTIÓN DE LAS UNIDADES PRODUCTIVAS DEL SECTOR DE LA INCLUSIÓN SOCIAL Y LA RECONCILIACIÓN, APOYADAS POR EL DEPARTAMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO PARA LA PROSPERIDAD SOCIAL

Project period	22 November 2012–31 May 2013
Donor	DPS
Funding (USD)	296,973

SUPPORT TO THE LAND RESTITUTION POLICY IN COLOMBIA (LRP)

Project period	30 December 2010–30 January 2013
Donor	Government of Colombia/Social Action
Funding (USD)	783,070

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING TO SUPPORT TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE MECHANISMS

Project period	22 December 2011–21 June 2013
Donor	Government of Colombia/Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho
Funding (USD)	326,000

3 ECUADOR

South America

Good practice: Community-based programming to benefit all

Colombian refugees arrive in Ecuador, usually staying in communities or small cities in border areas. These localities often lack adequate access to basic services for existing populations, with services further strained by population influxes.

Enhancing water supply and sanitation in communities registering large numbers of refugees along the northern border of Ecuador has been a primary focus, including improving potable water systems and school sanitary facilities. IOM has also supported Colombian refugees to develop productive activities in their new communities through the creation of microenterprises, which have benefited 500 people, of whom 70 per cent are women.

Enhanced standards of living have contributed to community stabilization of both refugees and host communities, addressing some of the drivers of rural-to-urban migration. IOM interventions have improved the quality of life of people living in communities near the border, with enhanced access to safe water; have improved sanitation facilities in schools; have given beneficiaries opportunities to be part of local organizations created to maintain potable water systems; and have developed productive activities within the community. As a result, costs of access to safe water sources have been reduced, rate of health problems due to the consumption of unsafe water has fallen, and tensions between refugees and host communities have been mitigated.

As part of IOM's assistance to Colombians seeking international protection, the Organization has improved water and sanitation infrastructure in communities.
© IOM 2014



Population (2013)	15.7 million ²⁴²
Human Development Index (2013)	0.711 (Rank: 98th) ²⁴³
INFORM country risk index (2015)	4.2 (Rank: 70th) ²⁴⁴
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	13,402 ²⁴⁵
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts	n.a.
Refugees in the country (as of December 2013)	122,161 ²⁴⁶

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Colombian armed conflict	Internal conflict/disorder	1964–present	60,000 Colombians have sought refuge in Ecuador	Rural and peri-urban communities	Yes

Displacement context

Sharing a 600-kilometre porous border of jungle and tropical forest with Colombia, Ecuador has for decades received an influx of refugees fleeing the Colombian armed conflict, in search of international protection. Ecuador is currently host to the largest number of refugees in Latin America. While for tens of thousands of Colombians Ecuador offers a safer environment than the bordering provinces in Colombia, the continuing presence of illegal armed groups and resulting insecurity threaten the stability of these border provinces, with some reporting internal displacement of Ecuadorians away from these areas. Historically, Ecuador has had an open policy towards Colombians entering the country, although the level of assistance provided to those in need varies. Basic humanitarian assistance is provided to refugees on reception and efforts are being made to support sustainable local integration, although local authorities regularly report the lack of means to provide basic services to local and refugee populations.

There are indications that refugees do not want to return to Colombia, primarily due to safety concerns and the lack of resolution of peace negotiations. Many refugees have expressed their preference to locally integrate into communities in Ecuador.

IOM in Ecuador

IOM's office in Ecuador was established in 1965, and has maintained an uninterrupted presence in the country. From 1998, the migratory phenomenon has acquired a greater dimension in Ecuador, with important fluxes of Ecuadorian migrants towards Europe and, after the dollarization of the economy in 2000, of Peruvian and Colombian migrants to Ecuador.

242 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

243 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

244 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

245 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

246 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The main focus areas of IOM in Ecuador are migration management; assisted voluntary return and counter-trafficking; efforts to facilitate migration, such as temporary labour migration and documentation; responses to forced migration, such as refugee resettlement and emergency and transitional assistance; and migration and development.

IOM response to displacement resulting from Colombian armed conflict

Working under a collaborative framework between the Government of Ecuador and the Government of Colombia and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), IOM has responded to the humanitarian needs of displaced populations in Ecuador, including efforts to improve the temporary shelters where new arrivals are initially placed. Upon arrival, refugees often stay in communities or small cities near the border, localities that often do not have sufficient basic services to provide for local populations.

IOM supports local integration efforts by improving the standard of living and livelihood opportunities, benefiting both refugees and host communities.

Building on a project initiated in 2008, IOM also focused on health and protection in communities hosting displaced populations. IOM supported the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence, working to strengthen existing assistance capacities as well as improving health care and education in these areas as a contribution towards reducing risks and vulnerabilities and promoting local integration.

To enhance participatory and democratic processes at all levels of subnational government (provinces, municipalities and parishes), IOM developed a programme providing social and productive infrastructure, strengthening local governments and fostering community participation. The programme had four main objectives: (a) assist local governments to improve services, infrastructure and participation in local economic development; (b) finance municipal infrastructure (water/sanitation systems, rural roads, bridges and irrigation canals); (c) maximize the health impact of water and sanitation infrastructure; and (d) contribute to decentralization and local governance.

IOM also supports resettlement as a durable solution for those unable to return home or locally integrate. In close collaboration with UNHCR and resettlement governments, IOM supported the resettlement of 3,498 refugees from Ecuador between 2010 and 2014, facilitating their movement through transportation assistance and pre-departure assistance to third countries.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods	Participation in public affairs
Sexual and gender-based violence and xenophobia campaigns Resettlement assistance (Over 3,500 displaced persons)	Rehabilitation or construction of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure Temporary shelter (25,000 displaced persons and 100,000 people in affected communities)	Skill training – vocational, small business, on-the-job training (500 displaced persons)	Civic participation (Displaced persons and affected community members)

Future IOM objectives

In the coming years, IOM Ecuador will work to strengthen its capacity to address the challenge of displaced populations across the Colombian border and its impacts on local populations. Future programmes will include the facilitation of voluntary return and effective reintegration of Colombians, once peace negotiations are finalized and safety conditions are met. In parallel, IOM Ecuador will promote the local integration of Colombian refugees in Ecuador, as well as continuing resettlement programmes for those pursuing this durable solution. All three solutions can be pursued simultaneously under a framework of integrated assistance and restoration of rights. IOM Ecuador will continue implementing projects to improve the quality of life of Colombians in search of international protection as well as their host communities.

IOM will support local governments in their efforts to develop strategies to include refugees in their development plans and in the implementation of their projects, including efforts to address lack of operational capacity, minimal financial resources and experience to promote solutions which benefit all.

For more information, visit: www.oim.org.ec/drupal/

Selected project list (2010–2014)²⁴⁷

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR COLOMBIANS SEEKING INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION IN ECUADOR

Project period	15 September 2014–14 September 2015
Donor	Government of the United States of America
Funding (USD)	475,000

MUNICIPAL SUPPORT, INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH SERVICES PROGRAMME ON THE BORDERS OF ECUADOR (MSID)

Project period	1 October 2007–30 September 2014
Donor	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Funding (USD)	31,604,516

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR PERSONS IN SEARCH OF INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION ACROSS THE COLOMBIAN BORDERS IN ECUADOR, PANAMA AND THE BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA (MULTIPLE PHASES)

Project period	Multiple phases
Partners	UN partners
Donor	Government of the United States/Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)
Funding (USD)	62,020,063

²⁴⁷ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Ecuador between 2010 and 2014.



MIDDLE EAST and NORTH AFRICA

1 IRAQ

Good practice: Improving livelihoods and linking displaced and host communities through community stabilization programming

IOM has nearly a decade of experience in working with vulnerable communities in Iraq in various aspects of socioeconomic inclusion and community revitalization and stabilization. IOM has been implementing its flagship Community Revitalization Programme (CRP) in Iraq since 2006. The CRP is a multi-year, multisector project aiming at supporting livelihoods and contributing to the stabilization of communities affected by population influx and socioeconomic hardship across 11 governorates of Iraq. This is achieved through the implementation of both individual livelihood activities and community assistance. Specific livelihood services provided at the individual level include business development training, job placements, on-the-job training, vocational and farming training complemented by training toolkits, small business development and enhancement through the provision of in-kind grants, technical setting up and follow-up mentoring.

In addition to the individual livelihood support component, IOM conducts participatory assessments in the communities to identify gaps, determine the local priorities and map out the locally available resources, with a view to implementing community assistance projects for the rehabilitation of the socioeconomic infrastructure. Coupled with capacity-building and with the provision of non-specialized psychosocial support in the form of community-based activities aiming to promote constructive social dialogue and inclusion, and prevent conflict, IOM aims to promote community stabilization, revitalization and resilience from the bottom up. It aims to do this while also working with the government at both the central and provincial levels throughout the project cycle. Community partnerships and involvement of beneficiaries and government authorities form the foundation of all activities, which are additionally bolstered by a comprehensive data collection and analysis component (thematic assessments) on issues concerning internal displacement, gender, youth, livelihoods and other relevant, current issues linked to themes under this programme. Community engagement is an essential element across all programme components, with CRP community structures, including community management teams, women empowerment groups and youth empowerment groups actively involved in beneficiary selection, implementation and monitoring of activities.



IOM and its partners provide skill training to internally displaced persons in Iraq to restart livelihoods and support integration.
©IOM 2014

Population (2013)	33.4 million ²⁴⁸
Human Development Index (2013)	0.642 (Rank: 120th) ²⁴⁹
INFORM country risk index (2015)	7.0 (Rank: 8th) ²⁵⁰
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	9,873 ²⁵¹
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	3,276,000 ²⁵²
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	271,143 ²⁵³

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Iraq internal displacement	Internal conflict/disorder	2014–present	3.3 million internally displaced persons*	Rural and peri-urban communities	Yes
Syrian refugee influx	Internal conflict/disorder	2012–present	247,261 refugees**	Rural and urban communities	Yes

* Source: IDMC. IDMC estimates are based primarily on IOM estimates, and also on UN agencies. For the IOM DTM data, see www.iomiraq.net/dtm-page

** Source: UNHCR Syria Regional Refugee Response, as of March 2015. Available from <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=103>

Displacement context

Iraq continues to struggle with multilayered situations of displacement resulting from internal conflict and the consequences of conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. More than 2.1 million Iraqis have been internally displaced due to conflict as of December 2014,²⁵⁴ according to IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). Millions of Iraqi citizens are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance as a direct consequence of violence and conflict linked to the takeover of territory by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and the counter-insurgency operation launched by the Government and its allied forces. Within Iraq, there are widespread reports of attacks targeting civilians, extrajudicial killings, abductions, rape and other forms of sexual violence, forced recruitment of children, and denial of fundamental rights and freedoms inflicted by ISIL – minorities, women and children being particularly vulnerable. These violations and abuses have undermined trust within and between communities. At the same time, internally displaced persons, in increasing numbers, are starting to return to liberated areas, requiring support to rebuild their lives. It is critical to ensure that such spontaneous returns are safe, voluntary, sustainable and dignified, and that conditions are in place to enable reintegration.

Some 250,000 refugees, mostly from the Syrian Arab Republic, have sought safety in Iraq. The protracted and escalating situation in the Syrian Arab Republic makes the repatriation of Syrian refugees unlikely in the near term. In addition, tens of thousands of Iraqi nationals who fled to the Syrian Arab Republic for safety have returned to Iraq, some of whom are unable to return to their homes and who are now internally displaced, remaining a vulnerable population.

248 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

249 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

250 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

251 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

252 Source: IDMC.

253 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

254 IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix, Round XI, December 2014. Available from <http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page>

The influx of refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons into host communities has strained existing resources, services and infrastructure. There is growing social unrest due to the lack of social cohesion and high levels of unemployment, combined with high inflation. With the substantial reduction of incomes and, in most cases, absence of income, families resort to various coping mechanisms to sustain themselves. Such methods have included engaging in subsistence farming, petty and barter trade, backyard livestock raising, and reliance on external agencies and the Government to provide for their daily needs. It is not uncommon for families to make sacrifices in food intake and substantially trim expenditures in what they perceive to be non-essentials such as health and education. This situation is further aggravated as access to basic and quality services has been very limited (if present at all), partly due to the local government's lack of funds and competing priorities. Consequently, internally displaced persons, returnees and host communities have identified the prevailing lack of sustainable livelihoods and income-generating initiatives, and the lack of essential services and socioeconomic infrastructure as some of the key challenges regarding (re)integration into the target communities. The expected protracted nature of the crises in both the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq will likely result in increased displacement across Iraq, further complicating efforts for recovery. In the face of the immense challenges, the Government of Iraq is leading humanitarian response and stabilization efforts, supported by the United Nations and a wide range of national and international partners, including IOM.

IOM in Iraq

Since beginning operations in 2003, IOM Iraq has built a strong network of staff, offices and logistics, with staff based in Baghdad, Erbil, Basra and numerous satellite offices dedicated to improving the conditions of the displaced. IOM is a member of the United Nations Country Team for Iraq, and works closely with the UN system and with Iraqi authorities in support of the Iraqi National Development Strategy and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

IOM response to Iraq internal displacement

IOM has conducted data collection and assessments to support the response of the humanitarian community to beneficiary needs through its DTM.²⁵⁵ The DTM provides information on the number, locations and intentions of internally displaced persons – an overview of the displacement trends. On average, nearly 90 per cent of internally displaced persons across the country have no regular income and over 20 per cent identify access to income as their priority need according to the DTM data. Only 2 per cent of women, including female heads of household that represent 10 per cent of the total internally displaced population, have access to income. Youth with no livelihood or access to education are of particular concern, as this group tends to be more vulnerable to recruitment by armed opposition groups. Competition over livelihoods also increases social tensions, especially where ethno-political religious tensions pre-exist.

Deficits in terms of shelter and health facilities and the lack of decent and continued livelihood means were highlighted through vulnerability, thematic and community/governorate assessments, and available resources using participatory data collection methodologies and tools. IOM worked closely with local authorities and international partners throughout its response, aligning its activities with the information provided by the DTM and assessments. IOM provided a range of transportation assistance from checkpoints and unsafe areas to safe locations and camps (e.g. for internally displaced persons fleeing Mount Sinjar), and transportation to facilitate access to services. IOM also undertakes community stabilization and revitalization activities such as the construction and rehabilitation of social infrastructure, shelter or housing, and health interventions. In terms of shelter, IOM directly provides short-term temporary shelter, non-food item (NFI) kits and pre-fabricated units, as well as training on safer housing and more efficient and durable construction techniques. Health activities range from temporary approaches such as mobile and temporary facilities to fill gaps, to the longer-term construction and rehabilitation of clinics.

²⁵⁵ For more information, see <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/>

Recognizing the challenges of un- and underemployment, IOM's Community Revitalization Programme works closely with the Ministry of Displacement and Migration and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of Iraq to develop a wide-ranging set of grassroots economic development programmes, with a focus on small business development. IOM supports the efforts of Iraqis to rebuild their local economies and encourages locally focused, broad-based economic development targeting unemployed and underemployed community members, and returnees in need of work. Despite the significant constraints resulting from insecurity and general hardship and instability, surveys among vocational, agricultural and business development training participants indicated that as a result of the training provided, they expanded or otherwise improved the already existing businesses, started new businesses, and/or improved capacity to operate their businesses more effectively. They noted, however, that difficult access to financial services and loans limits business growth.

IOM response to the Syrian refugee influx

IOM's response to the influx of Syrian refugees in Iraq is conducted in close collaboration with government counterparts as well as UN agencies, most notably, UNHCR. Activities are directed primarily at securing shelter and supporting livelihood prospects for refugees, as well as relevant transportation assistance, including student transportation to access schools. IOM's shelter assistance to refugees consisted of temporary shelter and the provision of NFI kits. Recognizing the need for inclusive economic growth, job creation, and sustainable livelihoods across refugee and host communities, IOM has conducted vocational and on-the-job training, and provided in-kind grants and toolkits and business development services.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods
Transportation assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation or construction of health facilities and provision of equipment Mobile or temporary health facilities Provision of health equipment, furniture, supplies Health education/promotion Health referrals Temporary shelter Rehabilitation or construction of permanent and durable housing Training on safe housing/construction techniques NFI support/shelter kits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skill training – vocational, small business, on-the-job training Distribution of tools, assets, in-kind grants Mentoring Small business establishment
(1,750 displaced persons)	(Estimated 87,500 displaced persons and 88,600 affected community members)	(2,400 displaced persons)

Future IOM objectives

IOM will continue supporting ongoing strategic efforts undertaken by the Government of Iraq and the international community, in consultation with displaced and affected populations, to identify and promote transitional and more durable solutions, with a focus on socioeconomic support for displaced and affected communities. There is a vast array of legislation in place supporting return and reintegration as well as the local integration or return of refugees, including the National Policy on Displacement, and policies on restitution of property. There is also, however, room for improvement in terms of providing the adequate frameworks for refugees to access the job market and freedom of movement.

Future objectives of IOM Iraq include a continued focus on community stabilization and livelihood support to significantly contribute towards the integration of internally displaced persons into host communities, returnee reintegration efforts in locations of origin, and the resilience and self-sufficiency of refugees given the protracted nature of the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic.



However, the international community's access to and ability to respond to displaced, returnee and some refugee communities has been limited by insecurity and a lack of humanitarian space. The presence of the Government of Iraq and civil society in places of displacement and return will continue to be important in stabilizing these areas and building confidence in local communities. Confidence-building is likely to be the most essential aspect of ensuring successful and sustainable solutions, provided that security concerns are effectively addressed. While the Government is primarily responsible for the safety and welfare of all its citizens, significant gaps still exist in their capacity to provide effective protection. The role of the private sector is yet to be fully explored, especially in areas currently occupied by armed opposition groups, which include likely future locations of return.

For more information, visit: <http://iomiraq.net/>

Selected project list (2010–2014)²⁵⁶

COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAMME IN IRAQ (5 PHASES)

Project period	14 September 2011–14 September 2016
Partners	Ministry of Migration and Displacement, Kurdistan Regional Government Bureau of Migration and Displacement, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of State for Women Affairs, Ministry of Youth, UN Country Team
Donor	Government of the United States/Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
Funding (USD)	80,000,000

ENHANCING THE LIVELIHOOD COPING MECHANISMS OF SYRIANS IN THE REFUGEE CAMPS IN DAHOUK AND ERBIL GOVERNORATES

Project period	1 May 2014–31 December 2014
Partners	(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Donor	UNHCR
Funding (USD)	1,357,100

EMERGENCY RESPONSE ADDRESSING THE CRITICAL NEEDS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS FLEEING VIOLENCE THROUGHOUT IRAQ – EARLY RECOVERY

Project period	7 July 2014–31 March 2015
Partners	UN Country Team, Inter-Agency Standing Committee humanitarian cluster structure
Donor	Government of Saudi Arabia
Funding (USD)	977,550

PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS; SUPPORT FOR THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES AND VULNERABLE GROUPS IN NINEWA

Project period	1 September 2011–31 December 2011
Partners	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Iraq
Donor	UNDP
Funding (USD)	79,900

²⁵⁶ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Iraq between 2010 and 2014.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICE – ENHANCEMENT IN ANBAR, BASRAH AND ERBIL GOVERNORATES (BDC)

Project period	26 September 2010–30 June 2012
Partners	International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
Donor	UNOPS
Funding (USD)	1,000,000

LIVELIHOOD, PSYCHOSOCIAL, AND OTHER SUPPORT TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, RETURNEE FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS AND YOUTH (LPOS)

Project period	1 December 2011–30 November 2012
Donor	Government of the Netherlands
Funding (USD)	1,250,000

STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN EDUCATION TO REHABILITATE COMMUNITIES (SCIE)

Project period	8 December 2011–30 June 2012
Donor	UNICEF
Funding (USD)	314,850

PROTECTION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, DISPLACED RETURNEES AND REFUGEE RETURNEES IN THE SOUTH

Project period	1 June 2012–31 December 2012
Partners	UNHCR
Donor	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Funding (USD)	799,000

ENHANCING THE LIVELIHOODS COPING MECHANISMS OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN NORTH IRAQ (2 PHASES)

Project period	1 September 2012–31 December 2013
Partners	UNHCR
Donor	UNHCR
Funding (USD)	961,759

PROVISION OF SHELTER AND PROTECTION SUPPORT FOR INDIVIDUALS MOST AFFECTED BY THE 2014 HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN IRAQ

Project period	1 November 2014–30 April 2015
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	3,000,000

2

LEBANON



IOM assisted 106 Syrian refugees to fly from Beirut to Hanover, Germany. © IOM/Samantha Donkin 2013

Good practice: Resettlement and alternative pathways

For more than 60 years, IOM has played a vital role in refugee resettlement around the world. Resettlement is a compelling instrument and a symbol of international solidarity and responsibility-sharing to find durable solutions for refugees who are unable to return to their countries of origin for fear of persecution, and who do not have the option to stay in their countries of asylum. IOM works closely with governments, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), non-governmental organizations and other partners in its resettlement activities. UNHCR identifies, interviews and submits refugee cases to countries for resettlement consideration; subsequently, under cooperative agreements with respective countries, IOM resettlement services – such as case processing, health assessments, pre-departure orientation and movement – take place.

In Lebanon, support for resettlement and other forms of admission support has directly and successfully contributed to durable solutions for Syrian refugees and other refugees seeking family reunification. Pre-departure assistance includes cultural orientation, medical health assessments and logistical support. Between 2010 and 2014, IOM assisted over 18,000 people in the resettlement process to their destinations in Europe, North America, Australia and New Zealand.

Population (2013)	4.5 million ²⁵⁷
Human Development Index (2013)	0.765 (Rank: 65th) ²⁵⁸
INFORM country risk index (2015)	4.8 (Rank: 44th) ²⁵⁹
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	1,300 ²⁶⁰
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	19,719 ²⁶¹
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	1,154,040 ²⁶²

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Impact of the Syrian crisis on Lebanon	Internal conflict/disorder	2011–present	Over 1 million Syrian refugees; 190,000 migrants caught in crisis; and 50,000 Lebanese returning from the Syrian Arab Republic	Peri-urban communities	Yes

Displacement context

The scale of crisis and displacement resulting from the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic has had significant impacts on neighbouring Lebanon. Lebanon opened its borders in response to the Syrian crisis, registering over 1 million Syrian refugees between 2011 and the end of 2014, as well as receiving some 190,000 migrants caught in crisis and 50,000 Lebanese returning from the Syrian Arab Republic. These returnees, most of whom had been living in the Syrian Arab Republic for decades, began to return to Lebanon in large numbers in 2011 as a result of conflict and have been found to live in conditions broadly similar to those of Syrian refugees in Lebanon. Many Lebanese returnees have returned to areas where opportunities for work are scarce and public services are overstretched due to the presence of Syrian refugees.²⁶³ The humanitarian situation of vulnerable displaced persons and affected communities has deteriorated over time, with services provided by the Government of Lebanon and humanitarian partners becoming severely strained.

The Government of Lebanon and the United Nations have put up the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2016²⁶⁴ as the Lebanon chapter of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan, with the Government leading the Plan. Since mid-2014, the Government has been taking a more proactive stance in managing the response to the refugee situation. Recently, however, the Government of Lebanon has placed restrictions on the procedures for renewal of residency, including pledges to restrict access to employment for recognized Syrian refugees, resulting in limitations on certain freedoms and opportunities for livelihood and integration. The Lebanese Ministry of Social Affairs and other line ministries collaborate with UN partners and local and international non-governmental

257 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

258 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

259 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

260 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

261 Source: IDMC.

262 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

263 See: IOM and Lebanese High Relief Commission, *The Situation and Needs of Lebanese Returnees from Syria* (Beirut, 2013); IOM, *Refugees at home: A livelihoods assessment of Lebanese returnees from Syria* (Geneva, 2014).

264 Available from www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/the-3rp/lebanon/ (accessed October 2015).

organizations (NGOs) to strengthen service delivery and to extend support to host communities. The High Relief Commission, on the other hand, is mandated to lead and coordinate the response for Lebanese returnees, supported by IOM.

IOM Lebanon

In Lebanon, IOM has been providing a wide range of support to government counterparts related to migration management as well as crisis and post-crisis response. With Lebanon long hosting displaced populations, IOM works in close collaboration with the Lebanese national and local authorities, as well as other partners in responding to the impacts of crisis and displacement, more recently focusing on the consequences of the Syrian conflict. Activities include movement assistance, including resettlement, psychosocial support, shelter and health assistance, livelihood support and long-term peacebuilding.

IOM response to the impact of the Syrian crisis on Lebanon

IOM has focused activities on the provision of individual and area-based assets and services to improve the standard of living of vulnerable populations. Such support has ranged from the provision of rental subsidies for vulnerable Syrian refugees and Lebanese returnees to the rehabilitation of collective centres and individual housing. Non-food item distributions, winterization support such as cash for fuel, blankets and stoves, as well as weather-proofing kits, have addressed some of the immediate concerns resulting from displacement. Health support has included service provision through primary health centres and mobile clinics, enhancing access for refugee and host communities. A range of health education sessions have been conducted on topics ranging from diseases to child nutrition, personal hygiene and family planning, and training and equipment, which have enhanced the services of the Ministry of Public Health's National Tuberculosis Programme.

IOM's registration of Lebanese returnees in collaboration with the Lebanese High Relief Commission has raised the profile of this previously overlooked and under-assisted group, resulting in greater support by IOM and others. In close collaboration with the municipalities in south Lebanon, IOM provided livelihood programmes to facilitate the reintegration of returnees and improve the socioeconomic situation of the host communities. Activities included the cash-for-work programme as well as the distribution of in-kind grants to restart livelihoods. IOM also facilitated access to other available opportunities, such as the enrollment of Lebanese returnees in efforts managed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to establish agriculture-based income-generating activities.

For those persons en route to resettlement countries, or stranded migrants seeking assistance to return home, IOM has provided assistance from the Syrian Arab Republic through Lebanon and on to the final destinations.

Aside from refugees fleeing crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic, many migrants of varying nationalities were also stranded, unable to leave the country. Cross-border coordination between IOM offices in Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic has been very effective, establishing a "land bridge" to allow transit to Beirut International Airport, following the closure of the airport in Damascus.

In recognition of the psychosocial impacts of crisis and displacement, IOM runs the Executive Professional Masters on Psychosocial Support and Dialogue for psychosocial support workers and practitioners from Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. Sixty-five practitioners have been trained, half of whom are female. IOM also built capacity of NGOs working with internally displaced persons to expand direct psychosocial support.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods
Resettlement assistance Transit assistance for stranded migrants (18,260 displaced persons and 1,700 migrants caught in crisis)	Rental subsidy provision Rehabilitation or construction of permanent and durable housing Non-food item support/shelter kits Health service provision Health education/promotion (121,000 displaced persons and 5,100 affected community members)	Cash-for-work scheme Distribution of tools/assets In-kind grants (4,400 displaced persons and 400 affected community members)

Future IOM objectives

IOM will continue to support efforts towards the progressive resolution of displacement situations, including addressing the immediate and longer-term consequences. Recognizing the critical role of resettlement as a durable solution, IOM will continue to advocate increased humanitarian resettlement. With Lebanese returnees facing challenges similar to those of Syrian refugees, IOM will explore innovative local livelihood initiatives in collaboration with local municipalities to overcome existing legal limitations to access employment. In return, this will promote self-reliance among Syrian refugees and alleviate financial pressures. Recognizing continuing challenges in accessing appropriate standards of living, IOM aims to adopt approaches that enhance the sustainability and cost efficiency of activities, with a focus on building capacities of local actors.

Selected project list (2010–2014)²⁶⁵

PROVIDING LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE AND IMPROVING LIVING CONDITIONS AMONG VULNERABLE IRAQIS DISPLACED IN LEBANON (PLAI)

Project period	16 June 2011–March 2013
Donor	Government of Australia
Funding (USD)	318,807

LEBANESE RETURNEES PROFILING AND REGISTRATION PROJECT IN LEBANON (LRPR)

Project period	19 March 2013–8 October 2013
Donor	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Funding (USD)	250,000

²⁶⁵ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Lebanon between 2010 and 2014.

MULTISECTOR ASSISTANCE TO POPULATIONS IN LEBANON AFFECTED BY THE SYRIAN CRISIS

Project period	1 July 2013–31 December 2014
Partners	High Relief Commission, General Security Division, (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Donor	Government of the United States/Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)
Funding (USD)	3,000,000

SHELTER, LIVELIHOOD AND HEALTH ASSISTANCE FOR POPULATIONS IN LEBANON AFFECTED BY THE SYRIAN CRISIS

Project period	15 March 2014–15 December 2014
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	400,000

EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT FOR VULNERABLE LEBANESE RETURNEES WHO FLED FROM THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC TO LEBANON SEEKING REFUGE AND THEIR HOST FAMILIES

Project period	1 January 2013–30 June 2013
Donor	Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) › Rapid Response (RR)
Funding (USD)	101,564

PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT TO CRISIS-AFFECTED, DISPLACED AND MIGRANT YOUTH AND THEIR FAMILIES IN THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Project period	1 June 2013–31 May 2014
Partners	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNHCR, non-governmental organizations
Donor	Government of Italy
Funding (USD)	1,956,000

3 SUDAN



In Sudan, IOM and its partners conducted a peacebuilding conference under the Joint Conflict Reduction Programme. © IOM 2015

Good practice: Mitigating disputes through communal dialogue

Pastoral migration is a recurrent trigger of communal disputes, often compounded by movements and settlements of people, causing further displacements and tensions. The Joint Conflict Reduction Programme of the United Nations Development Programme and IOM provides assistance to governments and communities to promote tolerance and rebuild trust by creating opportunities for dialogue, collaboration and participation.

Following a series of IOM-sponsored peace conferences hosted by local counterparts in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, a farmers–pastoralists peacebuilding conference was held in Blue Nile. Initiated by the Peace Council and the State Ministry of Agriculture, the conference was attended by the highest authorities of the native administrations of both pastoralists and sedentary farmers. At the conference, an agreement on a mechanism for the demarcation of a seasonal cattle migration corridor was reached. In the past, up to 500 police reports were made each harvest season, with between 20 and 30 deaths attributed to farmers–pastoralists conflict in one year alone. Following the agreed demarcation, only 30 police reports were filed in 2013, and no further deaths have been reported.

Offered with acceptable alternative grazing routes along 109 km of cattle migration corridors in Blue Nile, pastoralists no longer damage farm crops, thus improving the yields. The reduction in tensions has resulted in economic stability and fewer cases of displacement, benefiting some 67,800 people. Conflict mitigation and resolution is often a critical component of the resolution of displacement, addressing the underlying causes of crisis and associated displacement.

Population (2013)	38 million ²⁶⁶
Human Development Index (2013)	0.473 (Rank: 166th) ²⁶⁷
INFORM country risk index (2015)	7.4 (Rank: 5th) ²⁶⁸
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	608,852 ²⁶⁹
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	3.1 million ²⁷⁰
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	277,833 ²⁷¹

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Inter-tribal conflicts in Darfur	Internal conflict/disorder	2003–ongoing	2 million internally displaced persons; 235,300 returnees and many migrants caught in crisis	Peri-urban camp or camp-like	Yes
Internal armed conflict	Internal conflict/disorder	2013	380,000 internally displaced persons and 13,000 returnees	Peri-urban camp or camp-like	Yes

Displacement context

Continuing insecurity resulting from conflict between armed groups, pro-government militias and security forces, intercommunal violence and tribal conflicts prolongs internal displacement and regularly triggers new displacements. Insecurity is exacerbated by competition over land and resources and climatic challenges, including flooding and drought. Currently, over 2 million are internally displaced. Simultaneously, spontaneous return is ongoing in Darfur, especially in West, Central and North Darfur, where a significant number of people return either seasonally or permanently. Some are returning from within Sudan, while others are returning from the refugee camps in Chad. Some returnees have relocated to areas other than their places of origin due to insecurity and difficulties in accessing basic services and farmlands.

Since 2011, the conflict between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People Liberation Movement/Army-North in the Sudanese border states of Southern Kordofan, West Kordofan and Blue Nile have resulted in significant displacements, disrupting basic services, housing and livelihoods. An additional dynamic along the border is seasonal transhumance – the regular movement of people and cattle across the border twice a year. Although such movements are considered a traditional phenomenon in the Sudanese reality, demarcation of the international border and tribal tensions are concerns for this particular group.

IOM in Sudan

Established in Sudan in 2000, IOM employs early recovery, resilience and transitional recovery approaches to respond to migration crises and promote durable solutions and development. These approaches include community stabilization through social cohesion, rehabilitation of critical

²⁶⁶ Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

²⁶⁷ Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

²⁶⁸ Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

²⁶⁹ Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

²⁷⁰ Source: IDMC.

²⁷¹ Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

infrastructure and creation of livelihood opportunities. IOM also builds the capacity of target communities and of local and national authorities in promoting long-term change. As an example, IOM engages with the Sudanese diaspora to contribute to building the capacity of the Government and non-governmental institutions. In 2014, this entailed supported temporary placements for 13 members of the Sudanese diaspora in Europe within various host institutions in priority areas of health, water and education, which are sectors of critical importance for sustainable (re)integration.

For refugees, resettlement remains an important durable solution. In January 2014, IOM initiated a monthly coordination meeting for IOM, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Sudan's Commissioner of Refugees – parties concerned with refugee resettlement processing – to discuss administration and logistical issues for refugees accepted for resettlement. Between 2010 and 2014 IOM facilitated the departure of 9,850 refugees for resettlement from Sudan to 13 resettlement countries. In 2014, IOM assisted 236 Sudanese fleeing crisis overseas to return to Sudan, including from the Central African Republic, the Syrian Arab Republic and Libya.

IOM response to displacement resulting from inter-tribal conflicts in Darfur

Complementing IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix, the Population Tracking and Village Assessment Project assessed over 6,000 villages in West and North Darfur in 2014. The initiative collected comprehensive baseline population data, monitored population movements, and assessed access to basic services in the rural areas and areas with the greatest displacement, providing key information for the design of early recovery and reintegration interventions. The Recovery, Return and Reintegration (RRR) Sector is a coordination body led by the Humanitarian Aid Commission's centre for internally displaced persons, together with the UNDP, Catholic Relief Services and IOM, which aims to strengthen community and household resilience to shocks and stresses while laying the foundation for durable solutions through improved basic infrastructure, the creation of economic opportunities, and the facilitation of voluntary return, reintegration or local integration of internally displaced persons and returnees.²⁷² In West Darfur, IOM's tracking and assessment information supported the provision of basic services and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure, including health and education facilities, as well as local markets, by IOM and partners to help communities access basic services.

To support efforts to break the cycle of aid dependency through increased self-reliance, IOM, in collaboration with the State Ministry of Education, developed four vocational training courses at a technical school in North Darfur to support skills development in construction, welding, sewing and handicraft. These courses targeted internally displaced persons and urban youth in host communities. Nearly 300 participants were trained in 2014, with starter kits distributed to students following successful course completion to enable the establishment of small businesses.

IOM response to displacement resulting from internal armed conflict in Southern Kordofan, West Kordofan and Blue Nile states

The Joint Conflict Reduction Programme, a joint UNDP/IOM framework, aims to address key conflict issues at flashpoint areas designated under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. IOM components focus on improving self-sufficiency and longer-term resilience of mobile and vulnerable populations, and on increasing the stability between communities in order to reduce the drivers of conflict and increase tools for social cohesion.²⁷³

²⁷² 2014 Strategic Response Plan for Sudan, prepared by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team, December 2013. Available from www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/Sudan%202014%20Strategic%20Response%20Plan.pdf

²⁷³ IOM objectives include: (1) local peace processes are sustained through the delivery of targeted peace dividends to communities; and (2) initiatives are delivered to support community stabilization and resilience to violent conflict.

A series of workshops for government and civil society organizations have been conducted, resulting in a set of joint recommendations on improving the partnership between the two sectors on conflict reduction efforts. Training outcomes included improved conflict sensitivity, a do-no-harm approach and technical capacity in project management for 26 non-governmental organization partners.

Four peace conferences were hosted by local counterparts in South Kordofan and Blue Nile state with support from IOM. Among other achievements, the demarcation/compensation of cattle migration corridors was agreed, resulting in reduced tensions between farmers and pastoralists, by agreeing on the parameters and demarcations of seasonal cattle migration corridors. Overall, conflict mitigation, inter- and intracommunity dialogue, and monitoring social tension activities have benefited directly and indirectly 67,800 community members through the demarcation of a 109-kilometre long cattle migration corridors in Blue Nile.

IOM also strives to strengthen inclusive civic participation. In Sudan, IOM has focused on building the capacity of the National Elections Commission (NEC), notably facilitating engagement of youth, women and pastoralists throughout the 18 states of Sudan. In 2014, six training sessions on building resources in democracy, governance and elections were delivered in coordination with Sudan's NEC, targeting 150 key elections practitioners, State High Committees, political parties' members, journalists and civil society representatives. In addition to presenting the foundations of the electoral process and political participation, the training programme, developed in collaboration with the National Elections Training Unit, had a special focus on gender and access for groups with access difficulties, such as youth, women and pastoralists, promoting a better understanding of the impact of the electoral system on the political participation of such groups and their representation in the elected bodies.

In order to promote self-reliance and decrease dependence on humanitarian aid, IOM works in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Animal Resources, the Ministry of Social Welfare, and the Humanitarian Aid Commission to provide livelihood assistance and income-generating activities, through agricultural and pastoral inputs, to support part of the 380,000 newly displaced and returnees in the southern regions. The project is composed of three activities: agriculture; goat restocking; and income-generating activities. Productive assets – including cattle, seeds and tools – have been distributed to over 1,500 households in South and West Kordofan, contributing to enhanced food security for some 10,250 individuals. IOM has also trained beneficiaries on business planning, bookkeeping and business plan proposal writing, and provided startup tools and materials. In addition, training on agriculture conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and monitoring of agricultural activities both before and after cultivation to assess productivity and support beneficiaries in harvesting seeds for future cultivation build resilience and reduce aid dependency. IOM and the Ministry of Agriculture also established group farming initiatives to secure food and extract seeds for returnees without their own agricultural land.

With access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services severely limited for the 3.1 million people affected by conflicts in Darfur, South and West Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei, IOM works to improve access to safe water and sanitation for vulnerable communities and to reduce conflict over water resources. This entails the construction, rehabilitation, or provision of boreholes and water distribution systems, along with training in water point management and maintenance, and community training in WASH topics. IOM's WASH activities also include a conflict-prevention element, building on the premise that increasing access to water for domestic and cattle use reduces recourse to conflict of resources. In 2014 alone, IOM provided WASH assistance for 277,370 conflict-affected people in several crisis affected states, namely, Blue Nile, South and West Kordofan, South Darfur, North Darfur and Abyei. In northern Abyei, IOM remains the sole provider of vital WASH services.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Adequate standard of living	Employment and livelihoods	Participation in public affairs
Transportation assistance Peacebuilding and peace promotion Monitoring social tensions (9,850 displaced persons, 236 migrants and 67,800 displaced persons and affected community members)	Rehabilitation or construction of boreholes and water distribution systems Training on water point management and maintenance (277,370 displaced persons and affected community members)	Skill training – vocational, small business, on-the-job training and startup kits Provision of tools, assets and in-kind grants (10,400 displaced persons)	Inter-/intracommunity dialogue Capacity-building on elections and civic participation (67,800 displaced persons and affected community members)

Future IOM objectives

With conflict a continuing driver of displacement, peacebuilding will remain a core objective. Inclusive and timely processes from the identification of stabilization initiatives and delivery of peace dividends are critical elements of the peace process. In close collaboration with local civil society actors, it will be important to consolidate community-based approaches, working with communities to identify priorities and facilitate the transition to development, creating conducive environments and building resilience. Strengthening institutions in support of national and local authorities and affected communities remains key to addressing the deep communal and political divides in border areas in the longer term.

IOM will continue to foster recovery and transition aimed at livelihood development and restoration for displaced persons and affected communities, working in close collaboration with the Government and other key local stakeholders, including NGOs and the private sector. These initiatives promote the self-reliance and resilience of vulnerable individuals and households through the enhancement of access to services and resources and through the development of skills and infrastructure for sustainable livelihoods. Close monitoring and evaluation of training sessions will be essential to link available capacity-building activities to skills demanded in local labour markets.

Recognizing the risks and vulnerabilities arising from natural disasters, IOM will also support the Government and vulnerable communities in enhancing preparedness, response and recovery capacities.

For further information, please visit: <https://sudan.iom.int/>

Selected project list (2010–2014)²⁷⁴

PROMOTING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE IN KASSALA STATE, EASTERN SUDAN

Project period	15 September 2014–14 May 2015
Partners	Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), Water and Environment and Sanitation (WES) Kassala State, (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Donor	Government of Italy
Funding (USD)	635,300

²⁷⁴ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Sudan between 2010 and 2014.

JOINT CONFLICT REDUCTION PROGRAMME (JCR) (2 PHASES)

Project period	15 May 2012–29 February 2016
Partners	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Donor	UNDP, European Commission's Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) (formerly Instrument for Stability (IFS))
Funding (USD)	7,787,819

SUPPORT TO DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESSES IN SUDAN THROUGH CAPACITY-BUILDING OF THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS COMMISSION AND CONTRIBUTION TO AN INCLUSIVE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION (PHASE II)

Project period	1 January 2014–31 December 2015
Partners	National Elections Commission (NEC)
Donor	European Commission's IcSP
Funding (USD)	1,586,207

ENHANCING NATIONAL CAPACITIES FOR CONFLICT MAPPING, ANALYSIS AND TRANSFORMATION IN SUDAN (ENCS)

Project period	1 January 2008–30 June 2010
Partners	UN partners
Donor	UNDP
Funding (USD)	2,905,088

CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH EMPLOYMENT IN SUDAN (COYES)

Project period	1 December 2008–30 August 2012
Donor	MDG Achievement Fund
Funding (USD)	791,700

LIVELIHOODS APPROACHES TO FOOD AID DEPENDENCY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IN SOUTHERN SUDAN AND THE TRANSITIONAL AREAS (LAFAD)

Project period	1 June 2009–31 March 2010
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	4,000,000

SUSTAINED PEACE FOR DEVELOPMENT – CONFLICT PREVENTION AND PEACEBUILDING IN SUDAN THROUGH TARGETED INTERVENTIONS IN SELECTED COMMUNITIES ALONG THE 1-1-1956 BORDER (SPD)

Project period	1 December 2009–30 December 2012
Donor	MDG Achievement Fund
Funding (USD)	779,000

SUPPORTING ABYEI ADMINISTRATION WITH CONSULTANTS AND PROVISION OF INFORMATION AND EQUIPMENT IN SUDAN (SAACP)

Project period	8 January 2010–31 March 2012
Donor	Government of the Netherlands
Funding (USD)	679,000

MEETING WATER SCARCITY: SUPPORTING PEACE AND STABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SUDAN
(2 PHASES)

Project period	1 January 2011–30 June 2013
Donor	Government of Japan, Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)
Funding (USD)	2,800,000

IMPROVED ACCESS TO WASH SERVICES TO VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN AREAS IMPACTED BY
HIGH LEVEL OF RETURNS (IAWS)

Project period	1 January 2011–30 June 2012
Donor	CHF
Funding (USD)	200,000

DURABLE WASH SOLUTIONS FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, RETURNEES AND
UNDERSERVED HOST COMMUNITIES IN THE THREE AREAS OF SOUTHERN KORDOFAN, BLUE NILE
AND ABYEI

Project period	1 January 2013–31 March 2014
Donor	CHF
Funding (USD)	650,000

TRACKING OF RETURNEES AND AFFECTED PERSONS IN DARFUR AND THE THREE AREAS OF
SOUTHERN KORDOFAN, BLUE NILE AND ABYEI (2 PHASES)

Project period	1 January 2014–31 March 2015
Partners	UNHCR, Refugee Multi-sector (RMS), HAC
Donor	Government of the United States/Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), CHF
Funding (USD)	300,000

SUPPORT FOR DEEPENING AND CONSOLIDATION OF SUDAN'S DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESS

Project period	1 January 2013–31 December 2013
Partners	European Centre for Electoral Support (ECES)
Donor	European Commission's IcSP
Funding (USD)	929,400

DEVELOPING AN UPDATED AND MORE ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE RESPONSE TO THE
GLOBAL FOOD CRISIS AND OTHER LIVELIHOOD CHALLENGES IN DARFUR (GFCOC)

Project period	1 April 2009–30 June 2010
Partners	UNDP Sudan, Tufts University, Humanitarian Affairs Commission of South Darfur
Donor	Government of Japan
Funding (USD)	2,500,000



EUROPE

1 BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Good practice: Strategic partnerships ensure inclusive assessments

Following the devastating flooding in 2014, IOM participated in an integrated rapid assessment mission, which identified pertinent needs and appropriate assistance. IOM collected and disseminated multifaceted data throughout the response and, utilizing analytical tools, identified specific vulnerabilities within the affected population. Among other partners, Romalen – a non-governmental organization – collaborated with IOM during the assessment phase, facilitating contact with and assessing the needs of Roma groups that are often marginalized from assistance mechanisms but equally require support to recover. These assessments were crucial for beneficiary prioritization, gender sensitivity and overall understanding of the needs of beneficiaries who resided in temporary accommodation facilities and the wider affected communities. Assessment findings identified critical needs in terms of housing reconstruction, access to health and education, and livelihoods and psychosocial support.

IOM provides assistance in the reconstruction of damaged housing. © IOM 2014



Population (2013)	3.8 million ²⁷⁵
Human Development Index (2013)	0.73 (Rank: 86th) ²⁷⁶
INFORM country risk index (2015)	3.6 (Rank: 91st) ²⁷⁷
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	19,500 ²⁷⁸
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	100,400 ²⁷⁹
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	6,890 ²⁸⁰

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
2014 flooding	Climatic/Meteorological disaster	2014	1 million affected and 19,500 internally displaced persons*	Other: suburbs	No

* WHO Regional Office for Europe, Floods in the Balkans: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia – Situation Report, measured at peak (25 May 2014).

Displacement context

Bosnia and Herzegovina is located at a migration crossroad between eastern and western Europe. The conflict in the former Yugoslavia from 1992 to 1995 destroyed social and economic infrastructure and forced over half of Bosnian citizens to leave their homes, most fleeing to neighbouring countries. The gradual stabilization across the Balkans and progressive peace efforts across political parties has resulted in conditions conducive to resolving remaining displacement. Today, the return of displaced persons and a rise in irregular migration, such as human trafficking and smuggling, make migration a significant challenge to Bosnia and Herzegovina's post-conflict recovery and development.

In 2014, unprecedented rains prompted flooding of major rivers in the Balkans and a large number of landslides and mudslides. The phenomenon displaced 19,500 persons and affected 1 million people in Bosnia and Herzegovina alone. Many houses were damaged and up to 200 public buildings and schools in both rural and urban areas were destroyed.²⁸¹ Additionally, large areas of fertile land were flooded and crops destroyed, affecting the livelihoods of many. The floods also caused the shifting of mines and associated warning signs leftover from conflict, affecting two thirds of identified minefields and unexploded ordinances.

275 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

276 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

277 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

278 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

279 Source: IDMC.

280 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

281 ECHO Joint Assessment Report, Floods in Bosnia and Herzegovina (6 June 2014).

IOM in Bosnia and Herzegovina

IOM established an office in Sarajevo in 1992. The end of the war in December 1995 left urgent, yet complex, displacement issues across the country. Since then, significant progress has been made: over 1 million refugees and internally displaced persons have returned, including almost half a million so-called “minority” returns; many have resettled to third countries with the assistance of IOM; 220,000 properties have been repossessed by their pre-war owners and tenancy rights holders, resulting in a 99 per cent implementation rate of the property law; and over 330,000 housing units have been rebuilt along with the rehabilitation of communal and social infrastructure, and the safety of returnees has been significantly improved.

Despite significant and tangible progress in the progressive resolution of displacement caused by the 1995 conflict, unmet needs still surpass available assistance – specifically, the needs of the most vulnerable households that remain without a solution and who require tailored approaches and additional social inclusion measures. In line with the Revised Annex VII Dayton Peace Agreement Implementation Strategy²⁸² goals, IOM supported a wide range of community stabilization activities and built the capacity of national social services. Further, following a needs assessment of health care in rural areas, IOM worked with national actors to enhance their capacities in delivering inclusive services and to provide psychosocial support and referral services. IOM also provided tailored psychosocial support to 100 internally displaced persons and returnees, allowing them to find their own ways to respond to the new situation.

IOM response to displacement resulting from the 2014 flooding

In response to the 2014 flooding, IOM participated in the wider UN support to the Government, which was closely coordinated with the Ministry of Security and the Ministry of Defense, as well as cantonal and local civil defense authorities.

In line with identified priorities, IOM supported displaced individuals in temporary accommodation facilities with housing rehabilitation kits to facilitate home repairs. The provision of electric tools to facilitate housing reconstruction proved particularly successful, with a number of beneficiaries opting to self-reconstruct damaged dwellings, continuing then to support others in their communities for wider benefit.

IOM responded to identified education and health challenges in flood-affected municipalities by (re)constructing centres for children with special needs, and by providing medical supplies and equipment to health institutions to ensure access to health services. IOM further developed an action plan to ensure psychosocial needs were recognized, that information on service providers was disseminated and that specific steps were established for individual beneficiaries as required. IOM worked closely with the Ministry of Health as well as Mental Health Centres and other relevant partners, providing capacity support as required while ensuring a comprehensive and coordinated approach. Despite logistical challenges, high-level coordination and cooperation was evident among organizations such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and UNICEF, as well as non-governmental organizations and the Government, ensuring a rapid response to the consequences of flooding and subsequent displacement.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Standard of living
(Re)construction of health and education infrastructure and provision of equipment*
Rehabilitation or construction of permanent and durable housing
Housing rehabilitation kits
Awareness-raising about psychosocial needs and available service providers
(12,500 displaced persons and affected community members)

* Thirty-nine health institutions received medical supplies and equipment.

Future IOM objectives

IOM will continue to support durable solutions for people displaced by the 1995 conflict and the 2014 flooding. IOM will also continue to support efforts to promote an adequate standard of living for returnees and affected community members through the reconstruction of housing units, as well as by supporting local social and health-care systems. Reintegration needs remain, especially in terms of socioeconomic support, with flooding and associated displacement impacting household livelihoods and small and medium-sized enterprises; wider issues related to discrimination also persist. There is also a need to work together with the national government, local authorities, and affected communities to reduce the impacts of future flood events through enhanced preparation and resilience-building initiatives.

IOM will continue to strengthen and expand partnerships with local authorities and stakeholders, enhancing the capacity of cantonal and municipal administrations to provide social services and other support to vulnerable groups, deepen partnerships between civil society and government structures, reduce discrimination in the education system, strengthen local community responsiveness to risks posed by mines and other unexploded ordinances, and promote equal access to employment opportunities and economic sustainability for vulnerable groups.

For more information, visit: <http://bih.iom.int/>

Selected project list (2010–2014)²⁸³

EUROPEAN UNION FLOOD RECOVERY PROGRAMME

Project period	14 July 2014–28 February 2016
Partner	Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, UN partners
Donor	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Funding (USD)	2,288,238

²⁸³ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina between 2010 and 2014.

SUPPORT TO DURABLE SOLUTIONS OF REVISED ANNEX VII DAYTON PEACE AGREEMENT
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY BY ENABLING ACCESS TO RIGHTS AND INCLUSIVE SOCIAL SERVICES

Project period	1 January 2014–28 February 2015
Partner	UN partners
Donor	(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Funding (USD)	41,100

APPLYING THE HUMAN SECURITY CONCEPT TO STABILIZE COMMUNITIES IN CANTON 10

Project period	9 January 2013–31 August 2016
Partner	Canton 10 of Bosnia and Herzegovina; municipalities with ethnic Serb majority: Drvar, Bosansko Grahovo and Glamoc; municipalities with ethnic Croat majority: Livno, Kupres and Tomislav Grad; cantonal centres for social welfare; municipal centres for social welfare
Donor	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)
Funding (USD)	435,550

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO FLOOD-AFFECTED POPULATIONS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Project period	25 May 2014–24 November 2014
Partner	UNHCR, UNDP, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF
Donor	Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)/Rapid Response (RR)
Funding (USD)	400,000

SEEKING CARE, SUPPORT AND JUSTICE FOR SURVIVORS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SEXUAL VIOLENCE
IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Project period	15 September 2014–31 August 2017
Donor	UNDP
Funding (USD)	120,242

2 GEORGIA

Good practice:

Promoting access to employment through vocational education and training centres

In supporting internally displaced persons and their economic integration, IOM aimed at improving livelihood prospects through active labour market activities, such as job placement and referral activities. These were carried out through the capacity-building of government-operated vocational education and training (VET) centres and direct job counselling and placement.

As a result of the collaboration, nearly 1,500 internally displaced persons received job counselling and were referred to various employment avenues; ultimately, some 850 persons were employed. Equally significantly, the VET centres were sensitized to include the displaced in their activities and the capacities of the VET centres were enhanced. Some VET centres continue to address the employment needs of the displaced through specific activities. The sustainability of this effort to promote the inclusion of the displaced population is grounded in the strategy of the Ministry of Education and Science, in which one of the strategic priorities of the VET centres is to ensure full participation by supporting access to a wide range of key VET programmes for the children of disadvantaged communities and vulnerable groups, including, among others, internally displaced persons and host communities.



IOM undertakes psychosocial programming in Berbuki settlement in Shida Kartli region.
© Cole Garside 2010

Population (2013)	4.5 million ²⁸⁴
Human Development Index (2013)	0.744 (Rank: 79th) ²⁸⁵
INFORM country risk index (2015)	4.3 (Rank: 67th) ²⁸⁶
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2013)	1,645 ²⁸⁷
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	232,704 ²⁸⁸
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	857 ²⁸⁹

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
South Ossetia crisis	Cross-border/ Inter-state	August 2008 (unresolved)	150,000 internally displaced persons	Urban: community	Yes

Displacement context

Despite talks between Georgia, the Russian Federation and the de facto authorities in South Ossetia and Abkhazia, internal displacement remains largely unresolved in the region. Most of those persons currently displaced fled the armed conflict in the 1990s in the republics of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, and later fled the conflict between the Russian Federation and Georgia over South Ossetia in 2008. Albeit brief, the 2008 conflict resulted in internal displacement, numerous casualties and the subsequent recognition by the Russian Federation of South Ossetia and Abkhazia as independent states. International peace talks, known as the Geneva Talks, were established after the 2008 August War in Georgia. The talks reached their thirtieth session in December 2014, with the Georgian Government annually tabling a non-binding resolution before the United Nations General Assembly, reiterating the right of return of all displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

While the majority of displaced persons have since returned, many face challenges related to inadequate housing, limited income and generalized insecurity. As of October 2013, nearly 250,000 persons remained displaced in Georgia, unable to return home,²⁹⁰ making de facto local integration or relocation the most common solution. Settlements for internally displaced persons were built by the Government shortly after the 2008 war, in the regions of Shida Kartli, Mtskheta-Mtianeti and Kvemo Kartli to provide housing for up to 40,000 internally displaced persons, including furniture and a monthly pecuniary allocation to support integration. The Government of Georgia has put in place a range of policy mechanisms to regulate displacement, including the Law of Georgia on Internally Displaced Persons Persecuted from the Occupied Territories, a State strategy on internally displaced persons and a livelihood action plan.

284 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

285 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

286 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

287 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

288 Source: IDMC.

289 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

290 As of October 2013. Source: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/IDPersons/Pages/Visits.aspx

IOM in Georgia

Since its establishment in 1993, IOM Georgia has fostered effective partnerships with key government structures to support the development of national migration management systems and nurture civil society. IOM has also provided diverse services for migrants and displaced persons, and conducted public awareness-raising and education initiatives on migration-sensitive issues. Past projects address different issues facilitating migration, migration and development, regulating migration, migration and health, public awareness and education, and post-crisis engagement in the context of forced migration.

IOM response to internal displacement in Georgia

Since the crisis that unfolded in Georgia in 2008, IOM has assisted internally displaced persons through various initiatives such as the delivery of non-food items, shelter repair, mental health and psychosocial support, income generation and small business development. Livelihood activities included the issuance of small-scale grants and technical support for business startups as well as networking support with potential employers to facilitate job placements. To enhance the employment prospects of internally displaced persons, IOM strengthened the capacities of government-run VET centres to facilitate access to livelihoods for the displaced.

As a result of armed conflicts, Georgia is affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war. With the support of the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance, IOM is implementing a socioeconomic reintegration project for another vulnerable group: mine victims. The purpose of the project is to improve social and economic conditions for victims by providing financial and non-financial services such as microcredits, social intermediation, business skills development training, counselling and referrals. The project also has a regional component for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Employment and livelihoods
Small business establishment
Job placements
Vocational training
(2,910 displaced persons)

Future IOM objectives

IOM will continue to support the Government of Georgia in working to overcome obstacles to durable solutions facing internally displaced persons and the impacts on host communities and other marginalized groups. Focus will be placed on improving socioeconomic conditions and promoting local integration. Activities will include direct assistance to displaced populations to reduce dependency and to promote self-reliance in terms of livelihood, and providing an adequate standard of living. Moreover, capacity-building activities for government services to better address displacement-related issues will also ensue.

For more information, visit: <http://iom.ge/1/index.php>

Selected project list (2010–2014)²⁹¹

SOCIOECONOMIC REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME FOR MINE VICTIMS IN GEORGIA (SERMIV)

Project period	1 December 2009–31 October 2012
Donor	Government of Slovenia/International Trust Fund (ITF)
Funding (EUR)	161,162

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND UNEMPLOYED IN GEORGIA THROUGH JOB COUNSELLING AND PLACEMENT AS WELL AS TARGETED SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING (EEG)

Project period	1 March 2010–31 May 2012
Donor	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Funding (USD)	2,977,900

²⁹¹ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Georgia between 2010 and 2014.

3 SERBIA



Prefabricated houses are built for refugees and internally displaced persons in Svrlijig. © IOM 2011

Good practice: The state and needs of former tenancy rights holders

During the 1992–1995 conflict, the tenancy rights of the majority of people forced to flee the country and seek refuge throughout the region were revoked. At a ministerial conference between Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina held in Belgrade in March 2010, all four countries committed to work together in order to clarify refugee statistics and to resolve remaining open issues, including how to address durable solutions for all refugees in need.

In 2011, in cooperation with the non-governmental organization Relief and Protection Committee (RPC), and with support from the offices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the region and the Commissariat for Refugees of the Republic of Serbia, IOM led an initiative to identify ex-occupancy and tenancy rights (ex-OTRs)* holders in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro. The aim was to assess whether the ex-OTRs holders were still in need of housing and/or other durable solutions and to identify the most vulnerable persons as per international humanitarian criteria who would require further support. Reliable and updated statistical data is a precondition for advancing the process and to understanding the scope of issues that affect all refugees, including ex-OTRs holders, who have yet to achieve a durable solution.

The survey findings indicated that most ex-OTRs holder-households lived in worse conditions than the resident population, particularly in terms of quality of housing space and health; almost half lacked ownership of a housing unit and suffered from other sources of vulnerability. While ex-OTRs holders who wished to return to Croatia permanently have been able to apply for benefits under the Croatian Housing Care Programme since 2003, the survey found that many do not wish to return; therefore, they remain deprived of the opportunities to access their right to housing on the basis of their former tenancy rights.

The findings highlight the long-term impacts of displacement and access to rights, most notably access to housing rights. The findings of the survey provided necessary information as a contribution towards achieving shared objectives among governments in the region to close the long-standing refugee chapter.

* This form of housing represented some 70 per cent of housing units in the former Yugoslavia, with the OTR status possessing many of the characteristics of property owners such as OTR being kept for one's lifetime.

Population (2013)	7.1 million ²⁹²
Human Development Index (2013)	0.745 (Rank: 77th) ²⁹³
INFORM country risk index (2015)	4.0 (Rank: 78th) ²⁹⁴
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	37,900 ²⁹⁵
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	97,300 ²⁹⁶
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	43,751 ²⁹⁷

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
2014 flooding	Climatic/Meteorological disaster	2014	1.6 million affected and 32,000 internally displaced persons*	Urban: camp or camp-like	Yes

* UNICEF, Serbia Floods: Humanitarian Situation Report - 30 May 2014. Available from <http://reliefweb.int/report/serbia/serbia-floods-humanitarian-situation-report-30-may-2014>

Displacement context

Throughout the 1990s, the state of Yugoslavia collapsed through a series of civil wars characterized by violence between different ethnic groups and significant displacement. According to the International Centre for Transitional Justice, approximately 140,000 people lost their lives during the conflicts, and almost 4 million people were displaced within and beyond changing national borders.²⁹⁸ Following the disintegration of Yugoslavia, a significant number of refugees fled to Serbia, primarily from Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Many ethnic Serbs originating from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo continue to have displacement-related needs in Serbia. A smaller number of Roma are unable to return home due to insecurity, discrimination, difficulties in repossessing property and recovering lost documents, or lack of economic prospects. Needs related to displacement primarily relate to housing, access to information, employment and documentation. The Government of Serbia has made significant efforts to support displaced persons, initially providing transitional shelter and humanitarian assistance, and later facilitating local integration or supporting voluntary return to communities of origin.

In May 2014, heavy rains hit Serbia and neighbouring Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, causing large-scale flooding. According to the Red Cross, devastating floods and landslides affected more than 1.6 million people. The Government declared a state of emergency in May 2014 and reported a total of 51 flood-related deaths. Additionally, some 32,000 people were displaced, some of whom moved to stay with relatives or friends, while others were provided shelter in nearby unaffected

292 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

293 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

294 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

295 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

296 Source: IDMC.

297 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

298 International Centre for Transitional Justice, Focus: The Former Yugoslavia – Transitional Justice in the Former Yugoslavia (2009). Available from www.ictj.org/publication/transitional-justice-former-yugoslavia

facilities such as hotels and army barracks. According to initial assessments of the Ministry of Interior, 2,260 buildings were flooded and over 30,000 households had no electricity. With respect to infrastructure, main highways suffered significant damage, as did railway lines, public buildings and over 300 business premises.

IOM in Serbia

IOM has a long established presence in Belgrade, working with the Government and other partners along the full spectrum of migration. IOM’s work ranges from ongoing assistance associated with the consequences of conflict in the 1990s to transition and recovery, as well as to longer-term migration management, much of which is linked to the candidacy for European Union membership.

A historical perspective

Overall, IOM Serbia has provided assistance to over 56,000 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina. Furthermore, IOM has assisted persons from Croatia accepted for third-country resettlement, and has also further supported the local integration of refugees and internally displaced persons by enhancing livelihood opportunities and constructing permanent housing. To this end, IOM has also facilitated the access of vulnerable displaced persons residing in unsuitable living conditions in collective centres to alternative social housing. IOM supported the establishment of youth offices throughout Serbia, which primarily promote sociocultural integration and inter-ethnic dialogue among youth in multi-ethnic regions in Serbia. IOM also works with the Government in conducting capacity-building initiatives for Serbian authorities, with a focus on voluntary return and reintegration. IOM further conducted an assessment of the current state and needs of former tenancy rights holders in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro as one of the final components in the closure of the refugee chapter.

IOM response to displacement resulting from the 2014 flooding

In response to the 2014 flooding, IOM, in collaboration with the United Nations Office for Project Services, developed a comprehensive approach to contribute to the efforts of the Government to support the affected municipalities and to restore living and working conditions. These objectives were to be realized through the rehabilitation of public buildings of primary importance, notably educational, health and administration facilities, and homes. Activities included supporting the affected communities through the reconstruction of some 300 private dwellings, and providing psychosocial support to some 400 families seeking refuge in temporary centres to help those affected to find their own ways to respond to their new situations, and to prevent the stagnation of suffering and psychosocial unease.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014²⁹⁹

Standard of living
Construction of permanent and durable (social) housing
Psychosocial support
(4,500 displaced persons)

299 The table only refers to IOM response to displacement resulting from the 2014 flooding.



Future IOM objectives

IOM Serbia will continue to support government efforts to resolve situations of displacement through direct assistance and long-term programming. The 2014 flooding made evident a number of vulnerabilities of the Serbian population and economy that – in view of climate change – deserve special attention and require the reduction of disaster risk. Improved strengthening and expansion of flood-control systems, flood-forecasting and flood-prevention activities, and physical planning to avoid locating homes and production activities in flood-prone areas are some of the required activities to be carried out in the future. IOM will work with the international community and local actors to lay the foundations for the identification, development, and promotion of appropriate risk reduction and management measures. Furthermore, IOM will continue to build the capacity of government counterparts as well as displaced populations to progressively resolve displacement situations in Serbia.

Selected project list (2010–2014)³⁰⁰

SERBIA FLOODS REHABILITATION SUPPORT

Project period	11 August 2014–30 September 2015
Partner	Serbian Chamber of Engineers, National Floods Office, government partners, UN partners
Donor	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
Funding (USD)	1,596,258

ROOTS AND LABYRINTHS: SUPPORTING INTER-ETHNIC YOUTH DIALOGUE AND ACTIVISM IN SANDZAK AND SOUTH SERBIA

Project period	1 September 2012–31 March 2013
Donor	Government of the United Kingdom
Funding (USD)	74,400

PROVISION OF SOCIAL HOUSING IN SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENT (SHSE) IN BELGRADE

Project period	1 January 2013–31 October 2015
Partner	(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Donor	Ana and Vlade Divac Foundation
Funding (USD)	652,160

³⁰⁰ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Serbia between 2010 and 2014.

REVIEW AND REVISION OF THE CURRENT STATE AND NEEDS OF FORMER TENANCY RIGHTS HOLDERS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA (RRCS)

Project period	1 January 2011–31 August 2011
Partner	Government partners, international non-governmental partners, UN partners
Donor	Government of the United States/Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)
Funding (USD)	277,300



4 KOSOVO/UNSC 1244³⁰¹

A historical perspective

Good practice:

Linking economic opportunity with community revitalization

Within the EU-Beautiful Kosovo initiative, IOM works to contribute to poverty reduction through the enhancement of economic opportunities for Kosovar population, especially the marginalized groups. Since 2011, IOM has implemented 73 small and medium-scale infrastructure projects, which has opened more than 3,700 short-term job opportunities for target beneficiaries including for the long-term unemployed registered at local employment centres. During the recruitment of workers, IOM specifically targets the involvement of vulnerable groups such as returnees, minorities, persons with disability, women and youth.

Beyond providing employment for these beneficiaries, local construction companies contribute to the skills development of the non-skilled workers referred by the employment centres through on-the-job training, all while improving community infrastructure. Completed projects have included the renovation or creation of green areas; renovation of public buildings such health centres, schools and kindergartens; protection of cultural heritage sites; and renovation of sport facilities.

The EU-Beautiful Kosovo project has contributed to the remarkable change in the environment, turning dumpsites to beautiful parks, building promenades, playgrounds and kindergartens, and creating jobs and improving the environment for all.*

* For further information, see: IOM, EU-Beautiful Kosovo (Pristina, 2013), available from <http://kosovo.iom.int/sites/default/files/EU-BK%202011-2013%20Catalogue.pdf>



An EU-Beautiful Kosovo beneficiary works on the renovation of a traditional mill in Pejë/Peć, which after completion will be a new facility to promote natural and cultural heritage in the region. © IOM Kosovo 2015

301 IOM refers to the UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo in an abbreviated manner as “Kosovo/UNSC 1244”. For the purpose of this profile, this shall be shortened to “Kosovo” – this designation being without prejudice to positions on status and in line with UNSC 1244 and the International Court of Justice opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Population	1.8 million
Human Development Index	n.a.
INFORM country risk index	n.a.
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2013)	1,000 ³⁰²
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (newly displaced, as of June 2015)	17,113 ³⁰³
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	3,197 ³⁰⁴

Displacement context

In 1998 and 1999, ethnic Albanians massively fled their homes in the then province of Kosovo to escape the persecution of the Milosevic-era Yugoslav forces. At the time, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported 1.9 million displaced, representing 90 per cent of the total population. This critical situation and the human rights violations committed led to the bombing campaign of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) from March to June 1999. In the border area with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, hundreds of thousands found refuge in camps that prompted the international community to undertake a massive evacuation – a humanitarian bridge – to temporary safe havens in Europe and beyond. UNHCR and IOM led this response effort, evacuating 84,000 people within less than two months from April to May 1999.

In June 1999, Serbian troops agreed to withdraw against the deployment of NATO and the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations mission under UNSC Resolution 1244, making Kosovo an international protectorate. The following year (summer 1999 to summer 2000), IOM supported the massive voluntary return of 172,000 Kosovar-Albanians, those who left during the conflict as well as those who fled during the 1990s and wanted to return home.

Despite the return of so many displaced persons, thousands continue to reside in collective centres both within Kosovo and with host families in Serbia, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and other countries in the region. Returns are hampered by lingering property disputes, looting, lack of economic opportunity, poor infrastructure and tensions with local communities, while Kosovar-Serbs may particularly face limited access to property and delayed restitution proceedings. Indeed, as a result of renewed ethnic violence in 2004, some 4,200 people fled their homes. In the longer term, ensuring accountability for human rights violations, the resolution of property disputes, the determination of Kosovo's political status and a general improvement of the economic situation will be key factors in resolving remaining displacement. A national strategy, guidelines for sustainable return and a manual for return are in place, although specific legislation regarding internally displaced persons has not yet been completed.

IOM in Kosovo

Since its establishment in Pristina in 1999, IOM Kosovo has worked collaboratively with the international community, and later the central authorities in Kosovo, to invest in a durable peace process and assist the population in rebuilding their lives and working for the future. IOM's strategy, in line with the UN strategy, has moved beyond short-term reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts, which were an indispensable part of the initial response to the crisis, to supporting

302 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

303 Source: IDMC.

304 Refugees in Serbia and Kosovo/UNSC 1244. Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

longer-term developmental programmes, including livelihood and employment support, support for participation in public affairs, and providing effective remedies for displacement-related violations. In terms of socioeconomic support, IOM promotes the integration of returnees through three key interventions: return and reintegration initiatives targeting displaced persons; community stabilization programming, which applies area-based approaches; and community infrastructure works that generate temporary employment opportunities for the long-term unemployed, which aim to improve living conditions and encourage reconciliation among returnees and communities.

IOM response to displacement resulting from the Kosovo crisis

IOM works alongside local civil society partners to provide comprehensive support to facilitate the return and reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugees. IOM also works systematically to build the capacity of local-level authorities to address the needs of these returnees and receiving communities.

IOM contributes to the Government's efforts to promote a tolerant, multi-ethnic environment, based on the universal respect for human rights, which is conducive to the sustainable return and reintegration of minority IIDP,³⁰⁵ IDP³⁰⁶ and refugee families. With this overall aim, a wide range of initiatives have been undertaken. For example, through the European Union-funded Return and Reintegration in Kosovo Programme Phases III and IV, beneficiaries of housing support were also provided with harmonized assistance packages, including food, non-food items, furniture and firewood, as well as income-generation packages and training. Through this programme, IOM also implemented 27 community projects to improve the living conditions of receiving and returning communities. IOM has also worked to improve the economic prospects for returnees and members of non-majority communities in all municipalities in Kosovo. Moreover, through the IOM Community Stabilization Programme (CSP), more than 1,110 individualized grants have been distributed since 2010, which have provided full-time employment for 2,900 individuals and part-time employment for 1,300 more individuals. One objective of the CSP is to support adequate living conditions and promote sustainable livelihoods in non-majority areas. Activities focus both on startups and existing businesses, in the agro-processing, production, and service sectors.

Lastly, through the two phases of the Keep Beautiful Kosovo programme, IOM has contributed to the overall improvement of the economic and social situation in Kosovo by generating temporary and more sustainable employment opportunities through the implementation of public works projects.

Future IOM objectives

IOM Kosovo has over 15 years of experience in supporting return and reintegration in Kosovo, having assisted over 200,000 returnees, with additional numbers of affected communities also benefiting. Besides its core duties covering immigration and return assistance, IOM Kosovo will support the search for durable solutions by implementing projects intended to create job opportunities, support small and medium enterprises, and secure a more pleasant living environment. Towards these efforts, IOM intends to contribute to the strengthening of resilient, multi-ethnic communities. Much remains to be done and support is still needed to facilitate the process of voluntary minority returns and integration in Kosovo.

Moreover, in contributing to durable solutions, IOM will provide technical support to the Interministerial Working Group on Dealing with the Past and Reconciliation in drafting an inclusive

305 IIDP stands for "internally- internally displaced person". The IIDP category includes minority ethnic groups or persons displaced *within Kosovo*.

306 IDP – internally displaced person. See Glossary for the definition.

and gender-sensitive national strategy on transitional justice. A specific focus is on enhancing the capacities of critical institutional and civil society actors to craft a gender-sensitive, victim-centred reparations programme in Kosovo, which in the long term will improve community relations, strengthen civic trust, and contribute to reconciliation and prevention of future violence.

For further information, see: <http://kosovo.iom.int>

Selected project list (2010–2014)³⁰⁷

SUPPORTING RECONCILIATION IN KOSOVO THROUGH THE RENOVATION OF THE ORTHODOX CHAPEL IN MITROVICA MUNICIPALITY

Project period	1 February 2015–15 August 2015
Partner	Municipalities of North Mitrovica and South Mitrovica
Donor	Government of Turkey
Funding (USD)	278,824

RETURN AND REINTEGRATION IN KOSOVO (MULTIPLE PHASES)

Project period	1 November 2011–20 April 2017
Partner	Ministry of Communities and Return (MCR), Municipal Offices for Communities and Return (MOCRs), (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Donor	Government of Kosovo, European Commission/Pre-accession Instrument
Funding (USD)	10,272,796

COMMUNITY STABILIZATION PROGRAMME (MULTIPLE PHASES)

Project period	27 May 2010–31 May 2015
Partner	EU Kosovo Office, municipal leaders, MCR, MOCRs
Donor	EuropeAid, European Commission/Pre-accession Instrument, Government of Kosovo
Funding (USD)	5,966,759

EU-BEAUTIFUL KOSOVO, PHASES I AND II

Project period	1 March 2011–17 June 2016
Partner	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Municipal Employment Centres, municipal leaders
Donor	European Commission/Pre-accession Instrument
Funding (USD)	10,000,000

³⁰⁷ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Kosovo between 2010 and 2014.

5 TURKEY

Good practice:

Promoting self-reliance and local integration for refugees residing outside camps

Mersin, a port city of around 1 million on the southern coast of Turkey, has rapidly grown since the Syrian crisis began, hosting some 200,000 Syrian refugees. Syria Social Gathering (SSG) is a local Syrian NGO, which runs a multi-service community centre providing a range of services to the Syrian refugee community. IOM provides support to SSG to provide access to basic services as well as education, psychosocial support and skill development.

By the end of 2014, some 1,100 Syrian refugees and host community members were accessing a range of courses including Turkish, Arabic* and English language courses; Turkish university entrance exam courses; and health and social courses.

Moving into 2015, IOM support will enable continued operation of the NGO to offer vocational training, education, legal assistance and psychosocial support. Education and vocational training strengthens integration opportunities, including access to higher education and employment, thus fostering self-reliance. Psychosocial and legal assistance ensure that vulnerable refugees have access to counselling and knowledge of their rights. In collaboration with local authorities, the legal centre of the SSG has the authority to issue documentation recognized in Turkey; thus, they are able to validate certificates (e.g. births, deaths, marriages and divorces) and issue identification for those without documentation, following due investigation and vetting process.

Key partnerships such as these ensure that refugees residing outside of camps have continued access to needed services, which promote self-reliance and local integration.

* Offered also to Turkish residents to promote social cohesion.



IOM provides transportation assistance to enable access to education. © IOM 2014

Population (2013)	75 million ³⁰⁸
Human Development Index (2013)	0.76 (Rank: 69th) ³⁰⁹
INFORM country risk index (2015)	4.8 (Rank: 43rd) ³¹⁰
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced between 2010 and 2014)	252,836 ³¹¹
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	953,700 ³¹²
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	1,587,374 ³¹³

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
Van earthquake	Natural disaster: geophysical disaster	2011	650,000 affected	Urban and peri-urban	No
Syrian crisis	Other: complex emergency		Over 1.5 million refugees in Turkey	Urban	Yes

Displacement context

In October and November 2011, two earthquakes measuring 7.2 and 5.7, respectively, struck the eastern province of Van. According to the Turkish Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı (AFAD)), the earthquakes killed 644 and left more than 4,000 people injured. The earthquakes coincided with the arrival of harsh winter weather, with thousands of families left homeless. About 650,000 people were directly affected, including some 150,000 displaced. Economic and social life was seriously interrupted. The Turkish Government led the response through the AFAD, with international actors playing a supporting role.

As a relatively stable, upper middle-income country, Turkey has become a migrant-receiving country. Already hosting asylum-seekers originating mainly from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Somalia, Syrians fleeing conflict began seeking refuge in Turkey in 2011, with numbers increasing as conflict continues unabated. In April 2014, a new migration law entered into force granting Syrians a “conditional refugee status”, or temporary asylum, under the newly established General Directorate of Migration Management. Recognizing that a significant number of Syrians were residing in urban settlements, often in challenging conditions, in 2014, the Government enabled provision of assistance to out-of-camp populations. With no legal basis allowing Syrians to work, many had depleted any savings they had and resorted to selling assets or working for low wages in the informal sector. In October 2014, the Council of Ministers issued a regulation on temporary protection applicable to Syrian nationals, stateless persons and refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic, which provides access to health, education, social assistance and the labour market.

308 Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

309 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

310 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

311 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

312 Source: IDMC.

313 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

IOM in Turkey

IOM actively supports the Turkish Government in its efforts to establish an effective, comprehensive and human rights-based approach to the country's migration challenges. For the past two decades, IOM has played a critical role in Turkey with respect to capacity-building of government and non-governmental actors on migration management, development of comprehensive migration policies, advancement of migrant rights and provision of direct assistance to various migrant groups including refugees. Turkey became a full member of IOM in November 2004.

IOM response to the Van earthquake

Beyond immediate humanitarian assistance in support of the Government-led response, IOM provided psychosocial support in the form of home visits to people who were displaced to 22 provinces in Turkey. Many people continued to sleep outside in the wake of the earthquakes, unwilling to return to their homes for fear of further seismic activity. As such, the need to support earthquake survivors to better cope with the impact and aftermath of the earthquakes was needed in order to reestablish normalcy and ensure psychosocial well-being and mental health. Four thousand five hundred individuals benefited from this support.

IOM response to the Syrian refugee influx

In close collaboration with key government and non-governmental partners, IOM is building on the humanitarian response to Syrian refugees in and out of camp in Turkey. In 2013, IOM was among the first agencies to assist Syrians living outside the camps, applying multidisciplinary approaches based on the Migration Crisis Operational Framework to support refugees in the short and medium term. As the situation becomes increasingly protracted, in line with the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), efforts are increasingly focused on building resilience.

Targeting the most vulnerable among those without savings or without a regular income (through work, remittances, pension or assistance from another source), IOM is operating a conditional cash or voucher programme to enhance coping capacities by enabling increased spending on critical household needs, including food and hygiene items. Working with partners, IOM will develop an exit strategy to avoid dependency on cash and voucher support, proactively seeking local vocational activities.

Education remains a priority for the Syrians and the Turkish authorities; however, one of the key challenges for students in accessing educational facilities has been transportation. In 2014, IOM initiated the school transportation initiative for children based on identified needs and discussion with the Ministry of National Education, and is the only agency providing this kind of support. Over 1,950 students from two schools in Sanliurfa were receiving daily transportation assistance in 2014, in addition to 450 children who received support to attend summer school. IOM, in coordination with AFAD and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, provides transportation services between camps and health and social facilities. In 2013 alone, IOM facilitated the transfer of more than 15,000 Syrians to Adiyaman state hospitals, other hospitals in Gaziantep and Malatya as well as to local markets in the province, enhancing access to critical services.

IOM supports a community centre in Urfa, which provides psychosocial and sociocultural activities, with a specific focus on women and children, reaching some 2,500 refugees, as well as host community members.

Since 2013, Syrian nationals have had access to resettlement and family reunification assistance to third countries as a durable solution. Between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2014, 2,483 Syrians departed Turkey with IOM assistance for resettlement and family reunification to

16 different countries, including the United States, Canada, Australia and European Union countries.³¹⁴

IOM monitors third-country nationals crossing into Turkey from the Syrian Arab Republic. Once identified, IOM provides assistance, including accommodation, travel arrangements, exit visa formalities and visa facilitation. Assisted migrants are of varied nationalities and predominantly include female domestic workers and nationals of mixed marriages, mainly from Aleppo and Al Raqqa.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living
Transportation assistance (resettlement) Facilitation of exit formalities (58,369 displaced persons)	Psychosocial support Regular access to education and health services Facilitation of exit formalities Education/Vocational training support Cash grants (60,386 displaced persons)

Future IOM objectives

IOM will continue its efforts in supporting the Government of Turkey, with a focus on assisting Syrian refugees. Assistance is shifting from primarily humanitarian assistance to midterm support, including policy development (e.g. labour migration law that might provide employment for Syrians). While there is a need to support resilience-building for refugees, improving access to overstretched basic services remains an acute need. IOM’s strategy for 2015–2016 for Turkey recognizes the continued need to provide urgent humanitarian assistance, including the distribution of food, non-food items, cash vouchers, winterization and transportation, as well as easing the burden on national and local structures through the establishment of multiservice community centres offering protection and social stabilization for refugees.

For more information, see: www.turkey.iom.int

Selected project list (2010–2014)³¹⁵

RAPID RELIEF ASSISTANCE AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT TO EARTHQUAKE-DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS IN EASTERN TURKEY

Project period	1 November 2011–30 April 2012
Donor	Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
Funding (USD)	503,540

³¹⁴ Resettlement opportunities may expand in the future with some countries announcing intentions to increase resettlement plans from the region, including Turkey.

³¹⁵ This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Turkey between 2010 and 2014.

IMPROVING ACCESS TO SERVICES FOR SYRIAN REFUGEES LIVING IN MERSIN PROVINCE

Project period	15 December 2014–14 September 2015
Partners	Syria Social Gathering
Donor	Government of Switzerland
Funding (USD)	1,031,990

RAPID RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO SYRIANS ARRIVING TO TURKEY AND RESIDING IN CAMPS AND TENT CITIES

Project period	5 April 2012–2 November 2012
Partners	Turkish Red Crescent Society
Donor	CERF
Funding (USD)	462,240

REGIONAL AND MULTISECTOR ASSISTANCE TO POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE SYRIAN CRISIS

Project period	1 August 2014–30 April 2015
Partners	Support to Life, AFAD, Caritas
Donor	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO)
Funding (USD)	3,176,620

6 UKRAINE

Good practice: Mobilizing existing local civil society partners

IOM has long boasted a robust network of counter-trafficking non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that have worked successfully with a wide variety of stakeholders and vulnerable individuals in the fields of prevention, prosecution, partnership, protection and economic empowerment. When the crisis erupted in east Ukraine and Crimea in early 2014, these NGOs were mobilized and trained by IOM to provide immediate humanitarian support to displaced persons and to set the stage for more durable solutions, particularly in the livelihood sphere.

IOM's NGO partners leveraged connections with other civil society organizations and local authorities to identify vulnerable persons and develop a system of referral. Building upon their experience in working with victims of trafficking, the NGOs provided tailored individual immediate support, including non-food items, medicine, psychosocial support, and legal consultation, to over 11,600 persons in 2014. Concurrently, partner NGOs have begun to identify internally displaced persons for planned livelihood initiatives for microenterprise, self-employment and vocational training. A business training was held in December 2014, which was based on economic empowerment activities that are implemented for victims of trafficking and modified to account for the needs of the displaced and the current situation in Ukraine.

Concurrently, given their specialization, these long-time NGO partners screened beneficiary internally displaced populations for victims of trafficking and provided trafficking prevention materials and lectures. A special leaflet on counter-trafficking, developed to combat fraudulent work offers and promises of asylum targeting displaced persons, was distributed to over 20,000 internally displaced persons across 13 regions in Ukraine. Furthermore, IOM's toll-free migrant advice and counter-trafficking hotline 527 provided consultations to more than 2,000 internally displaced persons in 2014.



A teacher displaced from Donbas to Vinnytsia has been able to launch English language courses for locals and other internally displaced persons with the support of microentrepreneurship project. © IOM 2014

Population (2013)	42.8 million ³¹⁶
Human Development Index (2013)	0.734 (Rank: 83rd) ³¹⁷
INFORM country risk index (2015)	5.4 (Rank: 29th) ³¹⁸
Internally displaced persons due to natural disasters (newly displaced in 2013)	600 ³¹⁹
Internally displaced persons due to conflicts (as of December 2014)	646,500 ³²⁰
Refugees in the country (as of December 2014)	3,219 ³²¹

Key migration crises, 2010–2014

Migration crisis	Crisis type	Year	Population affected	Primary geographical context	Is the situation protracted?
East Ukraine and Crimea conflict	Cross-border/ Inter-State conflict	2014–ongoing	4,771 people killed* and 736,169 internally displaced persons**	Peri-urban community	Yes

* United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) Dashboard, November–December 2014 (New York, 31 December 2014).

** Ibid.

Displacement context

The current armed conflict in Ukraine began in spring 2014, with the annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation in March, and was exacerbated by protests and fighting, and then referendums in May on self-rule in the eastern Donetsk and Luhansk regions, which border the Russian Federation. The vast majority of those displaced have fled these eastern regions, with smaller numbers displaced from Crimea. Women and children make up most of the displaced population.

Most displaced persons left with few belongings and are in need of shelter, food and non-food assistance, as their savings are often meager, social benefits take time to re-register, and livelihoods options are limited. While many internally displaced persons reside in rental accommodation or with host families, some 5 per cent of the most vulnerable are living in collective centres. Internally displaced persons staying in the Donbas, particularly in areas affected by fighting, face imminent security threats. The provision of basic services has been disrupted, supplies are increasingly limited, and economic activity has been crippled.

Despite the lack of experience and capacity in displacement issues, the Ukrainian Government has developed and implemented a number of initiatives to improve support for the displaced population, including a resolution establishing a unified registration system of internally displaced persons³²² and national legislation on the needs of the displaced population.³²³ While grassroots

316 According to calculations of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine as of 1 September 2015, on the present population of the country (excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and the city of Sevastopol) (http://ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2015/ds/kn/kn_e/kn0815_e.html).

317 Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

318 Source: Index for Risk Management (INFORM).

319 Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

320 Source: IDMC. Numbers increased in 2015.

321 Source: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

322 In October 2014, the Government adopted Resolution 509, which established a unified registration system and delegated registration and benefit payments to district and city social service departments. This system aims to identify the scale and scope of the needs of the displaced population and provides legal recognition through which the displaced can access State support.

323 Resolution 509.

volunteer organizations, civil society and host communities have provided a robust response to the immediate needs of the displaced, the economic crisis in Ukraine has hampered their capacity to provide humanitarian assistance and to promote durable solutions.

With conflict continuing and a political solution far from being achieved, the identification of sustainable solutions has largely stalled for the majority of the displaced, with return to places of origin dependent on the evolution of security and safety and the local economy. While there are efforts to support temporary or more permanent local integration, indications of the longer-term intentions of the displaced change over time and are influenced by local conditions and opportunities.

IOM in Ukraine

The IOM office in Ukraine was established in 1996 and has worked in support of the Government of Ukraine on a number of key migration topics, including combating trafficking in human beings, enhancing migration management systems, and creating migrant-inclusive health practices and policies. Since the outbreak of conflict in spring 2014, IOM has been providing life-saving assistance to displaced persons and supports efforts to identify and address obstacles to local integration and, voluntary return, when feasible. IOM's efforts to respond to the needs of internally displaced persons has largely been developed with its existing network of local counter-trafficking non-governmental organizations that have adapted existing skills and expertise to deliver tailored assistance to displaced populations.

IOM response to displacement resulting from east Ukraine and Crimea conflicts

In line with the goal of the Emergency Shelter and Non-food Item (NFI) Cluster, IOM supports the Government in ensuring that displaced persons have access to adequate accommodation, sufficient protection from adverse weather conditions and NFIs that serve the specific needs of vulnerable categories of the displaced. These vulnerable categories include women, children, the elderly and disabled persons, single-parent families and persons suffering from chronic illness. Activities included the provision of NFIs (including equipment, renovation materials, as well as self-sufficiency, income-producing, specialized and hygienic items) and avoiding the adoption of negative coping strategies. These items are designed to be moved from residence to residence, should it be necessary for internally displaced persons to relocate in the interests of personal safety, employment or access to social infrastructure. IOM also provided gap-filling psychosocial assistance, medical assistance, legal counselling, and other forms of direct assistance to vulnerable internally displaced persons with urgent needs who had not received any assistance.

Furthermore, given the abundance of working markets in Ukraine and low protection risks, IOM introduced multipurpose cash transfers for vulnerable internally displaced households to meet their wide-ranging needs (accommodation/shelter, NFI, food, medicine, etc.) in one oblast of Ukraine in 2014. Since this intervention started in the winter of 2014, the benefits of using cash transfers to support winterization efforts were touted. While in 2014 multipurpose cash interventions were coordinated by the Emergency Shelter and NFI Cluster, it is likely that a cash working group or multi-cluster arrangement will take its place. The Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine provides lists of registered internally displaced persons according to the relevant IOM vulnerability criteria for verification. IOM then arranges for transfers to take place at bank branches for internally displaced persons who have been verified and notified. IOM will seek in the future to also reach out to unregistered displaced persons for multipurpose cash assistance.

IOM supports the progressive resolution of displacement situations and has identified two major obstacles to sustainable integration of the displaced, which its activities sought to address in 2014: lack of employment and unsustainable or insufficient accommodation.

To address the lack of employment opportunities for internally displaced persons, IOM and its partners started to conduct business and self-employment training, supporting the displaced in the development of their own business plans and facilitating their implementation through the provision of small grants, business support and mentoring by local experts. Particular emphasis will be placed on microenterprises that benefit the entire community through the creation of access to new services and job opportunities.

To improve the living conditions of the displaced population, IOM supported the refurbishment of premises where the displaced live and the procurement of the necessary equipment or appliances for their use (e.g. fridges, washing machines, cooking stoves). Assistance was provided for both individual and communal internal displacement housing, including housing that can be shared with the host community, in close cooperation with the local authorities and, where appropriate, included financial or in-kind contributions from the authorities, with internally displaced persons and local community members participating in renovation work. Coordination with UN partners as well as all relevant central- and local-level government agencies providing assistance to the displaced was ensured through participation in relevant sector meetings (pursuant to sector plans, such in the shelter and NFI and early recovery and livelihood spheres) and other existing platforms.

IOM efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, 2010–2014

Safety, security, freedom of movement	Standard of living	Employment and livelihoods
Communication awareness and legal counselling	Shelter and non-food items Psychosocial support Cash transfers	Skill training – vocational, small business, on-the-job training Mentoring
(Over 2,000 displaced persons)	(Over 15,100 displaced persons)	(26 displaced persons)

Future IOM objectives

Mass displacement takes place against the backdrop of a deep economic recession, which will challenge the Government’s efforts to respond to immediate needs resulting from displacement as well as comprehensively rebuild infrastructure and restore services in post-conflict areas. It also challenges the Government’s ability to bolster protection schemes, service capacity, and growth opportunities beyond the Donbas region to facilitate sustainable solutions for internally displaced persons and their host communities. Similarly, the private sector, civil society and volunteers, also hard-hit by economic conditions, will not be as well placed to contribute to meeting the hardships resulting from conflict and displacement. Increased demand for public and social services from internally displaced persons will stretch scant local budgets and exhaust civic solidarity, potentially widening social discontent. These factors threaten to limit relocation and integration options for the displaced population.

Together with the Government and its agencies, IOM Ukraine will continue to support displaced populations in their search for durable solutions. Activities will span a wide range of activities ensuring an adequate standard of living in terms of housing and social infrastructure and access to education and health services, as well as employment and livelihood promotion through a combination of training and grants.

For more information, visit: www.iom.org.ua/

Selected project list (2010–2014)³²⁴

IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN UKRAINE

Project period	15 August 2014–31 March 2015
Donor	State Emergency Service; Ministry of Social Policy; State Service for the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol and Internally Displaced Persons; Ministry for Regional Development, Building and Housing; regional and local governments; UN Country Team members
Donor	Government of the United States/Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)
Funding (USD)	405,000

LONG-TERM INTEGRATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN UKRAINE

Project period	1 November 2014–31 December 2016
Donor	Government of Norway
Funding (USD)	1,229,600

COMPREHENSIVE STABILIZATION SUPPORT TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND THE AFFECTED POPULATION IN UKRAINE

Project period	5 December 2014–4 June 2016
Donor	European Commission's Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) (formerly Instrument for Stability (IfS))
Funding (USD)	5,632,040

WINTERIZATION ASSISTANCE FOR UKRAINIAN INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND RETURNEES

Project period	14 October 2014–13 April 2015
Donor	State Emergency Service; Ministry of Social Policy; State Service for the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol and Internally Displaced Persons; Ministry for Regional Development, Building and Housing; regional and local governments; UN Country Team members; IOM non-governmental organization network
Donor	Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)/Rapid Response
Funding (USD)	300,000

IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN UKRAINE

Project period	13 November 2014–13 February 2015
Partners	Local non-governmental organizations, local authorities, UN Country Team members
Donor	Government of Germany
Funding (USD)	851,000

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN ADVANCE OF WINTER TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN UKRAINE USING CASH TRANSFERS

Project period	17 November 2014–16 May 2015
Partners	Ministry of Social Policy
Donor	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO)
Funding (USD)	2,446,096

324 This includes a selection of projects contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations implemented in Ukraine between 2010 and 2014.

Glossary

Asylum-seeker	A person who seeks safety from persecution or serious harm in a country other than his or her own and awaits a decision on the application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments. In case of a negative decision, the person must leave the country and may be expelled, as may any non-national in an irregular or unlawful situation, unless permission to stay is provided on humanitarian or other related grounds (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Border management	Facilitation of authorized flows of persons, including business people, tourists, migrants and refugees, across a border and the detection and prevention of irregular entry of non-nationals into a given country. Measures to manage borders include the imposition by States of visa requirements, carrier sanctions against transportation companies bringing irregular migrants to the territory, and interdiction at sea. International standards require a balancing between facilitating the entry of legitimate travellers and preventing that of travellers entering for inappropriate reasons or with invalid documentation (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Country of origin	The country that is a source of migratory flows (regular or irregular) (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Deportation	The act of a State in the exercise of its sovereignty in removing an alien from its territory to a certain place after refusal of admission or termination of permission to remain (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Disaster risk reduction	Disaster risk reduction (DRR) includes all efforts that can contribute to risk reduction by analysing and managing the causal factors of disasters, reducing exposure to hazards, lessening vulnerability of people and property, wisely managing land and the environment, and improving preparedness (United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), <i>2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction</i>).
Displacement	A forced removal of a person from his/her home or country, often due to of armed conflict or natural disasters (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Displaced person	A person who flees his/her State or community due to fear or dangers other than those which would make him/her a refugee. A displaced person is often forced to flee because of internal conflict or natural or manmade disasters (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).

Durable solution	<p>Any means by which the situation of refugees can be satisfactorily and permanently resolved to enable them to lead normal lives. Traditionally this involves voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i>, 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).</p> <p>A durable solution is achieved when internally displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement (Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), <i>IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons</i>, 2010).</p>
Early recovery	<p>Early [r]ecovery is an approach that addresses recovery needs that arise during the humanitarian phase of an emergency, using humanitarian mechanisms that align with development principles. It enables people to use the benefits of humanitarian action to seize development opportunities, builds resilience, and establishes a sustainable process of recovery from crisis (Global Early Recovery Cluster, Guidance Note on Inter-cluster Early Recovery, January 2016).</p>
Expulsion	<p>An act by an authority of the State with the intention and with the effect of securing the removal of a person or persons (aliens or stateless persons) against their will from the territory of that State (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i>, 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).</p>
Facilitated migration	<p>Fostering or encouraging of regular migration by making travel easier and more convenient. This may take the form of a streamlined visa application process, or efficient and well-staffed passenger inspection procedures (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i>, 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).</p>
Family reunification	<p>Process whereby family members already separated through forced or voluntary migration regroup in a country other than the one of their origin. It implies certain degree of State discretion over admission (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i>, 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).</p>
Forced migration	<p>A migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects) (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i>, 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).</p>
Freedom of movement	<p>A human right comprising three basic elements: freedom of movement within the territory of a country (Art. 13(1), Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948: “Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.”), the right to leave any country and the right to return to his or her own country (Art. 13(2), Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948: “Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.”). See also Art. 12, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Freedom of movement is also referred to in the context of freedom of movement arrangements between States at the regional level (e.g. European Union) (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i>, 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).</p>

Gender	The socially constructed roles and relationships, personality traits, attitudes, behaviours, values, relative power and influence that society ascribes to males and females on a differential basis. Gender is relational and refers not simply to women or men, but to the relationship between them (UN-Women, <i>Guidance Note: Gender Mainstreaming in Development Programming</i> (2014). Although notions of gender are deeply rooted in every culture, they are also changeable over time and have wide variations both within and between cultures (IOM, Gender Equality Policy 2015–2019, Council document C/106/INF/8).
Integration	The process by which immigrants become accepted into society, both as individuals and as groups. The particular requirements for acceptance by a receiving society vary greatly from country to country; and the responsibility for integration rests not with one particular group, but rather with many actors: immigrants themselves, the host government, institutions, and communities (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Internally displaced person (IDP)	Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, UN Doc E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2).
International protection	Legal protection, based on a mandate conferred by treaty to an organization, to ensure respect by States of rights identified in such instrument as: 1951 Refugee Convention, 1949 Geneva Conventions, and 1977 Protocols, right of initiative of ICRC, ILO Conventions, human rights instruments (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Irregular migration	Movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries. There is no clear or universally accepted definition of irregular migration. From the perspective of destination countries it is entry, stay or work in a country without the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations. From the perspective of the sending country, the irregularity is for example seen in cases in which a person crosses an international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfil the administrative requirements for leaving the country. There is, however, a tendency to restrict the use of the term “illegal migration” to cases of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Migrant	IOM defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of: (1) the person’s legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is.

Economic migrant	A person leaving his or her habitual place of residence to settle outside his or her country of origin in order to improve his or her quality of life. This term is often loosely used to distinguish from refugees fleeing persecution, and is also similarly used to refer to persons attempting to enter a country without legal permission and/or by using asylum procedures without bona fide cause. It may equally be applied to persons leaving their country of origin for the purpose of employment (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Documented migrant	A migrant who entered a country lawfully and remains in the country in accordance with his or her admission criteria (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Irregular migrant	A person who, owing to unauthorized entry, breach of a condition of entry, or the expiry of his or her visa, lacks legal status in a transit or host country. The definition covers inter alia those persons who have entered a transit or host country lawfully but have stayed for a longer period than authorized or subsequently taken up unauthorized employment (also called clandestine/undocumented migrant or migrant in an irregular situation). The term “irregular” is preferable to “illegal” because the latter carries a criminal connotation and is seen as denying migrants’ humanity (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Temporary migrant worker	Skilled, semi-skilled or untrained workers who remain in the destination country for definite periods as determined in a work contract with an individual worker or a service contract concluded with an enterprise. Also called migrant workers (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Migration	The movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Migration crisis	The complex and often large-scale migration flows and mobility patterns caused by a crisis which typically involve significant vulnerabilities for individuals and affected communities and generate acute and longer-term migration management challenges. A migration crisis may be sudden or slow in onset, can have natural or man-made causes, and take place internally or across borders (IOM, Migration Crisis Operational Framework, Council document MC/2355, 2012).
Mixed flows	Complex population movements including refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants and other migrants (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Orderly migration	The movement of a person from his or her usual place of residence to a new place of residence, in keeping with the laws and regulations governing exit of the country of origin and travel, transit and entry into the destination or host country (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).




Protection	All activities aimed at obtaining respect for individual rights in accordance with the letter and spirit of the relevant bodies of law (namely, human rights law, international humanitarian law, migration law and refugee law) (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Protection mainstreaming	The process of incorporating protection principles by prioritizing safety, dignity and meaningful access in all humanitarian programs based on four key elements: (1) avoid causing harm, and prioritizing safety and dignity; (2) meaningful access (of affected populations to humanitarian services); (3) accountability; (4) participation and empowerment (Global Protection Cluster).
Protracted crisis	Involves a combination of various elements of hardship, both man-made and natural, such as political and/or criminal violence, instability, lack of social services and employment opportunities, or drought, often leading to both cross-border and internal movements (IOM, Migration Crisis Operational Framework, Council document MC/2355, 2012).
Protracted displacement	<p><i>Protracted refugee situations</i> – Situations where 25,000 refugees or more have been in exile for [five] years or more after their initial displacement, without immediate prospects for implementation of durable solutions (UNCHR ExCom, 2009).</p> <p><i>Protracted internal displacement</i> – The process for finding durable solutions is stalled, and/or IDPs are marginalised as a consequence of violations or a lack of protection of human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights (Participants at the 2007 Expert Seminar on Protracted Internal Displacement, organized by UNHCR and the Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement).</p>
Receiving country	Country of destination or a third country. In the case of return or repatriation, also the country of origin. Country that has accepted to receive a certain number of refugees and migrants on a yearly basis by presidential, ministerial or parliamentary decision (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Refugee	A person who, “owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country. (Art. 1(A)(2), Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Art. 1A(2), 1951 as modified by the 1967 Protocol). In addition to the refugee definition in the 1951 Refugee Convention, Art. 1(2), 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention defines a refugee as any person compelled to leave his or her country “owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country or origin or nationality.” Similarly, the 1984 Cartagena Declaration states that refugees also include persons who flee their country “because their lives, security or freedom have been threatened by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violations of human rights or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order” (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).

Reintegration	Re-inclusion or re-incorporation of a person into a group or a process, e.g. of a migrant into the society of his country of origin (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Relocation	Involuntary transfer of individuals or groups within the jurisdiction of a State away from their normal residence as part of a government policy (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Remittances	Monies earned or acquired by non-nationals that are transferred back to their country of origin (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Repatriation	The personal right of a refugee, prisoner of war or a civil detainee to return to his or her country of nationality under specific conditions laid down in various international instruments (Geneva 1949 Conventions and 1977 Protocols, the Regulations Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, Annexed to the Fourth Hague Convention, 1907, human rights instruments as well as customary international law). The option of repatriation is bestowed upon the individual personally and not upon the detaining power. In the law of international armed conflict, repatriation also entails the obligation of the detaining power to release eligible persons (soldiers and civilians) and the duty of the country of origin to receive its own nationals at the end of hostilities. Even if treaty law does not contain a general rule on this point, it is today readily accepted that the repatriation of prisoners of war and civil detainees has been consented to implicitly by the interested parties. Repatriation as a term also applies to diplomatic envoys and international officials in time of international crisis as well as expatriates and migrants (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Resettlement	The relocation and integration of people (refugees, internally displaced persons, etc.) into another geographical area and environment, usually in a third country. In the refugee context, the transfer of refugees from the country in which they have sought refuge to another State that has agreed to admit them. The refugees will usually be granted asylum or some other form of long-term resident rights and, in many cases, will have the opportunity to become naturalized (IOM, <i>Glossary on Migration</i> , 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
Resilience	<p>The ability of individuals, households, communities, cities, institutions, systems, and societies to prevent, resist, absorb, adapt, respond and recover positively, efficiently, and effectively when faced with a wide range of risks, while maintaining an acceptable level of functioning and without compromising long-term prospects for sustainable development, peace and security, human rights and well-being for all (United Nations Development Group (UNDG)/Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guiding Principles on Advancing Resilience, 30 September 2015, draft).</p> <p>How well a community, society or, more generally, a system exposed to hazards is able to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from their effects in an efficient manner (IOM, <i>Compendium of IOM Activities in Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience</i>, 2013).</p>



- Smuggling** “The procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident” (Art. 3(a), UN Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000). Smuggling, contrary to trafficking, does not require an element of exploitation, coercion, or violation of human rights (IOM, *Glossary on Migration*, 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
- Stateless person** “A person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law” (Art. 1, UN Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, 1954). As such, a stateless person lacks those rights attributable to nationality: the diplomatic protection of a State, no inherent right of sojourn in the State of residence and no right of return in case he or she travels (IOM, *Glossary on Migration*, 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).
- Trafficking in persons** “The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation” (Art. 3(a), UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000). Trafficking in persons can take place within the borders of one State or may have a transnational character (IOM, *Glossary on Migration*, 2nd edition, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011).



International Organization for Migration
17 route des Morillons, P.O. Box 17, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland
Tel.: +41 22 717 9111 • Fax: +41 22 798 6150
E-mail: hq@iom.int • Website: www.iom.int