

## **COUNCIL**

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**ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2016**



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**ANNEX**

## FOREWORD

The year 2016 was a historic one for both IOM and the international migration community as a whole. On 19 September, at the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants, held in New York, IOM joined the United Nations family, cementing our role as the “UN Migration Agency”, and the process to develop a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration was launched. These closely related events tell us two things: first, that, at long last, migration has been placed on the international affairs agenda; and second, that IOM has an essential role to play in the global governance of the issue.

Sadly, however, these encouraging developments occurred against a sombre background of population instability and humanitarian emergencies. The ongoing war in the Syrian Arab Republic, conflicts in fragile States in many parts of the world and natural disasters – such as earthquakes, droughts, floods and environmental degradation due to climate change – were all sources of mass forced displacement. Anti-migrant sentiment and xenophobia were all too frequently also part of the picture.

This Annual Report for 2016 offers an overview of IOM’s responses not only to these situations, but also to the broader challenge confronting the international community, namely the development of a broad-based and cooperative approach to migration governance.

The Organization that was created 65 years ago, in the aftermath of the Second World War, now has 166 Member States, and its global presence has expanded to over 400 locations, with 90 per cent of its staff deployed in the field. Two essential values of the Organization remain unchanged, however: our dedication to improving and upholding the dignity, safety and well-being of migrants the world over and our commitment to work in partnership with our Member States. These values are upheld in each of our projects, whether they address labour migration, humanitarian crises, refugee resettlement, migrant health or the specific policy or programmatic needs of Member States.

Following the pattern established for the previous year, the Annual Report for 2016 highlights the key achievements of the Organization during the reporting period, using the Migration Governance Framework as a grid of analysis. The Annual Report should be read in conjunction with the Organizational Effectiveness Report for 2016 (see document S/20/6), issued for the Twentieth Session of the Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance.



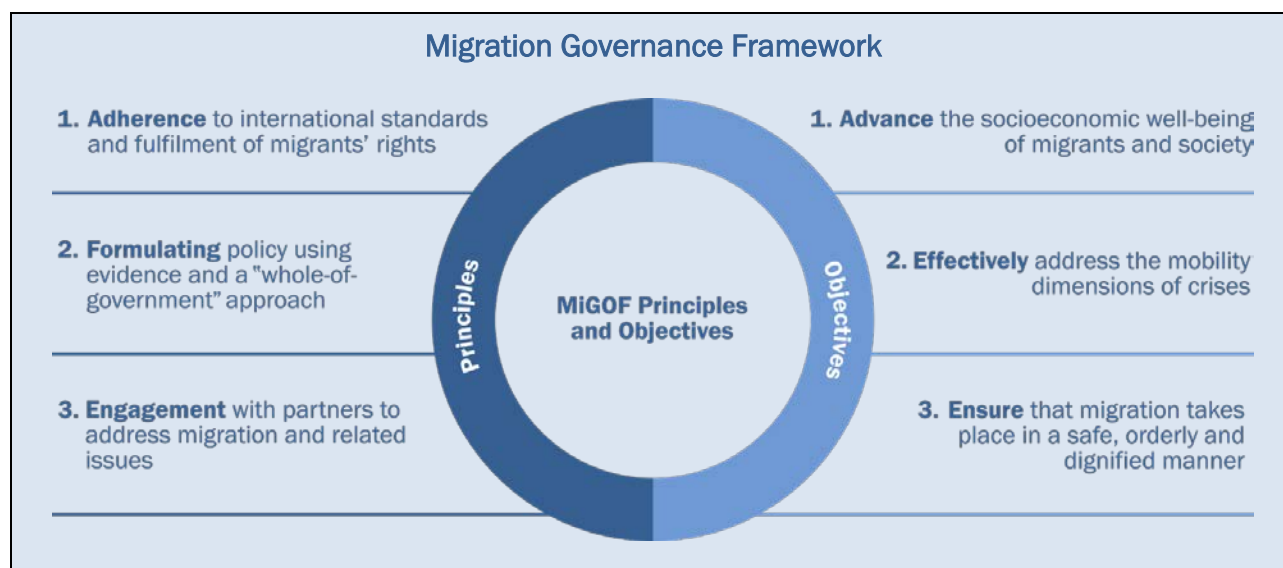
William Lacy Swing  
Director General

## GLOBAL EVENTS AND IOM MILESTONES IN 2016



## NEW REPORTING STRUCTURE

1. Similarly to the previous report, the Annual Report for 2016 highlights the key achievements of the Organization during the reporting period in a results-oriented way, and groups IOM activities according to the three principles and three objectives of the Migration Governance Framework (shown in the illustration below). The aim of this structure is to provide a better representation of – and insight into – what the Organization has achieved, compared with previous forms of annual reporting. A separate report is being issued for the Twentieth Session of the Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance on the organizational effectiveness of IOM (see document S/20/6). One hundred and seventy IOM offices around the globe completed the institutional questionnaire designed in 2016 for this corporate reporting.



2. The Migration Governance Framework forms the basis of IOM's regional and country strategies. An institutional results framework was designed to identify, track and report on results against the Migration Governance Framework and is being piloted throughout the Organization. The structure of the present report has been adapted accordingly.

## IOM – A GLOBAL ORGANIZATION

### IOM celebrates 65 years of changing migrants' lives

3. The Organization was created 65 years ago in the aftermath of the Second World War, at a time when no government acting alone could help survivors of the war who sought an opportunity to resume their lives in freedom and with dignity. The first incarnation of IOM was created to resettle refugees and move the "surplus population of Europe", namely the large numbers of people with little or no economic prospects or possibilities to earn a livelihood, to places that could provide greater opportunities during the post-war period.

4. Over the years, IOM grew from being an entity with a focus on migrant and refugee resettlement to becoming the world's leading intergovernmental organization dedicated to the well-being, safety and engagement of migrants. During this time, the Organization's activities increasingly responded to humanitarian needs stemming from human-induced crises and natural disasters, and IOM became a key actor in crisis response, assisting governments, communities and individuals to build resilience, to prevent, limit and mitigate displacement where possible, and to work towards longer-term recovery and development goals.

5. The Organization now has 166 Member States, and its global presence has expanded to over 400 field locations. With over 90 per cent of its staff deployed in the field, IOM has become a lead responder to the world's most severe humanitarian emergencies. As one in every seven people is a migrant – be they a refugee, or internally displaced person, a student, a migrant worker or a professional who moves between international postings – IOM continues to uphold the beliefs that brought the Organization into being 65 years ago: that migration builds resilience, and that migrants are agents of change and development.

#### **IOM enters the United Nations system**

6. On 19 September 2016, at the Summit for Refugees and Migrants, an agreement was signed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the IOM Director General to bring IOM into the United Nations system. This was a significant milestone for IOM and the United Nations and the culmination of the 65-year partnership between the two organizations. The path to that outcome had involved significant planning and engagement between the secretariats of both organizations, and engagement at all levels with IOM Member States and non-member States.

7. This engagement had intensified in 2015. Following the adoption of IOM Council Resolution No. 1309 of 24 November 2015, in which Member States requested the Director General to formally approach the United Nations and develop with it proposals on how to improve the legal basis of the relationship between the two organizations, immediate steps were taken to inform the Secretary-General of the decision and to launch formal discussions. The IOM Administration met on several occasions with its United Nations counterparts to discuss the legal and financial implications of various options for strengthening the relationship between IOM and the United Nations. Several briefings were also convened with Member States in Geneva and New York to provide updates on the content of discussions and ensure informed government oversight.

8. For its part, the United Nations also began a formal process to consider the issue of IOM–UN relations and added an item on that topic on the agenda of the seventieth session of the General Assembly, through which the Secretary-General was mandated to negotiate a relationship agreement with IOM. On 25 July 2016, following the endorsement of the draft Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration by the IOM Council on 30 June 2016, the General Assembly passed a resolution approving the draft Agreement. This Agreement, which came into force on 19 September, not only brought IOM into the United Nations system, it also resulted in IOM becoming the “UN Migration Agency”.

9. Once the Agreement came into force, various institutional mechanisms were activated to integrate IOM into the United Nations system. IOM was invited to become a full member of the United Nations Development Group. The Organization's status in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) was also upgraded to full membership. IOM participated in the United Nations High-level Committee on Programmes and the Chief Executives Board for Coordination, and continued its engagement in these bodies.

10. IOM's new status in the United Nations system was also a central discussion point in the negotiations on the modalities for the development of a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration to be adopted at an intergovernmental conference to be held in 2018 and the related preparatory process. Member States called for IOM to play a leading role in jointly servicing, together with the Secretariat of the United Nations, the preparatory process and negotiations for the development and adoption of the global compact, with IOM providing the technical and policy expertise required. IOM immediately began to operationalize this mandate, making preparations for a range of activities to support the process.

11. The Organization's newly acquired right to participate in various inter-agency mechanisms increased demands on IOM for information and strategic thinking. Further work and engagement are required to more closely integrate IOM into the United Nations system. This work will be supported by the development of an integration plan to guide the IOM Administration on the various United Nations bodies

and processes in place at the global, regional and national levels, and to help inform decision-making on the mechanisms of most relevance to IOM and to the issue of migration. IOM's engagement with individual United Nations entities has expanded, and will continue to expand in various areas.

## Sustainable Development Goals

12. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its framework of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and related targets in September 2015 gave impetus to addressing migration across different line ministries directly engaged in pursuing sustainable development. In March 2016, the United Nations Statistical Commission endorsed a global SDG indicator developed by IOM and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) on the number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (indicator 10.7.2). This indicator uses the three principles and three objectives of the Migration Governance Framework. IOM and UNDESA continue to develop the methodology for the implementation of this indicator and expect to start collecting data by the end of 2017.

13. IOM has a long history of assisting its Member States, which – even before the adoption of the SDGs – recognized the importance of, among others: reducing remittance transfer costs (target 10.c); mobilizing diaspora investments (target 10.b); making sure that the recruitment of migrants is fair and ethical (target 8.8); ensuring that migrants have access to basic health services (target 3.8); and eradicating all forms of modern-day slavery and protecting vulnerable migrants (targets 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2).



14. In 2016, 70 IOM offices around the world provided technical assistance to their host governments on the SDGs. In 47 countries, IOM assisted the host government to prioritize migration-related SDG targets relevant to the national context or to draft a national strategy for the implementation of the migration-related SDGs. In 32 countries, IOM's expertise helped to translate global SDG indicators into national ones or build statistical capacity to report on the SDGs. Lastly, 30 IOM offices were requested to implement projects geared towards achieving a particular SDG target. As a result, IOM provided training and guidance to government counterparts on the Migration Governance Framework, the [Migration Governance Index](#) (MGI) and the SDGs relevant to migration.

15. In 2016, IOM dedicated both workshops of its principal forum for migration policy dialogue, the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM), to the follow-up and review of migration in the SDGs. The main focus of discussions was how to produce new tools to support Member States to achieve the SDGs.

### [Migration Governance Index](#)

16. As part of the Organization's contribution to supporting follow-up and review of the SDGs, IOM and the Economist Intelligence Unit produced the MGI, which provides a framework for countries to measure their progress towards better migration governance. Governments can use the results to identify gaps and priorities when building institutional capacity and devising new migration policies and programmes. The MGI considers countries' institutional frameworks in several key policy areas, including: (a) institutional capacity; (b) migrant rights; (c) safe and orderly migration; (d) labour migration management; and (e) partnerships. These five policy domains were inspired by the Migration Governance Framework.

17. IOM and the Economist Intelligence Unit applied the MGI to 15 pilot countries. This exercise determined that it was possible to synthesize and compare such complex policy areas in countries with very diverse migratory contexts. The main findings of the first MGI report, [Measuring well-governed migration: The 2016 Migration Governance Index](#), were presented in Bangkok, Berlin, Geneva and Pretoria.

## **PRINCIPLE 1: ADHERENCE TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND FULFILMENT OF MIGRANTS' RIGHTS**

### [Supporting States' adherence to international standards](#)

18. IOM advocates for the respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights of individuals, regardless of nationality or migration status and without discrimination, to preserve their safety, physical integrity, well-being and dignity. The Organization supports States in their efforts to ensure adherence to migration-related international standards. In 2016, 103 IOM offices supported their host governments in such efforts across a wide range of sectors, compared with 91 offices the year before. Most offices support the ministries responsible for immigration/migration and migrants, border management, public works, justice, internal or public security, home affairs and health, among others.

19. IOM promotes States' adherence to international standards by organizing consultations and information sessions with selected ministries, training officials on international standards (as reported by 101 offices), promoting public policy on protection issues and carrying out assessments on the country's level of adherence (upon request by the host government in 41 countries).

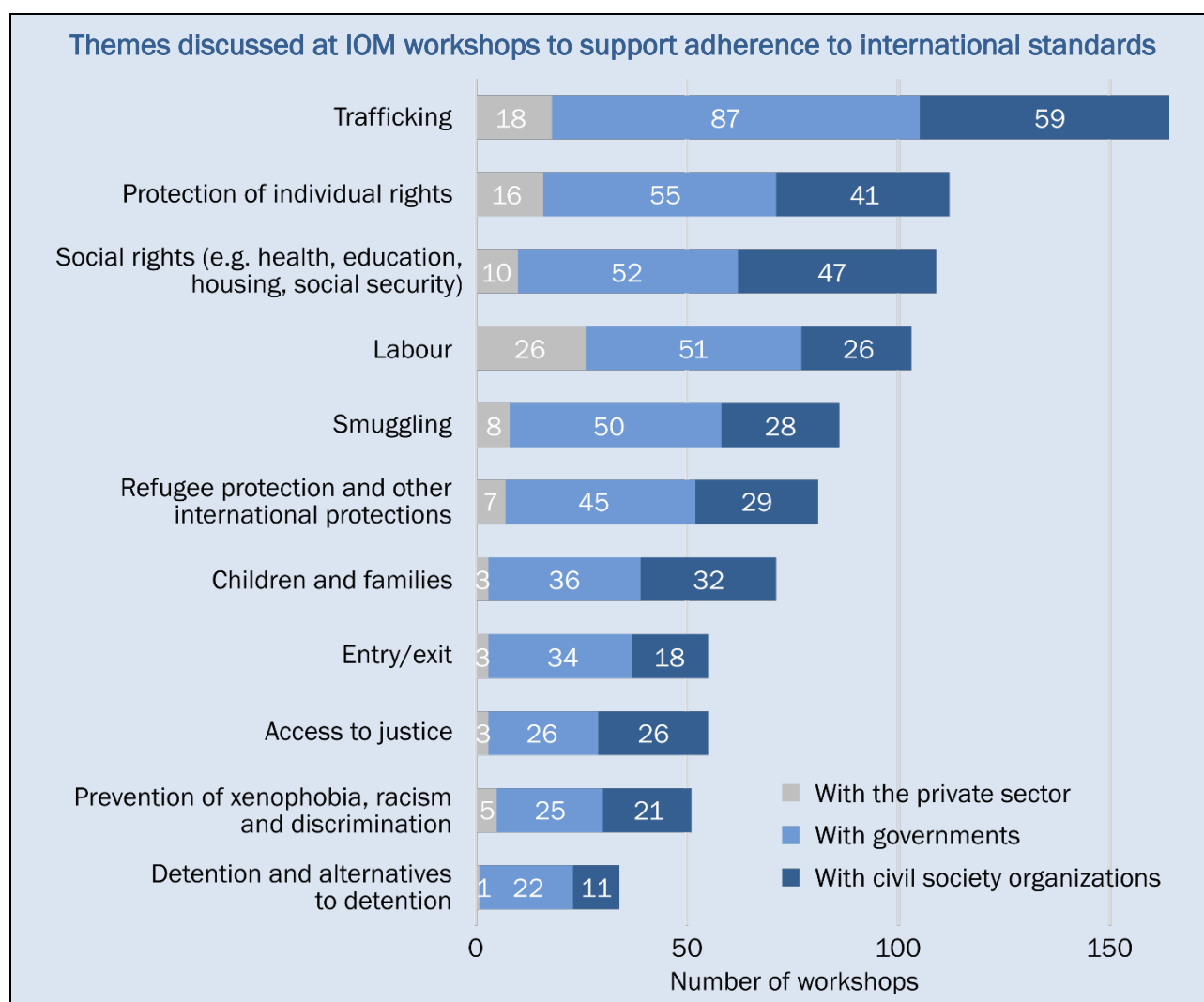
20. As a result of IOM's support, several migration laws around the world have been revised to align them with international standards. For instance, new and revised policies and national standard operating procedures against human trafficking and smuggling benefited from IOM's expertise in 27 countries. IOM also organized a conference that supported the Republic of Korea in seeking more collaboration with the Philippines and Viet Nam to address labour exploitation in the fishing industry. In Indonesia, a new government decree – based in part on IOM's research into human trafficking in

Indonesian fisheries – will address chronic human rights abuses in the industry through the creation of a certification mechanism to rid the national fishing industry of human rights violations.

21. In 2016, IOM contributed to the drafting of employment policies for nationals abroad or foreign workers in 11 countries, and to the national development plans of another 14 countries in the area of migration. In addition, as a result of IOM's substantive technical contribution, the 11 member countries of the Regional Conference on Migration approved three major policy documents aimed at supporting States' adherence to international standards relating to migrant children. Egypt also established a task force on the protection of unaccompanied migrant children after a study visit and further training provided by IOM. In the European Union (EU), IOM assists Member States to align and harmonize their legislation with the EU *acquis* and best practices on asylum and migration management (e.g. in relation to the detention, return and reintegration of migrants).

22. As regards migration and health, IOM participated in the global review process of the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) in response to the Ebola outbreak. The Report of the Review Committee recommended that migrants and mobile populations be included in epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response plans; it also highlighted the need for a better understanding of population mobility patterns to identify potentially vulnerable zones.

23. Furthermore, IOM is actively engaged in supporting private companies in 37 countries to comply with international standards, in particular those on ethical recruitment in supply chains (see the "Private sector" section under Principle 3). IOM also helped civil society organizations (CSOs) by optimizing their support and monitoring role vis-à-vis the government in 37 countries.



24. In 2016, IOM launched its manual entitled *Rights-based approach to programming*. Sixty-six IOM offices worldwide are already using the manual to strengthen the fulfilment of rights through their programmes as well as to incorporate the rights principles, such as non-discrimination, participation, accountability and transparency, within all programmes.

### Promoting gender equality

25. IOM is also committed to adhering to international standards in its own work. In 2016, the IOM Gender Equality Policy was rolled out, and 102 offices confirmed that gender was mainstreamed throughout their programmes. Thirty-nine of them reported including specific components to address gender inequalities in one or more of their projects.

26. Half of the offices reported working specifically towards decreasing gender-based violence among displaced and vulnerable persons. As part of its engagements in multilateral processes, and capitalizing on its previous experience in various locations, IOM co-hosted, with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, a conference in Sarajevo to discuss reparations for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in the Western Balkans.

27. IOM supports the promotion of gender equality in the area of border management, such as through working to operationalize gender concepts in daily border management processes. For instance, in Tajikistan, IOM is helping to increase border guards' understanding of gender issues at the operational level. IOM also supports professional and career development of female law enforcement officers in 20 countries across Europe and Asia through the annual Women in Policing Conference; the fifth Conference was held in Tbilisi in March 2016.

### Principled humanitarian response

28. The Organization's institutional humanitarian policy, the Principles for Humanitarian Action, was officially launched in 2016. IOM's humanitarian policy framework enhances the Organization's capacity to provide principled and effective responses in volatile and complex operational environments, and ensures that the Organization's performance in humanitarian emergencies is steered by humanitarian standards and principles.

29. In 2016, 88 IOM offices promoted principled humanitarian action through building the capacity of partners, coordination efforts and planning processes. Sixty-seven offices indicated that humanitarian principles or related standards featured in their strategic plan or project documents. Throughout 2016, IOM continued to be an active member of the IASC Reference Group on Principled Humanitarian Action, with the overall objective to promote adherence to, and the effective operationalization of, humanitarian principles in operations and policies.

30. In line with the Global Protection Cluster approach to mainstreaming protection, IOM issued an internal guidance note on how to mainstream protection across IOM crisis response. This guidance note helps IOM offices to mainstream protection across all sectors of assistance in IOM's crisis response. So far, more than 100 IOM staff and partners have been trained on protection mainstreaming, and a session on this is routinely included in major institutional training programmes.

### Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse

31. With regard to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), IOM continued its efforts to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers in humanitarian response operations. The Director General continued to provide leadership as the IASC Champion on PSEA. In this capacity, he convened the biannual meetings where the Senior Focal Points on PSEA provide institutional updates on their implementation of the Minimum Operating Standards on PSEA. Alongside the Special Coordinator on Improving the United Nations Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, he also addressed the Humanitarian Coordinators at their annual retreat to discuss their leadership

responsibilities under commitments contained in the 2015 [Statement by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse](#). IOM further coordinated with governments and partner organizations to promote inter-agency collaboration on PSEA through side events at the World Humanitarian Summit and at the Economic and Social Council humanitarian affairs segment.

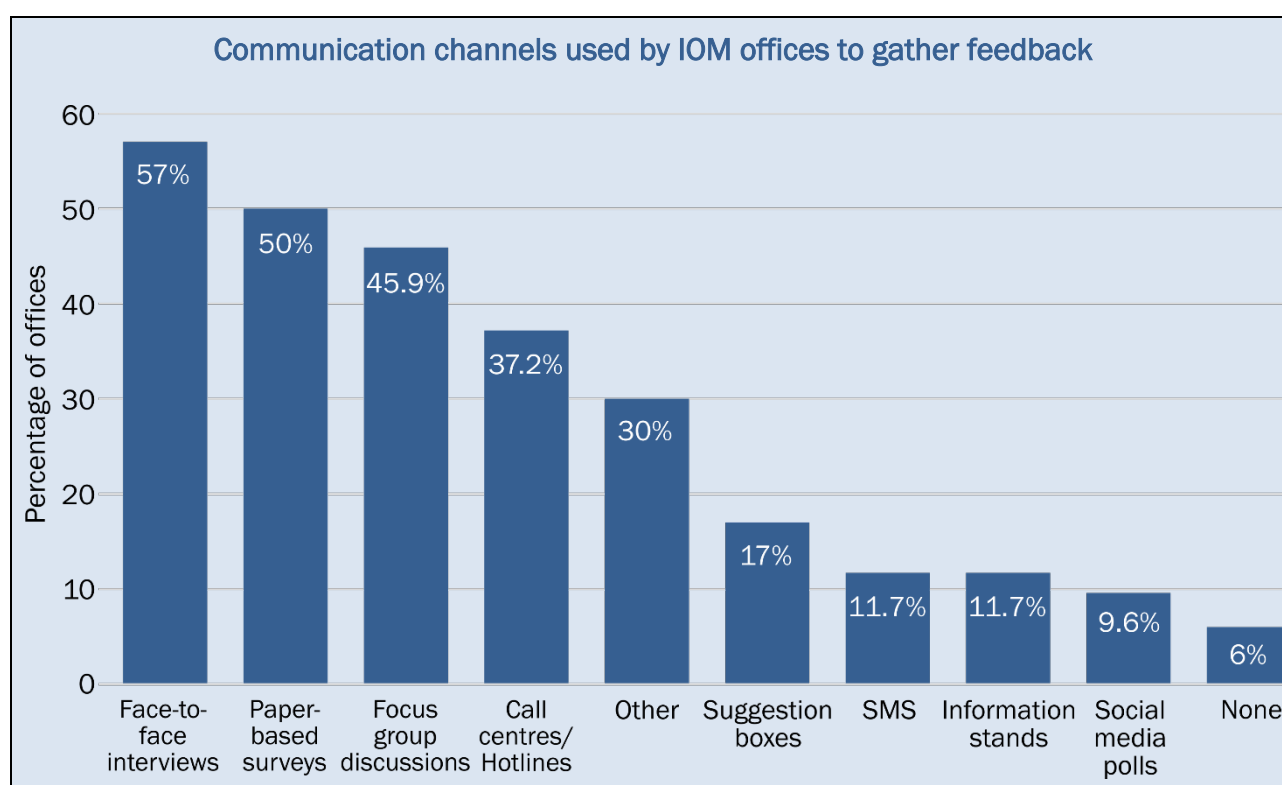
32. IOM is an active member of the IASC Task Team on Accountability to Affected Populations and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, which promotes global-level coordination and supports the technical capacity of in-country PSEA networks, including the helpdesk that responds to humanitarian country team requests for support on prevention and response measures.

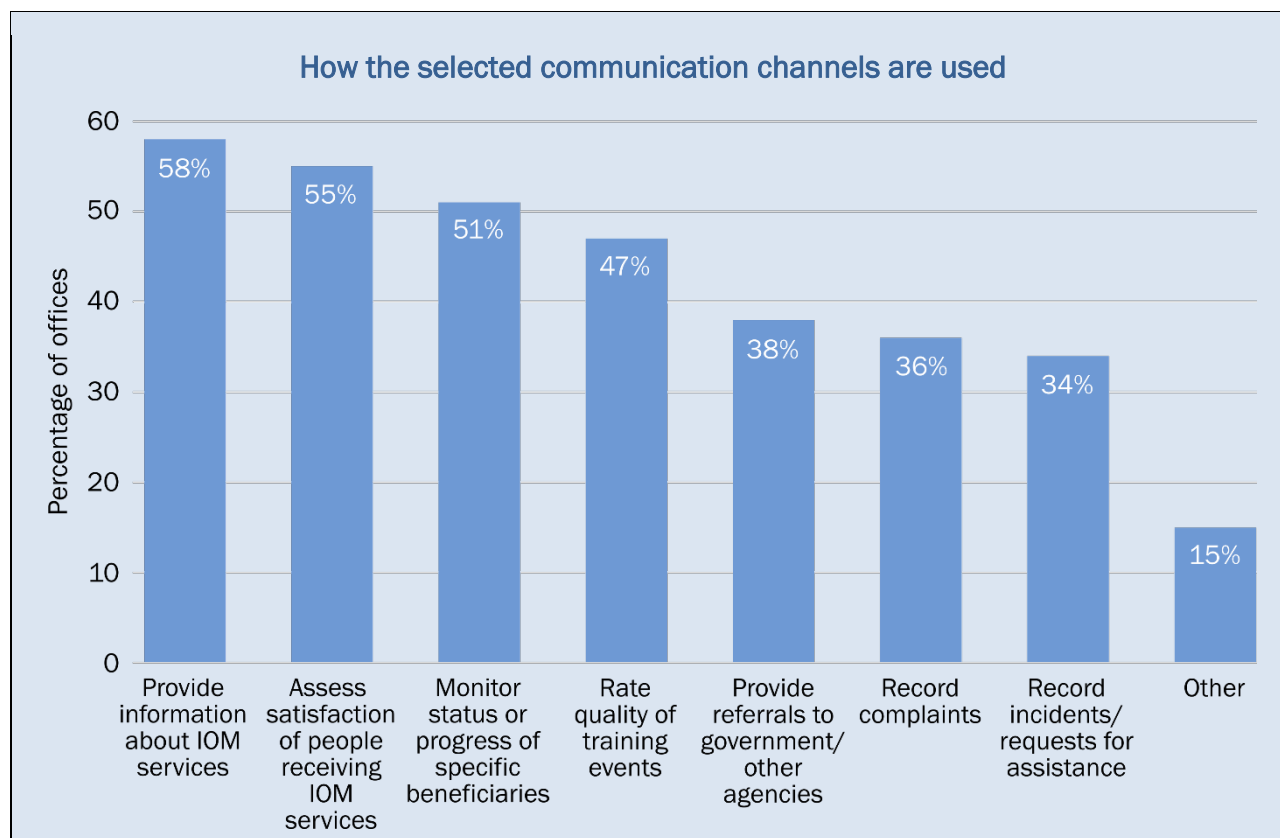
33. In cooperation with other agencies, IOM produced an operational toolkit endorsed by the IASC Principals in 2016 and designed to provide concrete guidance on field-level implementation of collective PSEA activities. These tools included the [Best Practice Guide: Inter-agency Community-based Complaint Mechanisms](#) and the accompanying global standard operating procedures.

### Accountability to affected populations

34. Accountability to affected populations is intrinsic to the rights-based approach adopted by IOM. In 2016, IOM increased its global efforts on accountability to affected populations beyond its humanitarian programmes. An interdepartmental working group was established and launched a cross-sectoral review of IOM's policies and activities on accountability to affected populations in relation to the IASC commitments. The review will form the basis of an institutional framework on accountability to affected populations to be developed in 2017. The framework is intended to enhance IOM's accountability to beneficiaries by improving the quality and use of feedback mechanisms across IOM throughout the project cycle, from the design stage through to project evaluation.

35. An initial mapping of feedback mechanisms enabled IOM to identify where and how feedback is currently collected by offices. Survey results indicated that approximately 5.7 million beneficiaries had access to an IOM feedback mechanism in 2016, with over 2 million people using one of the various channels available to provide feedback to the Organization.





36. The most common communication channels were face-to-face interviews and paper-based surveys, followed by focus group discussions and call centres or hotlines. One common tool used to capture feedback for analysis is the Community Response Map, an online feedback platform. These mechanisms were employed most often to provide information about IOM services and assess the satisfaction of beneficiaries. Most offices (72%) operated feedback mechanisms independently; 28 per cent collected feedback jointly with government or other agencies. IOM offices that respond to feedback (81%) did so in a variety of ways, for instance to provide referrals or to guide new initiatives to reallocate resources.

## PRINCIPLE 2: EVIDENCE AND WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACHES

### Strengthening production and analysis of migration data and evidence

37. IOM aims to serve Member States and the international community as the lead reference for data and evidence related to migration. To this effect, IOM endeavours to strengthen the production and analysis of national, regional and global migration data, for both external and internal use.

38. In 2016, 104 offices completed studies, research papers or assessments, some of which were published. Most IOM research focuses on the integration of migrants in host countries, irregular migration, regional migration trends, mobility linked to climate change and return migration. IOM also contributes to the European Migration Network with studies on various topics. Under the ACP–EU Migration Action, 18 baseline assessments were also completed on 28 African, Caribbean and Pacific States on subjects linked to the recommendations of the ACP–EU Dialogue on Migration and Development, namely on visas, remittances, readmission, trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants.

39. Eighty-six offices worked to improve the capacity of academics, practitioners, governments and civil society to collect, analyse and use data and statistics relating to migration. In 48 countries,

IOM helped to improve existing data sources and related infrastructure where needed. The Organization also produced a training guide on migration data.

40. IOM provided governments with support for research and statistics reviews to increase understanding of country-specific challenges relating to migration and to inform new policies. This was the case in Colombia, in preparation for the 2017 census, and in Ethiopia, where IOM is currently developing the country's first Migration Profile, which will lay the foundation for a migration policy. In Albania, IOM supported the development of the National Strategy on Development and Integration 2015–2020, which was approved in 2016 and foresees the development of a new migration policy.

41. In addition to sharing migration-related information with national government counterparts or through inter-agency mechanisms, the Organization has been partnering with other leaders in this field to combat modern-day slavery. The Counter-trafficking Data Collaborative platform – the first of its kind – makes IOM and its partners' data available to researchers, academics, policymakers and practitioners, while ensuring the anonymity of victims.

42. The first phase of the Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond initiative ended with activities spanning over 15 countries of the central and eastern Mediterranean migration routes, including countries of origin and final destination. Thirty-two rounds of information products were published via the [Migration Flows Portal](#), which was visited by over 165,000 users during the year. The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)<sup>1</sup> extended beyond emergency response, increasing understanding of mobility and providing analysis of ongoing mobility cycles.

43. The IOM [Global Migration Data Analysis Centre](#) organized several international meetings, including the Understanding and Measuring “Safe” Migration workshop and an international conference entitled Improving Data on International Migration. Both events explored how to improve the evidence-base for monitoring progress towards the migration-related SDGs. In 2016, the Centre also initiated work on the Global Migration Data Portal, which will facilitate the sharing and understanding of international data on migration.

44. IOM publications are a rich source of data and evidence relating to migration issues. In 2016, IOM publications were downloaded over 2 million times from the [IOM bookstore](#). The most downloaded publications were the World Migration Reports, *Ulyana's Grote Avontuur* (a comic to educate 10–17 year-olds on integration and voluntary return), the Fatal Journeys reports (Volumes 1 and 2), *Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Assessing the Evidence* and the Global Migration Trends Factsheet.

### Whole-of-government approach to migration

45. Given that migration is a cross-cutting issue, IOM supported Member States with technical assistance to foster a whole-of-government approach to migration management, thereby reinforcing mutual linkages between migration and other relevant policy areas. This approach integrates the collaborative efforts of all government ministries to optimize the impact of their policies.

46. In 2016, 90 IOM offices contributed to efforts to mainstream migration and include migrants' rights in policies produced by different ministries, by providing training and technical assistance, but also through expert secondments and participation in relevant task forces.

47. IOM supported interministerial coordination in 74 per cent of the countries that have established one or more coordination mechanisms between ministries. During the year, IOM's expertise served to establish or contributed to the development and implementation of migration policies among government institutions, CSOs and academia. IOM experts also participated in task forces on migration alongside experts from various ministries (e.g. in Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Mauritius, the Philippines and Yemen). IOM was furthermore requested to bring its technical expertise to

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<sup>1</sup> For more details on the DTM, see the “Emergency response” section under Objective 2.

interministerial committees on specific themes, such as human trafficking (e.g. in Armenia, Ethiopia, Montenegro, Mozambique and Timor-Leste) and integrated crisis response (e.g. in Croatia, the Federated States of Micronesia, Greece and the United States of America).

### *Migration and development*

48. IOM continuously seeks to optimize the relationship between migration and development, by contributing to new national policies on international migration and development (e.g. in Ghana, Jamaica, Mauritius, Somalia and Turkey) or integrating migration into existing policies (e.g. in Armenia, Georgia and Vanuatu). In 2016, IOM strengthened the evidence base on migration and development for planning and policy development at the national level in Bangladesh, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova and Serbia. The Organization also supported the drafting of the national migration and development strategies and plans of action in Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, the Republic of Moldova and Serbia. As a capacity-building measure, IOM facilitated the development of migration and development curricula in higher education and advanced training institutions for State officials in Kyrgyzstan and Serbia. In addition to providing technical assistance, IOM has improved the skills of over 3,300 government officials to mainstream migration into development-related sectoral policies or strategies.

49. The contributions made by diasporas to their home or host country also play a significant role in development. In this respect, IOM has been supporting the governments of several countries (e.g. Egypt, Lithuania, the Republic of Moldova and Zambia) to develop a strategy to engage their diasporas in various development initiatives.

### *Migration and health*

50. IOM's role in advancing national capacities in migrant health management has contributed to the development of national migrant health policies and action plans. The Organization's approach to developing such policies is guided by the following principles: taking a participatory, multidisciplinary and intersectoral whole-of-government approach to addressing health issues of migrants; adopting an evidence-based approach to policy formulation and practice; and ensuring policies cover all types of migrants. IOM's technical cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka, for instance, advanced migrant health issues in regional governance mechanisms influencing labour issues, such as the Colombo Process.

51. The Organization strives to bridge migration and health issues in order to promote coherence among policies from various sectors which affect migrants' well-being. For instance, in Azerbaijan and Slovenia, IOM is promoting cultural orientation in health-care systems; in Costa Rica, it is participating in a Central American joint initiative on the health of migrants; in Kazakhstan, Morocco, Myanmar and Sri Lanka, it is supporting a migration health unit in the Ministry of Health; and in Indonesia and Kenya, it supports medical care tailored to the needs of migrants.

### *Migration, the environment and climate change*

52. IOM seeks to promote stronger coherence between policies and practices related to migration, the environment and climate change through: (a) the integration of human mobility considerations in climate change, sustainable development and disaster risk reduction policies and strategies; and (b) the inclusion of environmental and climate change concerns in migration policies.

53. As part of this work, IOM – in collaboration with Sciences Po University in Paris – produced the first illustrated publication bringing together existing global data and knowledge on migration, the environment and climate change, namely the *Atlas of Environmental Migration*.

54. The Organization published new country assessments and research on the links between migration, the environment and climate change for a number of countries (i.e. Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam). Several of these will serve as a basis for the development of national action plans

and regional strategy frameworks. A study focusing on the links between environmental change, water management and migration was conducted in Kazakhstan. Another study assessed the role of environmental factors in shaping migration to Canada. In Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Mauritius and Morocco, IOM trained policymakers and practitioners involved in areas of strategic relevance to the management of environmental migration. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the Organization enhanced coordination on this topic between the relevant ministries.

55. At the global policy level, IOM has been actively promoting the inclusion of human mobility concerns in key policy agendas. IOM took a leading role on migration issues in the follow-up to the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and organized the first technical meeting on migration, displacement and human mobility. IOM also played a key role in promoting the recognition of the importance of human mobility concerns at the United Nations Environment Assembly, the World Humanitarian Summit and other global summits. In December, IOM was invited to be part of the UNFCCC Task Force on Climate and Displacement.

### PRINCIPLE 3: PARTNERSHIPS

56. IOM believes that, to achieve effective and beneficial migration, partnerships are required to broaden the understanding of migration and to develop comprehensive and efficient approaches. IOM's expertise and vast network of offices ideally position the Organization to support Member States and to advance good migration governance.

#### Global partnerships

57. IOM contributed to many international conferences and processes in 2016 to ensure that migrants and migration issues were given due attention. Fifty-two offices were engaged in such global processes and provided technical advice, facilitated meetings and raised public awareness on migration-related matters.

#### *Summit for Refugees and Migrants*

58. On 19 September 2016, the United Nations held the Summit for Refugees and Migrants, which was its first high-level meeting to address refugee and migration issues. IOM's technical and policy expertise was essential to ensuring balance between the refugee and migration-related elements and aspirations of the Summit. IOM contributed to the Report of the Secretary-General, *In safety and dignity: addressing large movements of refugees and migrants*, and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, which was adopted by the General Assembly at the Summit. The Declaration focused on the common needs and rights of migrants and refugees in large movements, addressing issues such as immediate reception needs, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, and xenophobia and discrimination towards migrants and refugees.

59. The New York Declaration also recognized the positive contribution made by migrants to inclusive growth and sustainable development, and framed migration not as a problem to be solved but as a phenomenon to be managed through planned and well-managed policies, consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

60. The contribution made by IOM to the Summit also ensured that its outcomes focused on addressing international migration in all its dimensions, and on fostering international cooperation to facilitate safe, regular and orderly migration and human mobility, ensuring the humane treatment and human rights of all migrants.

61. In addition to its work as part of the team of the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on the Summit, IOM worked throughout the Organization to raise awareness about the Summit and foster national, regional and thematic dialogues to support the preparatory process, including through many of the Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs). IOM helped to lead and contributed to the

preparatory meetings organized by the Global Migration Group in New York, and worked closely with multiple civil society actors to ensure that their voices were heard. IOM's entry into the United Nations system, which came into effect with the signing ceremony at the Summit, was considered to be a key deliverable of the Summit and a critical contribution to global governance of migration.

### *World Humanitarian Summit*

62. The first World Humanitarian Summit was held in Turkey in May 2016. During this event, IOM organized the Special Session on Migrants and Humanitarian Action, and, jointly with the World Food Programme, represented United Nations agencies on behalf of the IASC on the High-level Leaders' Roundtable on Financing: Investing in Humanity. The Summit brought together some 9,000 participants representing 173 Member States of the United Nations, the private sector, civil society and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). IOM sought to contribute to constructive and collaborative discussions on improving the humanitarian system, while at the same time advocating for an increased recognition of the needs and vulnerabilities of migrants and other mobile populations in humanitarian responses. One of the concrete outcomes of the Summit was the Grand Bargain, of which IOM is a signatory and founding organization.

### *International Dialogue on Migration*

63. One of the main roles of the IDM is to promote partnerships and strengthen global collaboration on key migration issues. For instance, the outcomes of the 2015 Conference on Migrants and Cities were shared with over 9,000 counterparts, including IOM Member States, in the resulting [report](#), which contains best practices and policy recommendations to enhance migration management and strengthen collaboration between relevant actors at city level. All respondents to a follow-up survey of participants indicated that they shared the information learned at the Conference with colleagues in their institutions and other counterparts. Ninety-seven per cent used the information and Conference outcomes in their work in a wide range of activities (e.g. formulation of national migration policies and strategies, creation of dedicated departments for migrant integration). The Conference also positioned IOM as a key partner in preparations leading up to global processes on migration and city issues, such as the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development (Habitat III).

64. In February/March, IOM engaged over 300 representatives of States, organizations, global processes, CSOs and the private sector in the two-day IDM workshop entitled Follow-up and Review of Migration in the SDGs. The meeting presented results from IOM's partnerships with the Economist Intelligence Unit on measuring migration policy and Gallup World Polls on gauging the well-being of migrants. It also presented collaboration with UNDESA on methods to survey migration policy with support from governments. The second IDM workshop of the year, held in October, also discussed the implementation of the migration-related SDGs and enabled exchanges, the creation of links and consolidation of partnerships between relevant migration actors.

### *Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative*

65. At the request of and with the support of the co-chairs, namely the Governments of the United States and the Philippines, IOM served as the Secretariat of the State-led Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative, designed to enhance protection and assistance for migrants in countries experiencing conflicts or natural disasters.

66. Six regional and four stakeholder consultations were organized to gather the input, views and effective practices of participants, which included the private sector, civil society and partner intergovernmental organizations. The Secretariat also convened a series of webinars. Policy briefs, a repository of more than 250 practices garnered from governments, partner intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and academics and other tools are available on the [MICIC website](#). The Secretariat also organized side events on MICIC at other major events, including the World Humanitarian Summit. The MICIC [Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disasters](#) were launched in New York and Geneva.

67. IOM also developed tools for consular officials to help them reach and protect their nationals in crisis contexts and for civil protection and disaster responders to ensure the inclusion of migrants in their national disaster response and management systems.

### *Global Forum on Migration and Development*

68. IOM has been involved in the Global Forum on Migration and Development since its inception in 2007 and regularly supports the Chairperson and the Roundtable Co-Chairs, for instance by producing thematic background papers, offering expert advice and providing logistical support.

69. In 2016, under the guidance of the Chairperson and Roundtable Co-Chairs, IOM contributed to the development of several background papers, including Migrants in situations of crises: Conflict, climate change and natural disasters; and Principles, institutions and processes for safe, orderly and regular migration. The Organization also conducted several research projects as input to the consultations; for instance, by preparing a study on the recruitment industry between the United Arab Emirates and Nepal, and by leading a collaborative effort between the International Labour Organization (ILO), IOM and the United Nations Development Programme to identify good practices, promising policy initiatives and case studies on the themes of the Global Forum on Migration and Development in 2016.

70. The Organization will continue to support the Global Forum as a platform for consultation and information exchange among Member States, to advance understanding and cooperation on migration and development and to encourage the dissemination of best practices.

### *Partnerships with other agencies*

71. IOM continued to strengthen its partnerships with individual agencies at the global level. For instance, IOM and the ILO further developed their training partnership for the International Training Centre of the ILO in Turin and IOM's participation at the Labour Migration Academy. IOM continued its close cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to address migration-related organized crime, most notably under the [Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants](#) project and the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons. Moreover, the Organization continued to support the Global Protection Cluster training for Global Protection Cluster Coordinators. As part of its cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO), IOM contributed to the development of the Strategy and action plan for refugee and migrant health in the WHO European Region.

### *Regional and interregional partnerships*

72. Regional and interregional bodies and forums are critical actors in improving international migration governance. These can be regional agencies or State-led migration policy dialogues, referred to collectively as [Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration](#) (ISCMs), which at the regional level (RCPs) and interregional level (interregional forums on migration) contribute to policy approaches on migration among participating States.

73. In 2016, 71 IOM offices supported RCPs, providing secretariat or technical support on policy and research at the request of participating States. In parallel, 35 offices supported interregional forums on migration.

74. IOM organized the Sixth Global RCP Meeting, which brought together all ISCMs under the theme "Migration and the Sustainable Development Goals: the Role of Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration and of Regional Economic Organizations" in Geneva, bringing together 21 ISCMs, the United Nations Regional Commissions and regional economic organizations to explore areas for cooperation and partnerships to achieve the SDGs.

75. Regional partnerships greatly contributed to IOM's work in different areas of migration in 2016. For instance, the Transnational Action project, implemented under the EU Strategy towards the

Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings, contributed to tackling human trafficking in the countries it covered. IOM's partnership with the Central American Regional Coalition to Counter Trafficking resulted in a pioneering regional victim assistance protocol. Partnerships with the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) led to increased capacity to address counter-trafficking from a gender perspective and the human rights of migrants in the respective regions. The tripartite partnership between IOM, UNODC and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is instrumental to counter transnational organized crime in the Western Balkans. Regional partnerships with MERCOSUR and OSCE enhanced border management through improved regional dialogue. IOM's engagement with regional and interregional public health networks helped to mainstream migration health in national public health approaches. For instance, IOM and the Public Health Network of the Asia–Europe Foundation conducted the first interregional dialogue on addressing the health vulnerabilities of migrants in large migration flows, which brought together governments and other development partners to share best practices.

76. Regional partnerships, for instance with the League of Arab States, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the European Migration Network, the Latin American Parliament and the Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference, proved crucial to optimize cooperation and the sharing of migration data and trends and to assess, design and implement relevant policies. Other equally important regional initiatives received IOM's support during the reporting period, such as the Panel on Asylum and Migration within the Eastern Partnership and the Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative.

#### Humanitarian and development partnerships with international organizations

77. IOM is an engaged member at all levels of the IASC, including in the IASC Principals meetings, the Emergency Directors Group, the Working Group and most IASC task teams and reference groups. The Organization was engaged in 52 formally activated clusters and sectoral coordination or working groups in 34 countries, including serving as the lead for the Global Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster for displacement induced by natural disasters.

78. IOM also partners with clusters and agencies, including the Gender-based Violence Area of Responsibility, the Women's Refugee Commission and the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere to reduce the risks of gender-based violence in emergency settings, and with WHO to ensure that due attention be given to health in the context of migration and forced displacement.

79. As part of its focus on transition and recovery work in crisis contexts, IOM participates in the United Nations Working Group on Transitions, the United Nations Senior Leadership Group on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience and the Inter-Agency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration. The Organization also worked with the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative and the Platform on Disaster Displacement to support disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, and with the Solutions Alliance on addressing protracted displacement situations. IOM joined the Steering Committee of the SAFE Humanitarian Working Group, which seeks to meet the fuel and energy needs of crisis-affected populations.

80. The Organization's standby partners provided emergency personnel and service packages to fill specific staffing gaps and augment IOM emergency response teams. IOM continued its collaboration with the [International Humanitarian Partnership](#) to provide short-term accommodation to humanitarian responders. IOM also partners with the White Helmets to enable the provision of humanitarian assistance to migrants and to foster cooperation and research.

81. IOM continued to support the work of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, a policy forum aimed at improving coordination and cooperation among United Nations agencies and other international organizations to assist States in preventing and combating human trafficking. For instance, IOM contributed to two issue papers, [Pivoting toward the Evidence: Building effective counter-trafficking responses using accumulated knowledge and a shared approach to monitoring, evaluation and learning](#) and [Providing Effective Remedies for Victims of Trafficking in Persons](#), and to the Toolkit for Guidance in Designing and Evaluating Counter-Trafficking Programmes.

## National and local government

82. Migration presents opportunities and challenges that are addressed by a wide range of ministries. IOM therefore supports the ministries responsible for border management and immigration/migration and more broadly the ministries of foreign affairs, interior, labour and justice (see the “Whole-of-government approach to migration” section under Principle 2). Depending on the domestic context, IOM’s expertise is also requested by ministries of education, health, diaspora, social affairs or the environment. Many IOM offices (68%) also reported working with local authorities at provincial or community level, thereby increasing the impact of joint programmes.

83. Increased awareness about migration issues led to intensive legislative and policymaking activities in 2016; IOM was called upon to support governments in assessing, reviewing, drafting and implementing existing or new policies and laws. The Organization also trained officials and practitioners, building institutional capacities and developing a common understanding of migration. Joint actions and coordination among ministries have improved via platforms supported by IOM; campaigns targeting both migrants and communities have been designed; and sustainable migrant integration practices have improved the access of migrants to health-care services and their awareness about their rights.

## Civil society

84. IOM and CSOs cooperate on a broad range of migration issues at global, regional, national and local level. IOM’s CSO partners include NGOs, NGO networks, advocacy groups, migrant organizations, professional associations, media organizations, academic and research institutes and universities, and philanthropic foundations. IOM involves and relies on civil society, including local community-based organizations, in its programmatic work.

85. In 2016, such cooperation focused on counter-trafficking and direct assistance to migrants (in 76 countries), capacity-building (67 countries), awareness-raising among CSOs (55 countries) and referrals (53 countries), but also covered areas such as vocational training, information campaigns, research and crisis response. During the year, 72 per cent of IOM offices partnered with national and international CSOs, increasing outreach to migrants and complementing IOM programmes to deliver better assistance to migrants.

86. Sixty-seven offices increased their CSO partners’ capacity to uphold international standards. For instance, in Indonesia, IOM cooperates with the Centre for the Trust, Peace and Social Relations of Coventry University on workshops on maritime security and the protection of migrants at sea.

87. Partnering with CSOs has also enabled IOM to exchange information and best practices through platforms such as the National Platform of Cooperation for Integration in Poland, whose 120 members share knowledge and experience between migrant communities, public institutions, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders. Migrant NGOs are very active members of the Platform.

88. In January, IOM convened the MICIC Civil Society Consultation, with over 80 participants from international and national NGOs, migrant associations, diaspora communities and academia and MICIC Working Group members. These discussions contributed to the MICIC Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster, mentioned above.

89. In June, the annual IOM–NGO humanitarian consultations, co-organized by IOM and the International Council of Voluntary Agencies, brought together representatives of 46 NGOs from 18 countries and had the overarching theme of partnerships. The event highlighted examples of good partnership practices between NGOs and IOM in the field, emphasizing the value added for the partners. During breakout sessions, participants took stock of best practices on current topics: changing the negative narrative on migration; the humanitarian–development nexus; and accountability to affected populations. Participants also identified ways of expanding IOM–NGO complementarity across these key areas in the future.

## Private sector

90. The IOM Private Sector Partnership Strategy 2016–2020 outlines the Organization's commitment to develop strategic partnerships with private sector actors in order to harness their knowledge, expertise, skills and resources for the benefit of migrants and society.

91. Fifty-three IOM offices reported that their work had included engagement with over 150 private sector partners and donors in 2016. In many instances, partnerships with the private sector enhanced existing IOM projects funded by traditional donors.

92. As part of the Organization's efforts to drive innovation, IOM collaborated with a multinational telecommunications company deploying state-of-the-art technology solutions to improve health-care services, advance education and reduce climate vulnerability for remote communities in Bangladesh. IOM also engaged with an Irish design company, which helped devise a new concept for labelling medicine given to migrants, including refugees.

93. Partnering with the private sector can dramatically expand IOM's reach on key migration-related issues. For instance, in Finland, a marketing agency worked free of charge with high school students to produce a short film and designed a plan for the IOM campaign against human trafficking, [What is the price of a human being?](#) In promoting diversity, two social media companies gave free support to IOM's [i am a migrant](#) campaign. In Thailand, IOM partnered with two technology companies to launch a crowdfunding platform that connects donors with trafficking survivors and to develop a prototype for a mobile application to prevent exploitation of domestic workers. The Organization also offered training to ferry companies, which increased the awareness of staff about trafficking and how to identify victims.

94. The private sector is a key stakeholder in IRIS (International Recruitment Integrity System), which was developed by IOM to promote fair recruitment. In 2016, the Organization led ethical recruitment information sessions in 25 countries, including Cambodia, Czechia, Nicaragua, Poland, Thailand, Turkey and Viet Nam. The sessions engaged the agricultural, construction, consumer goods and garment sectors and a number of recruitment agencies. IOM assisted a global consumer goods company in implementing ethical recruitment practices for migrant workers in its supply chain. Working with a multinational technology company, IOM assisted migrant workers with pre-departure orientation workshops designed to help labour migrants understand their rights.

95. Migrant participation in the labour market is a key way to ensure sustainable integration. IOM partnered with businesses in Belgium, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and the United Kingdom to increase labour market access for migrants. The IOM job placement programme in Kazakhstan put returnees seeking work in contact with a number of local and multinational businesses to facilitate their long-term reintegration. In Colombia, a partnership with a global bank provided young victims of armed conflict with guidance on financial services; and IOM, together with a multinational technology company, trained ex-combatants in IT skills in order to improve their livelihood opportunities.

## Diaspora engagement

96. IOM aims to engage, enable and empower diaspora members as agents for development. In 2016, 58 IOM offices promoted the development role of diasporas by engaging with migrant groups and governments in home and host countries, and enhancing dialogue. Thirty-five offices had directly partnered with the diaspora, mostly through networks of professionals or issue-based organizations. IOM builds and facilitates platforms for the exchange of practices and networking, bringing together qualified members of the diaspora, academia, civil society and the private sector. A successful example of such a platform is the Diaspora Engagement Hub in the Republic of Moldova. Using the Hub, diaspora members could submit grant requests for projects on professional return, diaspora innovation, regional thematic partnerships, and the empowerment of women (25 grants were approved).

97. IOM also supported home and host countries in engaging with diaspora through policy changes in 28 countries and by mapping existing diaspora networks. For instance, in Argentina, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, France, Jamaica, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, the United Kingdom, the United States and Zambia, IOM helped active diaspora members to transfer their skills to their countries of origin. Development can be boosted through temporary return programmes for qualified nationals in targeted sectors, such as those implemented by IOM in Afghanistan, Armenia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Georgia, Ghana, Morocco, Nigeria, Sudan and Somalia. In addition, IOM supported the African Union Commission in its work to produce the Diaspora Engagement Toolkit aimed at assisting policymakers to design diaspora engagement strategies.

98. Financial investment by diaspora groups can also contribute to development in home countries, and investment mechanisms have been set up in Egypt and the Republic of Moldova in partnership with the government or through innovative crowdfunding website platforms, such as in Austria.

## **OBJECTIVE 1: SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS AND SOCIETY**

### **Safe and beneficial labour migration**

99. IOM is committed to promoting labour migration practices that benefit migrants, their families and countries and communities of origin and destination, and that are business-friendly. In 2016, 48 per cent of IOM offices supported governments with research, analytical work, policy review and facilitation of bilateral and multilateral dialogue on labour migration. IOM helped to share information on labour migration by supporting databases, through job and skill matching, and by increasing capacity of practitioners through training and study tours.

100. In 2016, 31 offices trained government officials and private sector companies on the importance of ethical labour recruitment in safeguarding the rights of migrant workers. Through IRIS, the Organization continued bringing together government officials, multinational companies, employers, experts, NGOs and trade unions. The IRIS Code of Conduct advised companies on how to adopt principles of ethical recruitment in their day-to-day operations and business strategies throughout the supply chain.

101. IOM improved understanding of international norms in 26 countries, and 14 offices reported an improvement in the situation of migrant workers and job seekers. In India, Nepal and the United Arab Emirates, IOM interviewed 120 agents and 20 employers to determine best practices in labour mobility, which will inform decision-making. In the Dominican Republic, IOM provided technical support on the regularization of migrant workers. IOM also initiated a large multi-year programme in the Greater Mekong Subregion, to reduce poverty through safe migration, skills development and enhanced job placement.

102. Migrant protection is at the core of the Organization's priorities. Considerable efforts have been deployed across the globe to fight forced labour, exploitation and abuse and to empower migrant workers to know their rights, provide them with pre-departure orientation and increase their integration prospects. In 2016, 71,325 migrants (42% increase compared with 2015), comprising 92 nationalities, benefited from pre-departure or post-arrival orientation sessions held in 70 countries worldwide. Of the migrants who received training, 86 per cent were refugees or beneficiaries of international protection, and 14 per cent were migrant workers, individuals migrating for family reunification purposes or students.

### **Promoting social, economic and cultural inclusion of migrants**

103. In 2016, 87 IOM offices were contributing to the social inclusion (35%), labour market inclusion (30%) and the cultural or political inclusion (28%) of migrants in countries of destination.

104. The Organization's focus is on helping migrants to better integrate into new communities, on building the capacity of local authorities to receive new populations and on highlighting the positive contributions that migrants can make to communities of destination. This two-way integration process is essential for the existence of thriving, multicultural communities.

105. IOM's comprehensive approach to integration is multifaceted. Sixty-five offices were very active in helping migrant workers or students integrate into their new country. In Poland, for instance, IOM runs an information line for migrants and employers. Information on legal stay, work and study is also widely provided through migrant information centres, or more informally through partners, and reaches an average of 14,000 people per month.

106. Over 50 offices reported that building partnerships with national and local authorities was key to the success of this approach, both for migrants and local communities. These offices have been supporting governments in designing, reviewing or implementing policies on migrant integration at national or municipal level. As a result of IOM's work in Czechia, Prague is adopting a municipal integration policy. Also, IOM is supporting the development of a national policy on integration in Turkey.

107. In addition, IOM provided governments and NGOs in 41 countries with training on migrants' rights under the national legislation, as well as on migration and diversity management. The aim of this training is to increase the intercultural skills of policymakers and practitioners. In the United Kingdom, IOM provided information on Syrian refugees for local authorities and their counterparts (e.g. police officers, health workers, teachers, social workers and volunteers). This approach, coupled with cultural orientation for migrants, encourages two-way integration.

108. IOM is acutely aware of the impact of public perception. In times of unprecedented mobility and negative attitudes towards migrants and migration, initiatives in this area are necessary. In 2016, 72 IOM offices were very active to address this. For instance, in Argentina, Georgia, Greece, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Nicaragua, Niger and Viet Nam, IOM promoted the positive image of migrants among host communities by showing the positive contributions made by migrants and dispelling false ideas about them.

109. The IOM [i am a migrant](#) campaign continued to challenge anti-migrant hate speech, by celebrating migrants and presenting migrants' stories in their own words. The campaign was widely shared using social media. In Brussels, IOM partnered with the United Nations Regional Information Centre for Western Europe and the European Economic and Social Committee for an event to raise awareness of the plight of migrants arriving in Europe by sea, which was attended by 300 participants. In Zambia, IOM worked with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on a campaign to promote safe migration and reduce xenophobia and discrimination. IOM also developed activities under the Action to Protect and Assist Vulnerable and Exploited Migrant Workers in the Middle East and North Africa project. In the United Kingdom, IOM launched the [Portraits of Welcome](#) project, which used personal stories to give refugees a sense of the community waiting for them in the United Kingdom. Owing to the Organization's communication strategy, IOM's followers on social media also grew considerably in 2016, showing increasing public interest in migration issues.

110. The Organization aims to create a public dialogue on how communities welcome migrants to counter the often hostile rhetoric commonly used in the media. As part of this effort, IOM trained media professionals on balanced reporting of migration-related topics.

111. Reintegration assistance in countries of origin is often essential to improve socioeconomic well-being of returnees and enhance their inclusion in the community. It is therefore a crucial component of assisted voluntary return and reintegration programmes. In 2016, IOM assisted approximately 40,000 returnees with financial support and in-kind assistance before departure or upon arrival in their countries of origin. This assistance allowed migrants to address their immediate needs upon return and contributed to their reintegration through education and training, small business set-up, medical support or housing.

112. In addition, in view of the important role played by communities in the reintegration of returning migrants, IOM implemented several projects targeting communities in countries such as Azerbaijan, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal through various activities, including in the areas of agriculture, fishing and livelihood support. Furthermore, at the structural level, IOM engaged in initiatives aimed at reinforcing local capacities to deliver reintegration-related services. In Tunisia, for instance, IOM participated in consultations with the Government and civil society to promote the inclusion of provisions on reintegration in the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law. In Georgia, IOM supported the ongoing development of a guidebook for service providers in the field of reintegration assistance, in coordination with the State Commission on Migration Issues and NGO partners.

113. As part of this comprehensive approach to migrant reintegration, IOM and the EU developed a joint initiative for migrant protection and reintegration to support the efforts of partner countries in Africa to strengthen migration management and respond to the urgent protection needs of migrants along the central Mediterranean route. This initiative is funded by the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, with additional contributions from Germany and Italy, for a total of approximately EUR 143 million. It targets 14 African countries with the aim of strengthening their capacities to address complex migration; increase protection and assistance for vulnerable and stranded migrants; provide voluntary return assistance for migrants wishing to return home and support their reintegration; promote safe and informed migration; and improve data on migration flows and migrant needs and vulnerabilities. With regard to the migration routes from the Horn of Africa, the EU and IOM joined forces to support the development and implementation of rights-based, development-based and sustainable return and reintegration policies through an initiative on sustainable and dignified return and reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process, with a total estimated cost of EUR 25 million.

#### Facilitating cost-effective remittances in support of development

114. In 2016, 38 IOM offices supported almost 12,000 members of the diaspora and their relatives to improve their financial and economic well-being. The development role of diaspora considerably relies on the effective transfer of remittances. To optimize the use and impact of remittances, 16 offices were working on reducing transfer costs and 12 offices on improving the financial skills of diaspora members to help them reach their business potential – 576 businesses benefited from IOM support.

115. In Georgia, for instance, IOM has been facilitating access to funding for diaspora-led businesses through a diaspora portal. The Organization also produced a study on crowdfunding in Austria. In Ukraine, based on research on migrant remittances and savings, IOM plans to explore innovative mechanisms for attracting and facilitating diaspora investment in Ukraine. IOM also helped to foster links among the Moldovan diaspora and enabled them to launch 25 new initiatives, which will contribute to the direct engagement of the diaspora and migrant communities in the economic, sociocultural and educational development of their homeland.

#### Tackling human trafficking, migrant exploitation and abuse

116. IOM has been tackling human trafficking and other forms of migrant exploitation for decades. In 2016, 80 per cent of IOM offices reported that they were contributing to the prevention of and response to human trafficking, exploitation and abuse. Half of the programmes addressing these issues had particular considerations for migrant children.

117. The Organization's work in this area in 2016 was varied; it assisted victims directly; trained national authorities, practitioners and media; contributed to national or local strategies; and worked on public campaigns and global initiatives.

118. IOM provided direct assistance to over 8,500 victims of human trafficking and associated forms of exploitation and abuse. IOM assistance includes safe accommodation, medical and psychosocial support, and assisted voluntary return and reintegration and aims to give beneficiaries the chance to lead a new life.

119. IOM trained 33,000 government officials, NGO staff and others in 100 countries on prevention, detection, prosecution and response to trafficking in persons and associated forms of exploitation and abuse. Fifty-four IOM offices produced new training and guidance materials on best practices, systems, mechanisms and tools to effectively protect vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking. Training of trainers has also been effective in Belize, Somalia and Papua New Guinea, among others, where more victims have been identified by trained law enforcement officers, and more perpetrators have been sentenced.

120. In Afghanistan, IOM trained 30 journalists, after which a local media outlet broadcast and published three stories on trafficking in persons relating to child marriage and forced labour. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, local radio volunteers who had received training delivered safe migration radio programmes in three languages, reaching around 200,000 people a week in remote locations of the country.

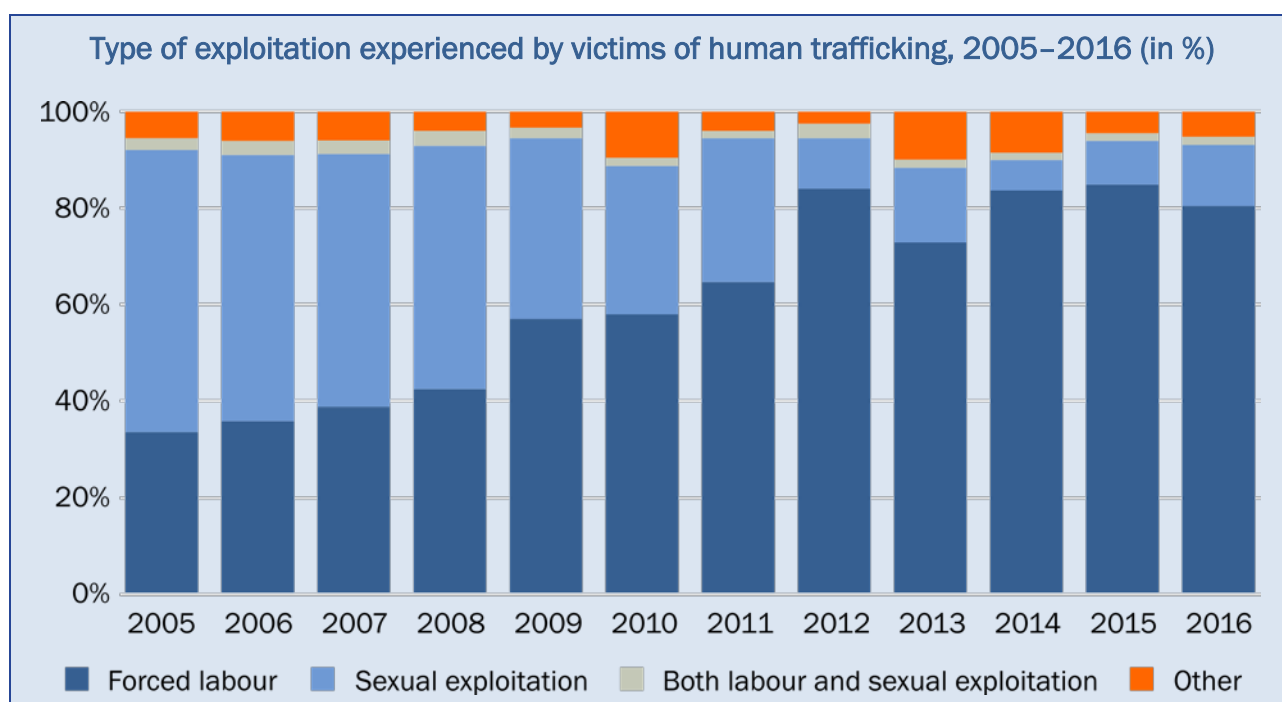
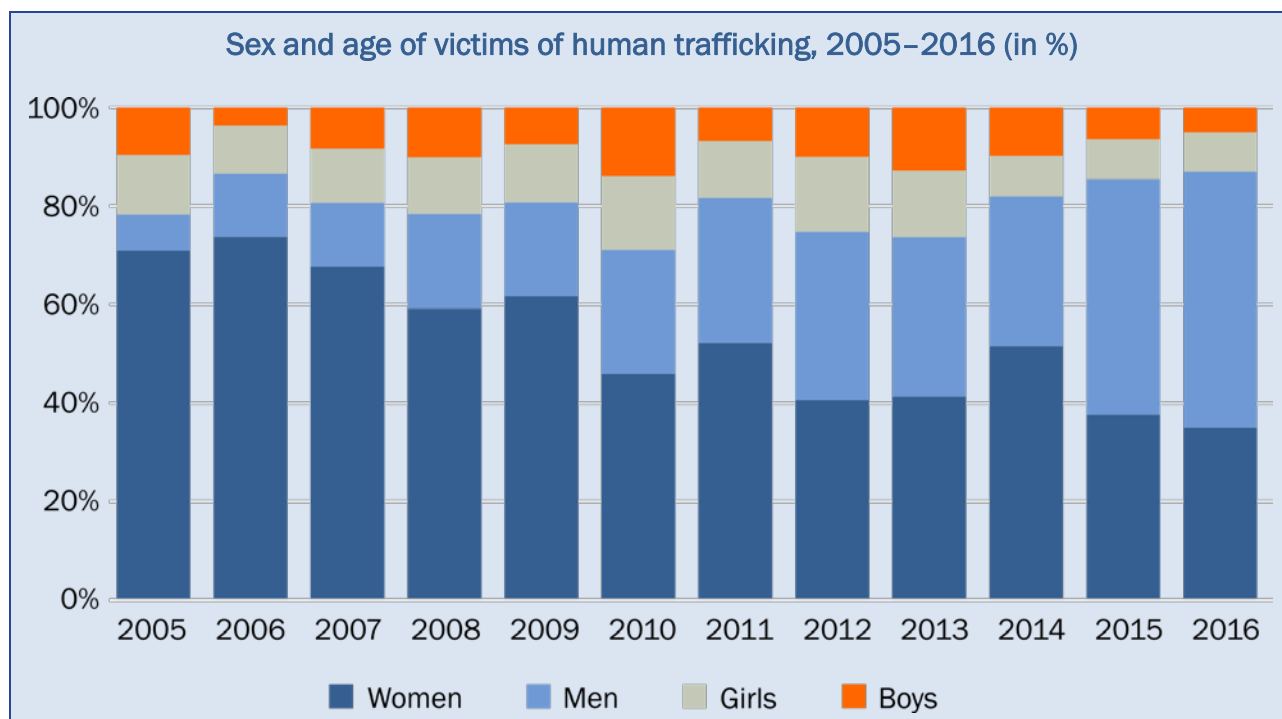
121. IOM training also contributed to the development of national training curriculum for practitioners (e.g. psychosocial service providers in shelters in Thailand and police officers in Zimbabwe). IOM also conducted multi-country studies on labour exploitation, trafficking and migrant health in Argentina, Kazakhstan and Peru and provided recommendations to multiple sectors to reduce health vulnerabilities related to occupational hazards, abuse and poor living conditions for labour migrants.

122. The Organization provided technical support to national authorities and CSOs to design policies and practices and promote compliance with international standards. During the year, IOM implemented the Mapping of Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Human Beings in the Western Balkans project. In Slovenia, IOM facilitated a review of the national referral mechanism to be used by field workers during emergency response. In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, IOM developed trafficking indicators for use in crisis situations. In Turkmenistan, IOM provided technical support and expertise to contribute to the development and implementation of the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking 2016–2018.

123. Trafficking in persons is a transnational issue. In 2016, IOM improved information-sharing and cooperation procedures between relevant authorities and organizations by bringing together decision makers and practitioners at national level (Italy) or regional level (Belgium, Jamaica, Switzerland).

124. IOM continued to conduct campaigns to raise public awareness about the plight of victims and risks of trafficking. Seventy IOM offices worked on national or global campaigns against trafficking. Thirty-nine offices monitored and evaluated their campaigns: for 97 per cent of them, the campaigns had been effective. Events for the World Day against Trafficking in Persons (30 July) and the EU Anti-Trafficking Day (18 October) were particularly well received by the public. The Finnish campaign What is the price of a human being?, replicated by other IOM offices, reached approximately 1.2 million people.

125. The Organization joined the Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants, the initiative led by UNODC, which is being implemented in 13 strategically located countries across Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America.



126. In 2016, the IOM Global Assistance Fund enlarged its scope to provide direct, emergency protection and assistance not only to victims of trafficking, but also to unaccompanied or separated migrant children; migrants subject to or at risk of exploitation, abuse and violence, and migrants in extreme psychological and physical distress. In 2016, the Fund received its largest single contribution since its creation in 2000, amounting to over USD 500,000, which made it possible to better address the increasing requests for protection by large groups of migrants. During the year, the Fund assisted 274 vulnerable migrants.

## Health of migrants and migration-affected communities

127. Health is a crucial component for the integration of migrants. IOM's vision of "healthy migrants in healthy communities" is centred on four key approaches: (a) promoting migrants' right to health; (b) maintaining good public health outcomes (for individuals and communities); (c) contributing to the positive health and development outcomes of migration (in countries of origin, transit and destination); and (d) reducing health inequities. In 2016, 63 per cent of IOM offices reported active engagement in health-related activities (compared to 58% in 2015).

128. In over 40 countries, the Organization increased government capacity to manage health issues associated with migration and improved the monitoring of migrants' health data. This is crucial to gain a better understanding of migrants' health and needs, encourage equitable access to health services for migrants, monitor the implementation of relevant policies and work towards policy coherence.

129. In addition, IOM provided training and consultations on migration and health for health professionals, law enforcement officers and social workers in 59 countries, to enhance their understanding of health-related border policies and procedures and the health challenges faced by migrant populations.

130. In 69 countries, IOM worked to directly increase migrants' access to health services. For instance, IOM's network of seven clinics in South Sudan increased the services provided to vulnerable internally displaced persons. Within a six-month period, IOM had provided over 130,000 consultations against the background of a declining economy, a breakdown of health services and an escalation of violent conflict. In Lebanon, the need for primary health-care support is evident: IOM continued to record over 5,000 consultations per month in the centres it supports. In several countries, IOM's vaccination and hygiene campaigns reached out to more migrants and their families.

131. IOM's EQUI-HEALTH project continued to seek to improve migrants' access to health-care services and to enhance health promotion and prevention to meet the needs of migrants, the Roma and other vulnerable groups in the European region. One of the project's components, the [Migrant Integration Policy Index](#), in which a health strand was added, monitors policies affecting migrant integration in all EU countries, Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States.

132. Furthermore, IOM launched the RE-HEALTH project. This project, also being implemented in the European region, aims to establish links between key reception areas for refugees and migrants and the health systems, to expand use of the established personal health record and the accompanying [Handbook for Health Professionals](#) to evaluate the health status and needs of refugees and migrants arriving in the region, and to ensure that health assessments and preventive measures are implemented.

133. IOM also promoted migrants' access to health, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis services in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, in collaboration with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for HIV/AIDS in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. In the Middle East, IOM continued advocacy and assisted refugees and migrants with programmes against tuberculosis and malaria (e.g. in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen). In North Africa, the Organization is promoting migrant health by building practitioners' capacity in Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen. IOM is also implementing migration health programmes for vulnerable migrants and internally displaced persons, for instance in Colombia and Argentina. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, IOM supported the Government to bolster the accessibility of health services offered to Afghan migrants and refugees.

## OBJECTIVE 2: MOBILITY DIMENSION OF CRISES

### IOM's comprehensive approach to crises

134. Overall in 2016, IOM crisis-related programming reached over 26 million people.

135. The IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) continued to guide the Organization's comprehensive approach to operations before, during and after a crisis. Drawing on MCOF for strategic planning ensures that the immediate humanitarian and protection needs of beneficiaries are met, while addressing the root causes of crises, building resilience and promoting long-term solutions. This approach gives IOM a unique comparative advantage for strengthening action on the humanitarian–development nexus, a current priority of humanitarian reforms, and was used in 52 countries to coordinate with host governments on their crisis-related work. In several locations, planning sessions were held with external partners and stakeholders, introducing the MCOF approach and the related humanitarian policy frameworks.

136. As part of the IASC, IOM supported coordination among clusters and sectoral coordination groups across 34 countries. IOM's role varied from that of coordinator or co-coordinator, to working group or task force convener. These coordination forums involved camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) and displacement-related management in 13 countries; shelter, non-food items (NFIs) and housing in 16 countries; and merged sectoral coordination of both in a further ten countries.

137. Since 2014, IOM has made concerted efforts to mainstream gender-based violence prevention and risk mitigation into the Organization's emergency response programming. In 2016, these efforts, which had previously targeted DTM and CCCM staff and partners, were extended to shelter and settlement actors. In addition to training its staff, IOM trained national authorities and local actors to better anticipate, recognize and address protection concerns of women and girls in camp and camp-like settings. The training is often co-facilitated by specialists in gender-based violence and covers aspects such as camp safety audits, survivor-centred approaches and the delivery of psychological first aid.

### Crisis preparedness

138. As part of IOM efforts to strengthen crisis preparedness, 21 of its offices in emergency-prone regions now have warehouse stocks of NFIs. Furthermore, 15 offices have signed long-term agreements with NFI suppliers to access high-quality items at reduced costs. During 2016, IOM's pre-positioned global NFI stocks supported responses in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen.

139. In Myanmar and Ecuador, IOM delivered training to government officials and partners on the *Mend Guide: Comprehensive Guide for Planning Mass Evacuations in Natural Disasters*. The Government of Vanuatu requested IOM and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to organize a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) mass evacuation preparedness mission in the context of volcanic eruptions. A similar UNDAC mission took place in Cabo Verde.

140. Throughout 2016, IOM also provided governments and humanitarian partners with training on CCCM (mostly in natural disaster contexts), the DTM, shelter and gender-based violence mainstreaming. The CCCM training, which took place in 45 countries, aimed to strengthen the ability of partners and national and local authorities to respond to new disasters and migration situations and promote disaster risk reduction. In addition, 34 IOM offices developed a contingency plan, a third of which were co-written by the host government.

### Emergency response

141. In 2016, IOM supported humanitarian operations in more than 77 countries, including for the three ongoing system-wide Level 3 emergencies, in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, and for two institutional (or "corporate") Level 3 emergencies (Nigeria and South Sudan). The Organization's

emergency response continues to be timely and efficient. IOM deployed rapid response officers from Headquarters for surge support for CCCM, shelter, DTM and emergency operations in 46 different locations, and for capacity-building in 34 destinations.

142. IOM counted on its long-standing partnerships to deploy experts from six of its standby partners<sup>2</sup> to 19 Country Offices through 38 field deployments, representing 4,388 days of personnel service.<sup>3</sup>

143. The Organization was active in CCCM in at least 46 countries. It assumed a leadership or co-leadership role in 34 countries where the CCCM Cluster was formally activated, or where sectoral coordination groups were established (e.g. the Central African Republic, Chad, Ecuador, Iraq, Nigeria, South Sudan and Yemen) or working groups were active during the preparedness phase. To enhance camp management functions, the global partnership with the Women's Refugee Commission continued to strengthen women's participation in camp governance structures and develop guidance on how to support women's engagement. IOM also provided hardware, engaging extensively in site selection, planning and development; camp care and maintenance; and rehabilitation services in multiple operations, notably in Iraq, Nigeria and South Sudan. In these operations, there was continued need for safe, secure and accessible displacement sites for those affected by continuing conflict and new shocks.

144. As Global CCCM Cluster co-lead with UNHCR, IOM contributed to the finalization of a five-year strategy (2017–2021) aimed at establishing equitable access to assistance, protection and services, improving quality of life and dignity for people during displacement, and seeking durable solutions worldwide. The establishment of the Global Strategic Advisory Group in 2016 enhanced the inclusiveness and transparency of the Global CCCM Cluster. IOM remained the global leader in CCCM capacity-building, maintaining the Camp Management Toolkit, and a roster of qualified CCCM trainers. To make knowledge more accessible, an e-learning platform was developed. In line with the localization agenda, focus shifted from investing in external experts to training national CCCM trainers in high-risk countries.

145. Health support is essential in humanitarian contexts, and, throughout 2016, IOM supported humanitarian health assistance in 19 countries. The Organization also started to build capacity in a number of countries in public health emergency preparedness and response, and in preventing, detecting and responding to health threats in relation to migration and human mobility (e.g. in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone).

146. IOM continued to have a major role in inter-agency shelter and NFI coordination, leading, co-leading or supporting clusters and working groups, in both emergency and recovery phases of response in 24 countries, including Ethiopia, Haiti, Nigeria, Pakistan and South Sudan. In terms of operations, IOM provided shelter and NFI assistance to 4.65 million people in 2016. Highlights included the response to Hurricane Matthew in Haiti and the management of a common pipeline for NFI and shelter materials in South Sudan, and in Iraq, where IOM managed a large-scale shelter programme.

147. IOM has a growing portfolio of water, sanitation and hygiene programming, assisting 3.33 million people in 30 countries in 2016. This included providing 1.27 million people with access to safe water, 438,000 with safe latrines, 546,000 with sanitation-related activities and 1.63 million with hygiene promotion activities. IOM programmes in this area doubled in 2016 in Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen.

148. Throughout 2016, IOM positioned the DTM as a central component for informing humanitarian responses. The DTM has become a key data reference for governments, partners and the humanitarian community. The DTM was active in 44 countries, including new operations in 13 countries. During the year, a combined total of more than 90,000 users visited the [Global DTM website](#), which provided a central repository for all publicly available data and information products from countries with DTM operations, and the [Migration Flows Portal](#). The Organization continued to enhance DTM tools and

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<sup>2</sup> CANADEM, the UK Department for International Development, iMMAP, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB), the Norwegian Refugee Council and RedR Australia.

<sup>3</sup> Standby personnel were deployed to Bangladesh, Burundi, the Central African Republic (three), Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador (two), Ethiopia (three), Fiji (two), Haiti (three), Lesotho, Malawi, Nepal (nine), Nigeria (four), Peru, Papua New Guinea, United Republic of Tanzania, Turkey, Vanuatu and Washington, D.C.

methodologies for protection mainstreaming, as well as to consolidate best practices on data management, data protection, and ethical and accountable use of humanitarian data.

149. In 2016, the IOM Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism was used to quickly respond to humanitarian needs in Ecuador, Fiji and Yemen. Since its establishment in 2011, the Mechanism has been critical in bridging the funding gap between the start-up of emergency operations and the subsequent receipt of donor contributions in the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Nepal, Nigeria and the Syrian Arab Republic, among others. With support from 12 donor countries, over one third of the USD 30 million funding target has been raised. Making further progress towards this target remains one of IOM's goals. In addition, funding emergency projects that have received a loan from the Mechanism is essential for IOM to optimize the Mechanism's utility.

### Stabilization and post-crisis transition and recovery

150. Protracted displacement has become the norm, with the average length of displacement being between 17 and 23 years for conflict-induced displacement. This, in conjunction with the anticipated effects of climate change and the socio-political reactions to the high volume of mixed migration flows arriving in Europe, led to renewed attention being paid to the humanitarian–development nexus in 2016. IOM has for many years recognized and advocated for strengthening this nexus at operational and multilateral levels.

151. Through its [Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations Framework](#), launched in late 2016, IOM has broken new ground in applying mobility considerations to support the development of sustainable solutions. The Organization's inclusive approach to displacement focuses on strengthening coping capacities, promoting self-reliance and creating environments conducive to the resolution of displacement situations. In 2016, IOM applied the Framework in Haiti, Mali, Papua New Guinea and Ukraine and launched new programmes in Iraq, Uganda, the Marshall Islands and the Syrian Arab Republic. At the end of the year, 42 offices were engaged in activities that support the wider efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations.

152. The Organization's community stabilization work continued to play a key role in over 40 countries to prevent the recurrence of displacement during crises or in fragile contexts. A number of large-scale community stabilization programmes continued in 2016 in various countries, including the Central African Republic, Colombia, Iraq, Niger, Pakistan and Ukraine. New stabilization programmes were launched in Azerbaijan, Burundi, Chad, Kenya and Sudan. IOM also supported programmes to counter violent extremism. These programmes provided capacity-building support to at-risk youth, created opportunities for their socioeconomic and civic participation to prevent radicalism and promoted the overall stabilization of fragile regions.

153. In pursuit of sustainable post-conflict disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, IOM supports the reintegration of ex-combatants in Colombia, while investing in the prevention of youth recruitment. The success of these programmes is largely due to close engagement with host communities. In Somalia, IOM held a community forgiveness ceremony for former combatants who had graduated from the IOM transition centre, to help ensure their acceptance by community members. In addition to traditional disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programming, IOM launched a community violence reduction initiative in the Central African Republic.

154. IOM provided electoral assistance and supported election observation missions in Guinea, Haiti and Uganda. In early 2016, the Organization also designed a strategy for post-crisis out-of-country voting in the Syrian Arab Republic.

155. Disaster risk reduction activities were carried out in Afghanistan, Haiti, Indonesia, the Federated States of Micronesia, Myanmar and Timor-Leste. The Organization's expertise in this field helped strengthen emergency operation centres, climate and disaster risk education, resilience-building and disaster management planning. In the Federated States of Micronesia and Papua New Guinea, IOM enhanced the capacity of local communities to adapt to climate change.

156. Land and property issues can also affect the stability of communities. IOM conducted several in-depth assessments in 2016, including on needs and rights violations arising from the displacement crisis in Iraq. The findings of a study among displaced Syrians across south-eastern Turkey and in the Syrian Arab Republic will inform the wider Syrian humanitarian crisis response relating to land issues. In Nepal, IOM continued its long-standing engagement to develop a national transition plan for the implementation of a land reform.

157. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, IOM started the new phase of the Roma Holocaust Survivors Programme, through which NGO partners provide various types of assistance to elderly and vulnerable Roma Holocaust survivors.

158. In Nepal, the Empowering Women 4 Women project, for which IOM is one of the implementing agencies, enabled the Nepalese parliament to launch the Declaration of Commitment to Gender-responsive Land Policies. Simultaneously, IOM worked closely with other partners in Nepal to address the lack of recognition of and support for victims of conflict-related sexual violence. It also continued its support for the comprehensive and transparent reparations policy for victims of the country's civil war. Also with regard to reparations, IOM engagement has been instrumental in building the capacity of national institutions implementing the Victims and Land Restitution Law in Colombia.

### Resettlement and movement management

159. Moving vulnerable migrants and refugees to safety is a core function of the Organization. Whether to mitigate the consequences of forced displacement or maximize the benefits of planned migration, IOM's movement operations continue to grow in complexity and scope. In 2016, the Humanitarian Evacuation Cell remained an active support for IOM Field Offices in organizing urgent humanitarian evacuation movements in remote and dangerous locations such, as Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

160. Resettlement is a vital international protection tool and provides a durable solution for the most vulnerable. In 2016, IOM supported some 39 States in carrying out resettlement, humanitarian admission and relocation initiatives from 123 countries of departure for over 204,900 refugees and other vulnerable persons of concern, with significant operations out of Afghanistan, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Turkey and the United Republic of Tanzania. IOM's commitment goes beyond the transportation of refugees. In 2016, the Organization increased its efforts to help countries receive and integrate larger numbers of refugees, which included the addition of new orientation and training programmes. Currently, IOM provides pre-departure orientation to refugees resettling to 16 various countries as well as to beneficiaries of international protection bound for over 20 countries in the European Economic Area within the context of the relocation programme.

## OBJECTIVE 3: SAFE, ORDERLY AND DIGNIFIED MIGRATION

### Safe and regular migration

161. IOM promotes safe and regular migration and supports governments and migrants to optimize the potential of migration for the benefit of all. In 2016, 107 IOM offices were engaged in the promotion of safe and regular migration by providing technical assistance to governments, pre-departure orientation to migrants and support to migrant resource centres, promoting safe migration campaigns among the wider public and contributing to programmes that facilitate circular, labour and educational migration.

162. In support of well-administered visa and entry schemes, IOM facilitates access to regular migration channels by delivering services to governments and migrants, primarily through operating or supporting visa-processing centres, which provide administrative support to process humanitarian, family reunification and resident visas. The services available include visa application data capture and transfer, visa application completeness checks, identity checks, biometrics enrolment, visa appointment scheduling, interview facilitation, document verification, visa-fee processing, visa application tracking and facilitated travel.

163. The facilitated migration services provided by IOM are designed to empower migrants by providing them with accurate information in their native language in a timely manner, among other means of assistance, to simplify visa application processes. In turn, Member States benefit from streamlined and cost-effective visa-related procedures. In 2016, IOM provided facilitated migration services to 212,226 persons (31.7% increase compared with 2015).

164. In addition, the Family Assistance Programme provided services in support of the reunification of vulnerable Syrian families in Germany, assisting over 21,000 families (over 84,000 beneficiaries) with the application process, either remotely or in-person at one of the three service centres, located in Turkey and Lebanon. The Programme has the objective of promoting safe, orderly and dignified migration by dissuading vulnerable migrants seeking to reunite with their relatives in Germany from resorting to often unscrupulous visa brokers or unsafe and irregular means through smugglers.

#### Assisted voluntary return and reintegration

165. IOM considers assisted voluntary return and reintegration to be a humane and dignified approach to support migrants who are unwilling or unable to stay in a host or transit country and wish to return voluntarily to their country of origin. It is a core activity conducted by the Organization for migrants and IOM Member States across the world.

166. In 2016, IOM assisted over 98,000 migrants (68% male, 32% female) to return home voluntarily, from 112 host countries to 162 countries of origin. While most beneficiaries (83%) returned from the European Economic Area and Switzerland, recent trends indicate that South-South returns are also increasing. For instance, assisted voluntary returns from Morocco and Niger amounted to more than 6 per cent of the total assisted voluntary returns. Furthermore, returns from Turkey and Western Balkan countries increased following recent shifts in migration routes.

167. The provision of tailored return assistance is critical for vulnerable migrants who may have particular protection needs, for instance, unaccompanied migrant children, single mothers, migrants with health problems, victims of trafficking and stranded migrants. In 2016, over 3 per cent of those benefiting from assisted voluntary return were vulnerable migrants.

Assisted voluntary return and reintegration: key figures					
Top 10 host countries			Top 10 places of origin		
Number of migrants assisted			Number of migrants assisted		
	2016	2015		2016	2015
Germany	54 006	35 446	Albania	17 976	12 014
Greece	6 153	3 746	Iraq	12 776	3 607
Austria	4 812	4 126	Afghanistan	7 102	1 413
Niger	4 788	1 322	Serbia	6 978	6 659
Netherlands	4 635	2 927	UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo	5 889	9 908
Belgium	4 117	3 870	Ethiopia	5 675	4 689
Yemen	2 594	2 733	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4 986	3 134
Finland	2 116	632	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 485	1 133
Djibouti	1 803	990	Ukraine	3 438	2 210
Norway	1 459	1 164	Russian Federation	2 058	2 120

## Health and immigration

168. IOM is entrusted by many countries to carry out health assessments and provide travel health assistance to refugees and migrants ahead of resettlement or immigration. These services help to reduce the impact of population mobility on public health in receiving countries and facilitate the integration of migrants through the early detection and cost-effective management of health conditions.

169. Through its comprehensive pre-departure health assessment services, IOM ensures that all migrants travelling under the auspices of the Organization are fit to travel and receive necessary health assistance before, during and upon completing their journey. In 2016, IOM carried out nearly 440,000 health assessments in over 80 countries around the world for refugees in the resettlement pipeline and migrants applying for various categories of immigration visas. In Jordan alone, IOM's health assessment team in Amman provided over 36,000 pre-departure health assessments for refugees (95%) and visa applicants (5%).

## Border and identity management solutions

170. Sound border management is critical to ensuring the security of countries and the safety and dignity of migrants; it also facilitates trade and the movement of cross-border communities. Immigration and border management is one of IOM's core areas of engagement, with over half of IOM offices (52% compared with 45% in 2015) reporting engagement in this area in 2016. The Organization supported States on border-related data management and provided operational systems for identity and information management.

171. In 2016, IOM carried out various activities aimed at facilitating cross-border cooperation between State agencies operating at borders, for instance, between Belarus and Ukraine, Tajikistan and Afghanistan, and countries of the Western Balkans. The Organization launched a pre-arrival information exchange system (PRINEX) between the customs authorities of Belarus and Ukraine which reduced the waiting time at the border and enhanced the risk analysis capacity of the customs officers. IOM also supported member countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) by examining the opportunities and challenges associated with the roll-out of a national biometric identity card for ECOWAS countries.

172. Lastly, in light of the ongoing challenges related to mixed migration flows, IOM significantly scaled up its humanitarian border management programming to ensure that States are better equipped to deal with influxes of refugees and migrants during crises. The programme includes assessments of current border management procedures, contingency planning and technical assistance. Countries that have benefited from the programme, such as some Western Balkan countries and Turkey, reported an increased level of preparedness and capacity.

## Stranded migrants

173. In addition to assisted voluntary return and reintegration, IOM assisted 793 stranded individuals of 50 different nationalities in 2016 (compared with 524 in 2015) through its Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants mechanism. The mechanism offers return assistance to vulnerable migrants for whom no other assistance is available. It enables IOM to quickly help stranded migrants to return home voluntarily, safely and with dignity.

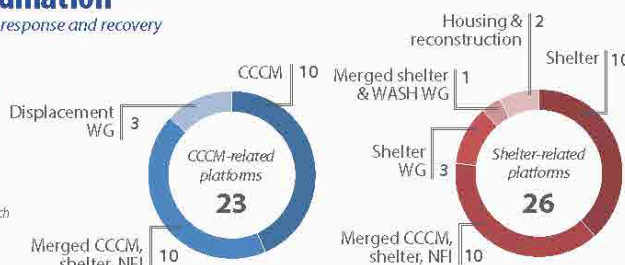
## Preparedness and response activities in 2016

### Sectoral coordination

Including preparedness, response and recovery

Number of countries **34**

Graph includes officially activated clusters, government-led humanitarian sectors, and other sectoral coordination platforms such as working groups and task forces across the preparedness, response and transition phases in 2016



### DOE roster

314 Profiles



39% women



61% men

### Emergency Manual



912 mobile app downloads



2,958 website users

### Shelter/NFI

Activities in countries **52**

Number of beneficiaries		<b>4.65 million</b>
Households reached with NFIs		<b>827,000</b>
Newly built shelters		<b>26,300</b>
Shelter repairs and upgrades		<b>24,900</b>
Individuals receiving shelter training		<b>39,000</b>

### Rapid response support

Days of personnel support **1,600**

Surge support	Number of deployments	<b>86</b>
	Number of countries	<b>46</b>

Capacity-building	Number of deployments	<b>71</b>
	Number of countries	<b>34</b>

### WASH

Activities in countries **30**

Number of beneficiaries		<b>3.33 million</b>
Individuals assisted with safe water		<b>1.27 million</b>
Individuals assisted with safe latrines		<b>438,000</b>
Beneficiaries of sanitation activities		<b>546,000</b>
Beneficiaries of hygiene promotion		<b>1.63 million</b>

### Emergency cash-based interventions

Number of countries **17**

Number of beneficiaries **327,000**

### CCCM

Activities in countries **13**

Camp management\* **494 sites**

Camp set-up or closure **41 sites**

Camp care & maintenance **151 sites**

\* Monitoring and coordinating service provision at camp level, as well as setting up governance & community participation mechanisms

### DTM

Active in countries\* **44**

\* Including both IDP caseload and tracking migrant flows

#### IDP caseload

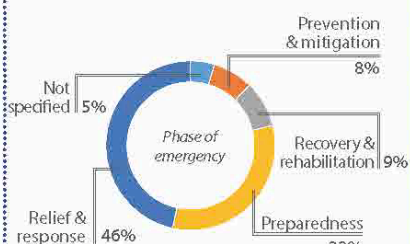
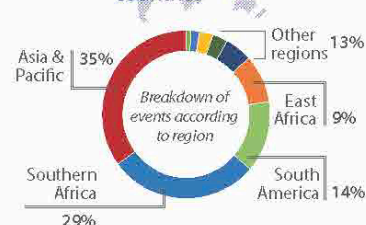
- Active in 29 countries, incl. 7 new operations set up in 2016
- Tracked and monitored over 14.5 million displaced persons
- Iraq, Nigeria, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic & Yemen - 80% of caseload

#### Migrant flows

- Across 15 countries, incl. origin, transit & final destination
- 32 rounds of analysis produced
- Surveyed over 20,000 migrants at 83 points

### CCCM Capacity-building

Number of countries **45**



### Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism

Funding received to date **USD 11.2 million**

Donor countries **12**

In 2016, MEFM was used to support IOM responses:

- Crisis in Yemen
- Cyclone in Fiji
- Earthquake in Ecuador

