



Review of IOM Development Fund
Migrant Regularization Projects
2001 – 2018

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The objective of this IOM Development Fund internal review is to assess migrant regularization projects supported by the IOM Development Fund and document the experiences of governments that have undertaken migrant regularization initiatives. Particularly, the review seeks to identify best practices and share lessons learned, in order to guide future migrant regularization endeavours, in future projects and programming.

Key Findings

- Very few migrant regularization projects have been supported by the IOM Development Fund. Between 2001 and 2018, only five projects were involved in the direct design or implementation of a migrant regularization process and three other projects were found to be indirectly related to migrant regularization.
 - 2001: the first project indirectly related to migrant regularization, TE2-805 – Costa Rica
 - 2007: the first migrant regularization project, LM.0056 – Ecuador
 - No trend in the number of these projects can be observed in the period from 2001 until 2018.
 - The projects considered fall into three IOM project types: Immigration and Border Management (TC), Labour Migration (LM), and Immigration and Visa Support Solutions (FM).
- Various migrant regularization initiatives were designed and/or implemented before, during, and/or after the projects.
 - In three projects, a migrant regularization initiative was set up before the start of the project:
 - LM.0056 – Ecuador
 - LM.0069 – Peru and Ecuador
 - TC.0718 – Honduras
 - In four projects, a migrant regularization initiative was set up through the project:
 - LM.0056 – Ecuador (extension of original migrant regularization initiative)
 - LM.0069 – Peru and Ecuador (extension of original migrant regularization initiative)
 - TC.0493 – El Salvador and Nicaragua
 - TC.1044 – Costa Rica
 - In two projects, migrant regularization initiatives were expanded after the end of the project:
 - TC.0493 – El Salvador and Nicaragua
 - TC.1044 – Costa Rica
- The migrant regularization initiatives targeted different groups:
 - Labour migrants:
 - LM.0056 – Ecuador
 - LM.0069 – Peru and Ecuador
 - TC.1044 – Costa Rica
 - Migrants with a particular nationality:
 - TC.0493 – El Salvador and Nicaragua
 - Population living in a disputed territory:
 - TC.0718 – Honduras
- Governments requested IOM's assistance for a wide range of reasons:
 - Improving the migrant regularization process:
 - LM.0056 – Ecuador

- TC.0493 – El Salvador and Nicaragua
 - TC.1044 – Costa Rica
- Providing governments with technical assistance:
 - LM.0069 – Peru and Ecuador
 - TC.0493 – El Salvador and Nicaragua
 - TC.0718 – Honduras
- Assisting with data collection:
 - LM.0056 – Ecuador
 - TC.0493 – El Salvador and Nicaragua
- Raising migrants’ awareness of migrant regularization initiatives:
 - LM.0056 – Ecuador
 - TC.0718 – Honduras
- Raising authorities’ awareness of migrant regularization initiatives:
 - TC.0718 – Honduras
- While financial support is a reason for IOM’s support in all projects, one project explicitly stated the need for aid in assuming the administrative costs of migrant regularization:
 - TC.0493 – El Salvador and Nicaragua
- All of the migrant regularization projects were carried out in the Americas:
 - Ecuador: LM.0056 and LM.0069
 - Peru: LM.0069
 - El Salvador: TC.0493
 - Nicaragua: TC.0493
 - Honduras: TC.0718
 - Costa Rica: TC.1044
- The projects indirectly related to migrant regularization were carried out in:
 - the Americas, namely Costa Rica: TE2-805
 - Asia, namely Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan: TC.0729
 - Africa, namely Morocco: FM.0390
- Projects had similar expected outcomes:
 - Strengthened position and increased protection of the targeted migrant groups
 - Related outputs: dissemination of information and issuance of some form of legal document
 - Increased capacity of relevant authorities to carry out migrant regularization endeavours
 - Related outputs: elaboration of a guiding document meant to assist government authorities in the execution of the migrant regularization process
 - Improved data
 - Related output: migrant and population mapping exercises
 - Only one of the projects considered did not meet one of its expected project outcomes, due to changes in government priorities:
 - TC.0718 – Honduras
- Projects had achieved considerable results:
 - A significant number of migrants and individuals were reached and empowered
 - Precedents in terms of migrant regularization were created and, in some cases, the good practices they demonstrated led to the development of further agreements
 - Strengthened relations between countries

- Projects also experienced several challenges in their implementation:
 - Political instability:
 - LM.0069 – Peru and Ecuador
 - TC.0493 – El Salvador and Nicaragua
 - TC.1044 – Costa Rica
 - Changing government priorities:
 - LM.0069 – Peru and Ecuador
 - TC.0718 – Honduras
 - Insufficient funding:
 - TC.0493 – El Salvador and Nicaragua
 - TC.0718 – Honduras
 - Changing government counterparts:
 - TC.0718 – Honduras
 - Lack of research capacity:
 - TC.0493 – El Salvador and Nicaragua
 - Difficulties accessing existing data:
 - TC.0493 – El Salvador and Nicaragua
 - Lack of reliable information:
 - TC.0493 – El Salvador and Nicaragua
 - Need for IOM internal capacity-building:
 - TC.0493 – El Salvador and Nicaragua
- Four out of the five migrant regularizations projects underwent project revisions:
 - Duration revision:
 - LM.0056 – Ecuador
 - TC.0493 – El Salvador and Nicaragua
 - TC.0718 – Honduras
 - TC.1044 – Costa Rica
 - Results Matrix revision:
 - TC.0718 – Honduras
 - TC.1044 – Costa Rica
 - Budget revision:
 - TC.0718 – Honduras
 - TC.1044 – Costa Rica

Key Recommendations

The following recommendations aim to provide guidance to IOM staff working with governments to design and implement regularization projects:

- Before designing a migrant regularization initiative, information on irregular migration flows coming in and out of the country of interest must be obtained and analyzed.
- When designing a migrant regularization initiative, care should be taken when defining the groups to be covered by the migrant regularization, as to allow for flexibility in the fulfilment of requirements needed to be met for regularization registration.
- Before implementing a regularization initiative, procedural or guiding documents should be created, in order to clearly, systematically and transparently establish the rules, mechanisms and

procedures to be followed throughout the migrant regularization implementation process. To ensure government commitment, these documents should be legally enforced.

- Throughout the design and implementation of a migrant regularization initiative, increased IOM involvement should be ensured at the technical level, within relevant government authorities, to promote capacity-building.
- Throughout the design and implementation of a bilateral or multilateral migrant regularization initiative, IOM's position as an intergovernmental organization should be leveraged to promote dialogue and cooperation between the countries involved.
- Following the implementation of a migrant regularization initiative, regularized migrants' social and economic integration should be encouraged to promote sustainable development.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Migrant Regularization

As per the IOM glossary, migrant regularization is “any process or programme by which the authorities of a State allow non-nationals in an irregular situation to stay lawfully in the country, by granting them a regular status”.¹ States often make use of migrant regularization as a potential means to combat irregular migration.² However, migrant regularization may also serve alternative policy objectives, such as responding to humanitarian concerns, regulating employment conditions, or even improving the accuracy of irregular migration data. Overall, it constitutes a response to particular socio-political realities and policy imperatives, as well as individualized migration realities and contexts, and should be considered in the context of other migration management options.

The benefits of migrant regularization are numerous.³ Primarily, migrant regularization ensures the provision of basic rights to migrants, namely those relating to employment, property, and education, thereby minimizing their vulnerability to exploitation. States also benefit from migrant regularization, as it promotes integration and social cohesion while tackling corruption, extortion, and human trafficking. Additionally, it presents various economic gains, such as increased tax revenue, regulation of the underground economy, and expansion of the labour force. Nevertheless, migrant regularization may also be perceived as rewarding law breakers and encouraging further irregular migration.

Migrant regularization can be grouped into three main streams.⁴ First, migrant regularization can be employment based, when its aim is to regulate the labour market. Second, it can be based on humanitarian grounds, when dealing with asylum applications. Third, it can involve substantial ties with the country of residence, such as length of residence and family ties. Examples of targeted

¹ IOM, *Glossary on Migration* (Geneva, 2019). Available at https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_34_glossary.pdf

² Albert Kraller, Regularization of Irregular Migrants and Social Policies: Comparative Perspectives, *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, 17(1): 94-113 (2019).

³ Claire McGovern, United Nations University, “EU Regularization Programmes: An Effective Tool to Manage ‘Irregular Migration’?”, 30 August 2014. Available at <https://ourworld.unu.edu/en/eu-regularization-programmes-an-effective-tool-to-manage-irregular-migration>

⁴ Albert Kraller, Regularisation: A misguided option or part and parcel of a comprehensive policy response to irregular migration? *IMISCOE Working Paper No.24*, (February 2009).

individuals thus include unauthorized workers, overstayers, asylum seekers, individuals with tolerated status, children born to irregular migrants, or specific nationalities and groups.

There are two ways in which migrant regularization can take place: programmes or mechanisms.⁵ Programmes are ad hoc, limited in time, and target a large number of applicants from specific categories of migrants. On the other hand, mechanisms are part of a broader migration policy framework, running on a continuous basis, and targeting a smaller number of migrants.

The current COVID-19 pandemic is a public health crisis that has severely impacted nearly all aspects of society. Due to measures taken to prevent the spread of the virus, namely travel restrictions and border closures, international human mobility has severely reduced.⁶ Already vulnerable migrants, especially those fleeing persecution and seeking asylum, have been gravely affected by these restraints. Many migrants have become irregular, as a result of circumstances beyond their control. Migrant regularization efforts could be an effective response to the situation, as a regularized status would provide migrants with health care and social services. Indeed, a recent policy brief on human mobility released by the United Nations Secretary-General, includes migrant regularization as part of four basic tenets to guide the collective response to the ongoing pandemic.⁷

1.2 Migrant Regularization and IOM

According to the Article 1.1 (c) of IOM's Constitution, one of the purposes and functions of the Organization is *"to provide, at the request of and in agreement with the States concerned, migration services such as recruitment, selection, processing, language training, orientation activities, medical examination, placement, activities facilitating reception and integration, advisory services on migration questions, and other assistance as is in accord with the aims of the Organization"*.⁸ In addition, the IOM Strategy (MC/INF/287) provides that the focus of the Organization's activities is, *inter alia*:

2. *To enhance the humane and orderly management of migration and the effective respect for the human rights of migrants in accordance with international law.*
3. *To offer expert advice, research, technical cooperation and operational assistance to States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, in order to build national capacities and facilitate international, regional and bilateral cooperation on migration matters.*
4. *To contribute to the economic and social development of States through research, dialogue, design and implementation of migration-related programmes aimed at maximizing migration's benefits.*

⁵ Amanda Levinson, Migration Policy Institute, "Why Countries Continue to Consider Regularization", 1 September 2005. Available at <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/why-countries-continue-consider-regularization>

⁶ Luisa Feline Freier, IOM's Migration Research and Publishing High-Level Advisers, "COVID-19 and rethinking the need for legal pathways to mobility: Taking human security seriously", August 2020. Available at <https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/rethinking-the-need-for-legal.pdf>

⁷ United Nations, "Policy Brief: COVID-19 and People on the Move", June 2020. Available at https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/sg_policy_brief_on_people_on_the_move.pdf

⁸ IOM, *IOM Constitution*. Available at <https://www.iom.int/constitution>

5. *To support States, migrants and communities in addressing the challenges of irregular migration, including through research and analysis into root causes, sharing information and spreading best practices, as well as facilitating development-focused solutions.*
6. *To be a primary reference point for migration information, research, best practices, data collection, compatibility and sharing.*⁹

While fully recognizing States' sovereign right to implement migrant regularization measures, IOM provides States with advocacy, research, policy development, and operational support, with the goal of maximizing benefits for migrants. When providing assistance on matters of migrant regularization, IOM follows a context-specific approach, tackling all dimensions of irregular migration, and seeking to reduce irregular migration at all stages of the migration process. Furthermore, in its activities, IOM acknowledges the political sensitivity and reputational risks surrounding migrant regularization.

By entering the UN System in 2016, IOM now has a clear responsibility to articulate its activities in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.¹⁰ IOM has established its Migration and Sustainable Development Strategy, which aims to *"maximize the potential of migration to achieve sustainable development outcomes for migrants and societies alike"*.¹¹ Sustainable Development Goal 16 calls to *"promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels"*.¹² Migrant regularization provides migrants with a legal status, which in turn helps foster integration.¹³ Without this legal status, migrants are unable to become full members of society and have limited access to justice and services, potentially creating tensions between them and host communities. Therefore, by engaging in migrant regularization initiatives, IOM can help *"maximize the potential of migration"* and promote *"peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development"*. For these reasons, migrant regularization also falls in line with IOM's Migration Governance Framework. Particularly, it supports Principle 1, which promotes the *"adherence to international standards and fulfillment of migrants' rights"* and Objective 1 of *"advanc[ing] the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society"*.¹⁴

1.3 Migrant Regularization and the IOM Development Fund

The IOM Development Fund was established in 2001 with the goal of providing support to IOM developing Member States and Member States with economies in transition in the development and implementation of joint government-IOM projects. These projects address various areas of migration management with particular attention provided to capacity-building. Examples of thematic areas include counter-trafficking, enhancement of inter-governmental dialogue and cooperation, labour

⁹ IOM, IOM Strategy (9 November 2007). Available at https://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/about_iom/docs/res1150_en.pdf

¹⁰ IOM, *IOM Institutional Strategy on Migration and Sustainable Development* (Geneva, 2020). Available at <https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iom-institutional-strategy.pdf>

¹¹ Ibid

¹² United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, "Goal 16". Available at <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal16>

¹³ Long, Mosler Vidal, Kuch and Hagen-Zanker, Overseas Development Institute, "Citizenship, migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", September 2017. Available at <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/154769283.pdf>

¹⁴ IOM, *Migration Governance Framework*. Available at https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/about-iom/migof_brochure_a4_en.pdf

migration, migration and development, migration, environment and climate change, migration and health, border management, policy and legal framework development, research and assessment, and, on an exceptional basis, assisted voluntary return and re-integration. Since its inception, the Fund has assisted the implementation of over 700 innovative projects worldwide.

Out of the over 700 projects which have been undertaken with funding from the IOM Development Fund, only a small number have been carried out for the purpose of migrant regularization. Since 2001, five projects have directly assisted States in a migrant regularization process and three have indirectly involved the process of migrant regularization.

2 OBJECTIVES

The objective of this internal review is to assess migrant regularization projects that have been funded by the IOM Development Fund since its creation in 2001 until 2018. Its aim is to document the experiences of governments undertaking migrant regularization initiatives and consequently identify good and emerging practice. It will do so by examining the outcomes achieved by the projects and the challenges faced throughout their implementation as per information gathered through concerned IOM Missions. By sharing the lessons learned from these projects, this review seeks to guide the design and realization of future migrant regularization endeavours, in particular projects and programming, raising awareness of potential pitfalls and highlighting considerations needed for the achievement of successful outcomes.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 IOM Development Fund Projects and Parameters for Analysis

This review provides an overview of completed migrant regularization projects and projects touching on migrant regularization funded by the IOM Development Fund for the period from 2001 until 2018. Projects to be analyzed were selected based on the criteria that the project title indicated the creation or implementation of a migrant regularization process, or that a migrant regularization process was referenced in the project description. Project selection was not restricted to a particular IOM project type. The selected projects included Immigration and Border Management (TC), Labour Migration (LM), and Immigration and Visa Support Solutions (FM) project types. The components of the projects of interest to this review were the type of migrant regularization initiative employed, project outcomes and results, challenges, and lessons learned.

3.2 Data Collection

Data collection took place over a month period, from mid-September 2020 until mid-October 2020. Following the identification of relevant IOM Development Fund migrant regularization projects, a questionnaire (**Appendix 1**) was developed by the Fund, based on the aforementioned parameters of interest, and distributed to respective IOM Mission offices for their completion. The review was based on data provided in the completed questionnaires, the Interim and Final Reports, the Evaluation Forms of each of the selected projects and the external post-project evaluation for project FM.0390. In some cases, calls were organized with Project Managers, Chiefs of Missions and/or Senior Regional Advisers to discuss some aspects of the projects.

3.3 Data Analysis

The collected data was analyzed through quantitative and qualitative means. The various data was categorized and accumulated, in order to carry out statistical analysis and generate visualizations of the results. Recommendations were drawn from the observations made in this report and the lessons learned through the implementation of the projects at hand.

3.4 Limitations

It is important to highlight some limitations to this review. First of all, the number of projects examined is small, meaning that they are not a true representation of IOM migrant regularization projects as a whole and the inferences made from them are not all-encompassing. For this reason, the results and recommendations provided should be seen as general observations and not be interpreted as exhaustive.

Furthermore, the majority of the projects analyzed are old. This factor, combined with IOM staff turnover, meant that many of the Project Managers involved in these projects had either left the Country Missions or had retired. In these cases, the questionnaires were answered by other IOM staff who had limited personal knowledge of the projects, leading to potential omissions of important details regarding their execution.

Additionally, all of the projects directly assisting with the design or implementation of a migrant regularization process were carried out in the Americas. Considering that social, political and economic context is crucial for migrant regularization, it should be noted that the lessons learned and best practices recognized by this report may be particular to the Latin-American context and this factor should be taken into account developing such proposals in other regions.

Finally, time constraints prevented the realization of a more thorough review of the projects. One to two weeks separated the moment from which the responses of the questionnaires were received and this report was finalized. Additional time would have allowed for a more in-depth analysis of questionnaire results.

4 FINDINGS

4.1 Migrant Regularization Projects

Table 1 provides an overview of the projects being considered by this review, stating their funding year, region, project code, duration, and name.

IOM DEVELOPMENT FUND MIGRANT REGULARIZATION PROJECTS

Year	Region	Project Code	Duration	Project Name
2007	Americas	LM.0056	15 months	Regularization of Peruvian Workers in Ecuador
2008	Americas	LM.0069	36 months	Capacity Building on the Implementation of the Bilateral Regularisation Agreement for Labour Migrants in the Border Regions of Peru and Ecuador
2010	Americas	TC.0493	15 months	Regularization of Nicaraguan Migrants and their Families in El Salvador

2013	Americas	TC.0718	15 months	Strengthening the Technical Capacity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Honduras to Regularize the Population in the Region of Nahuaterique
2017	Americas	TC.1044	35 months	Support in the Design of a Regularisation Process for Labour Migrants in Costa Rica

IOM DEVELOPMENT FUND PROJECTS INDIRECTLY RELATED TO MIGRANT REGULARIZATION

Year	Region	Project Code	Duration	Project Name
2001	Americas	TE2-805	30 months	International Cooperation for Modernising the System of Renewal of Residence Permits for the Beneficiaries of the Migratory Amnesty in San Jose
2013	Asia	TC.0729	12 months	Mapping on Irregular Migration in Central Asia
2014	Africa	FM.0390	32 months	Vocational Training and Livelihood Opportunities for Regularized Migrants in Morocco

Table 1: List of projects reviewed by this report

Very few migrant regularization projects have been supported by the IOM Development Fund. Migrant regularization projects do not even constitute one per cent of all of its projects. Figure 1 illustrates the number of migrant regularization projects and projects indirectly related to migrant regularization carried out per year from 2001 until 2018. The first migrant regularization-related and migrant regularization projects were carried out in 2001 and 2008 respectively. No trend in the number of these projects being carried out can be observed in the period from 2001 until 2018.

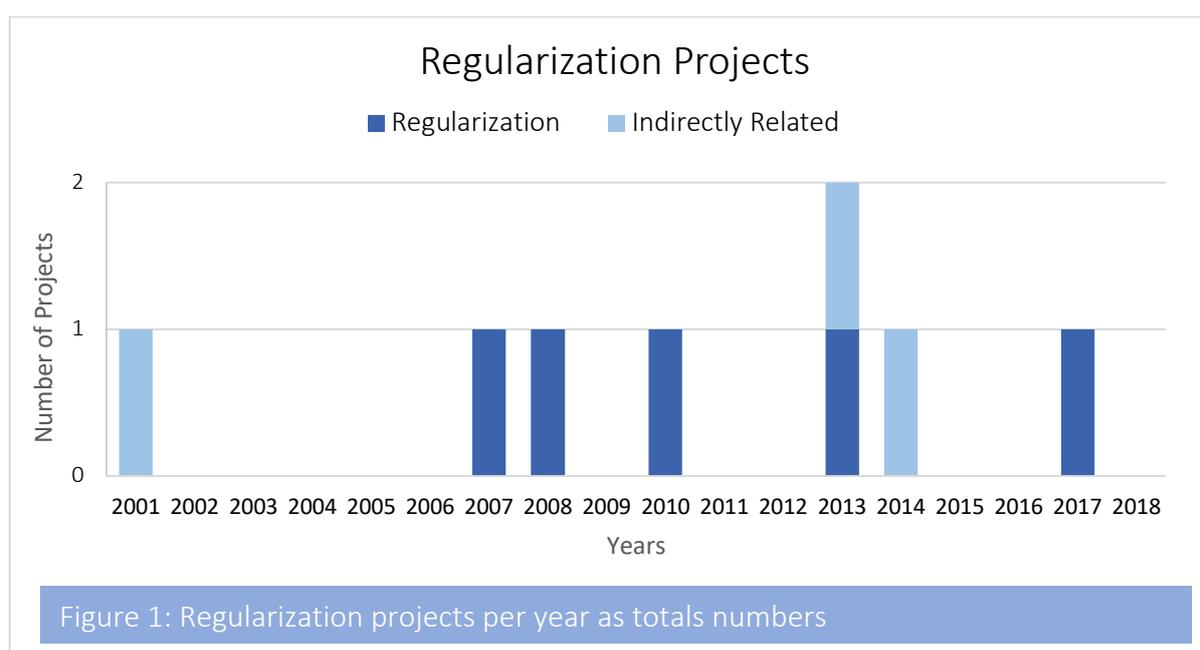


Figure 1: Regularization projects per year as totals numbers

4.2 Summary of Projects

4.2.1 Migrant Regularization Projects

LM.0056 – Regularization of Peruvian Workers in Ecuador (2007)

In December of 2006, the Ecuadorian and Peruvian Chancelleries signed the “Agreement to Regularize the Labour and Migratory Situation of Ecuadorian and Peruvian Nationals in the Amplified Integrated Border Region”. This agreement sought to regularize the stay of Peruvians working in the areas of agriculture, construction, and domestic service. However, only a small number of registrations occurred between the date the document came into effect and the deadline to receive documents. It became apparent that an investigation as to why people were not registering, and a subsequent information campaign, were necessary to streamline the process and to dispel fears about registering. To do so, the Government of Ecuador requested IOM to assist them in their efforts to implement an effective and transparent labour migration policy. As a result of the project, a best practice document for the regularization process for Peruvian migrants was established; 12 focus group interviews were conducted; 10 radio spots and two television spots were produced; 100 people from interested organizations were trained; eight registration brigades were implemented in provinces with the highest number of Peruvian migrants; a report detailing the revision of the registration process and suggestions for streamlining it was produced; a regional conference was held; and a report on the situation of child labour exploitation among the undocumented Peruvian population was produced. Additionally, in 2007, the agreement was extended to broaden the integration frontier region it covered. Then, in 2008, the agreement was once more amended by widening its labour coverage and extending the deadline for the receipt of documents from Peruvian petitioners. Finally, in 2010, the countries approved the “Ecuadorian-Peruvian Migratory Statute”, committing to institutionalize the regularization process and promoting permanent labour migration between both countries.

LM.0069 - Capacity Building on the Implementation of the Bilateral Regularisation Agreement for Labour Migrants in the Border Regions of Peru and Ecuador (2008)

This project is a follow-up to the abovementioned project LM.0056, as it supported the initial phase of implementation of the “Ecuadorian-Peruvian Migratory Statute”. To facilitate the implementation of this agreement, a capacity-building workshop was organized to train 260 public officials from Peru and Ecuador on the scope, the objectives and the correct application of the agreement, as well as on migrant rights and fundamental freedoms. Additionally, an information booklet to raise awareness on the existence and terms of this agreement was created and 40,000 copies were distributed by both Foreign Ministries to officials and civil society in their country.

TC.0493 - Regularization of Nicaraguan Migrants and their Families in El Salvador (2010)

The Government of El Salvador established a goal for 2010 to develop an initiative to regularize and provide documentation to Central Americans living in the country. To do so, a pilot project was designed, focusing on the regularization of Nicaraguans currently residing in El Salvador. IOM was asked to provide the project technical assistance and support. The project was divided into two components. The first part of the project provided technical assistance to the Salvadoran and Nicaraguan Governments in the implementation of the regularization process for Nicaraguans and their families possessing the necessary documentation and financial means. In doing so, a procedures manual was prepared and implemented for both Governments, a regularization office was equipped in San Miguel, and a coordination mechanism was established between the two Governments. The

second part of the project focused on the regularization of Nicaraguan migrants who did not have the necessary documents and financial means. This was done by setting up a support fund, named “Support Fund for Humanitarian Migratory Documents for Exceptional Cases”, which issued residence permits to 227 low-income Nicaraguans. In total, the project allowed for 604 Nicaraguan migrants to receive a definitive residence permit. Following the completion of the project, the regularization initiative was extended and made permanent.

TC.0718 – Strengthening the Technical Capacity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Honduras to Regularize the Population in the Region of Nahuaterique (2013)

Following the armed conflict between Honduras and El Salvador in 1969, buffer regions were established along the countries’ borders and in 1998 an international agreement was signed, recognizing the rights of the population living in those areas to choose their nationality, have property and be able to freely move. However, the large part of the population living in the largest of these buffer regions, known as “Nahuaterique”, still had irregular status. Most of the authorities and the residents in the area were unaware of these rights. In order for the inhabitants of Nahuaterique to achieve full development and integration, it was necessary to normalize their legal status. IOM had previously supported the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in various projects related to migration. IOM’s support was once more requested to strengthen the technical capacity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to regularize the population in the Nahuaterique area. In order to do so, this project focused on informing public institutions, the private sector and civil society on the applicable regulations; conducting a census of residents of Nahuaterique eligible for Salvadoran or Honduran nationality; and informing the Honduras-El Salvador Monitoring Committee on the management of coordination processes for the implementation of the agreement.

TC.1044 – Support in the Design of a Regularisation Process for Labour Migrants in Costa Rica (2017)

Each year, Costa Rica receives approximately 265,00 temporary labour migrants from Nicaragua and from Panama. Unable to foresee the behavior of unplanned migratory movements, the Government of Costa Rica officially requested support from IOM to strengthen government capacities in the design of a process to regularize temporary labour migrants in its border areas. This request was based on the support provided by IOM through the UN Human Security Trust Fund Project and the JMDI project implemented by IOM in Costa Rica (indigenous labor migration between Panama and Costa Rica and cross-border labor mobility between Nicaragua and Costa Rica). Through the project, a comprehensive document analyzing the main gaps and challenges faced by relevant stakeholders in the migrant regularization process was developed. Additionally, by obtaining information on migratory flows and the vulnerabilities of migrants, policies and plans promoting good migration governance could be established. This project highlighted the importance of the involvement of the relevant private sector in the facilitation of the registration of labour migrants. As a result of the project, an agreement was established between Costa Rica and Panama to develop a new mechanism for the regularization of indigenous migrants for 2019-2020.

4.2.2 Projects Indirectly Related to Migrant Regularization

TE2-805 – International Cooperation for Modernising the System of Renewal of Residence Permits for the Beneficiaries of the Migratory Amnesty in San Jose (2001)

Throughout history, Costa Rica has been an important destination for migrants from different nationalities. Irregular migratory flows have led governments to establish the “1999 Exception Regime” to regularize migrants. From the total beneficiaries of this Regime, approximately 56 per cent were assisted in a special office opened for this purpose. Due to the physical separation of the premises where the Exception Regime renewal permits were processed and the Department of Residences, the Government experienced major administrative, budgetary and institutional problems. For instance, there was segregation between residents that benefited from the Exception Regime and other residents in general. IOM’s assistance was thus needed to concentrate in a single place, the two San Jose offices in charge of issuing residence permits to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the services provided.

TC.0729 – Mapping on Irregular Migration in Central Asia (2013)

Irregular migration trends and changes in migration patterns can be observed in the Central Asia region and are caused by a number of different factors, such as the political instability in the region. The lack of reliable information on migration issues, as well as the lack of appropriate financial means and institutional capacities have shown to prevent the successful implementation of migration strategies on the operational level. Another crucial factor for the success of migration policies in a regional context is the extent to which these are harmonized between the different neighbouring countries. This project was carried out to respond to the challenges related to weak data on irregular migration and regional coordination issues. Through the creation of a report on “Migration Mapping on Irregular Migration in Central Asia”, the project aimed to assess and evaluate existing national and regional policies, legislation and operational measures, as well as to formulate recommendations for further action and/or reform in countering irregular migration. This report explored the option of regularization through amnesty, as a policy response to irregular migration.

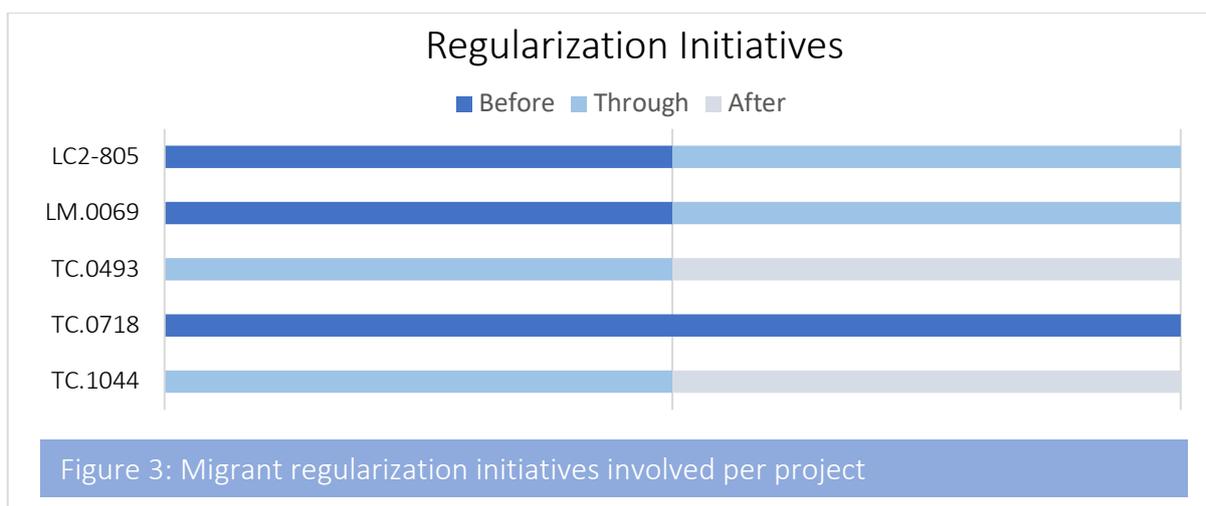
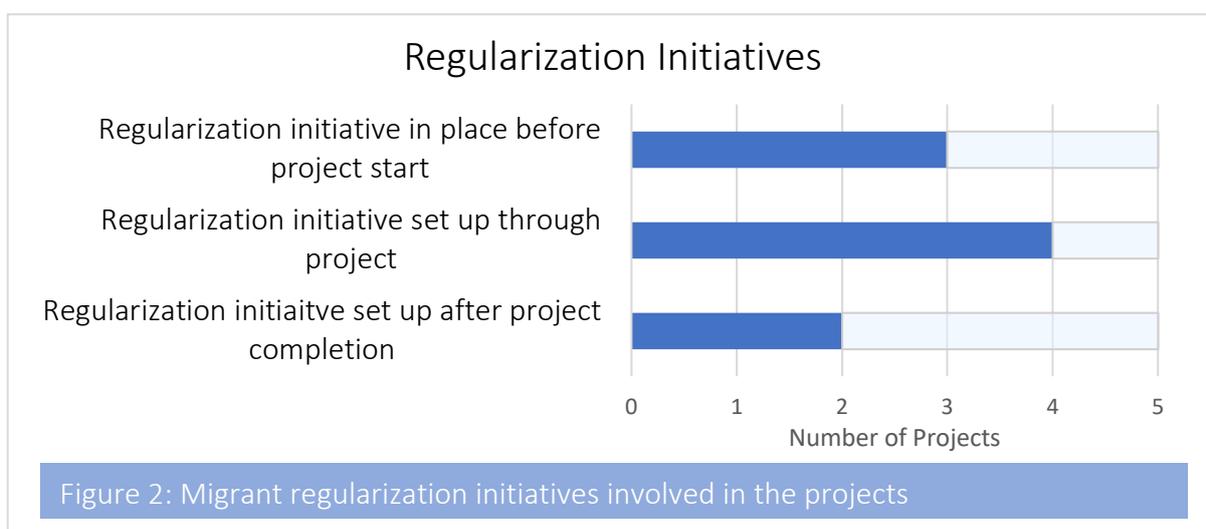
FM.0390 - Vocational Training and Livelihood Opportunities for Regularized Migrants in Morocco (2014)

Since the end of 2013, Morocco has adopted a new, more humane approach towards migration, including the launch of regularization campaigns in 2014 and 2016 and the elaboration of an integration strategy. This project sought to enhance the livelihood opportunities of individuals having benefitted from the regularization process in Morocco, by improving their employability through the provision of vocational training and by enhancing their self-employment capacity by way of trainings. The project also aimed at strengthening the capacities of Moroccan governmental and non-governmental actors to promote the development and implementation of programmes and policies that facilitate the social and economic inclusion of regularized migrants.

4.3 Migrant Regularization Initiatives

In projects involving the direct design or implementation of a migrant regularization process, the regularization initiatives were set up before, during, and/or after the realization of the project. As illustrated in Figure 2, a migrant regularization initiative was already in place in the country before the

start of the project in three projects; a migrant regularization initiative was set up in the country with the IOM Development Fund’s support through the project in four projects; and a migrant regularization initiative was set up in the country after the completion of the project, as a result of the activities carried out within the project, in two projects. Figure 3 presents at which stage migrant regularization initiatives were set up in each of the projects. All of the migrant regularization initiatives set up after the completion of the projects were extensions of the original initiatives that were either set up before the project start or developed through the project. Similarly, for two of the projects, the migrant regularization initiatives set up through the projects were an expansion of the original initiatives set up before the start of the projects. Two projects had no migrant regularization initiatives in place in the country before the start of the project and these initiatives were set up by the government through the projects. One of the projects did not set up a migrant regularization initiative per se, but helped the government reinforce their capacity to implement an existing one.

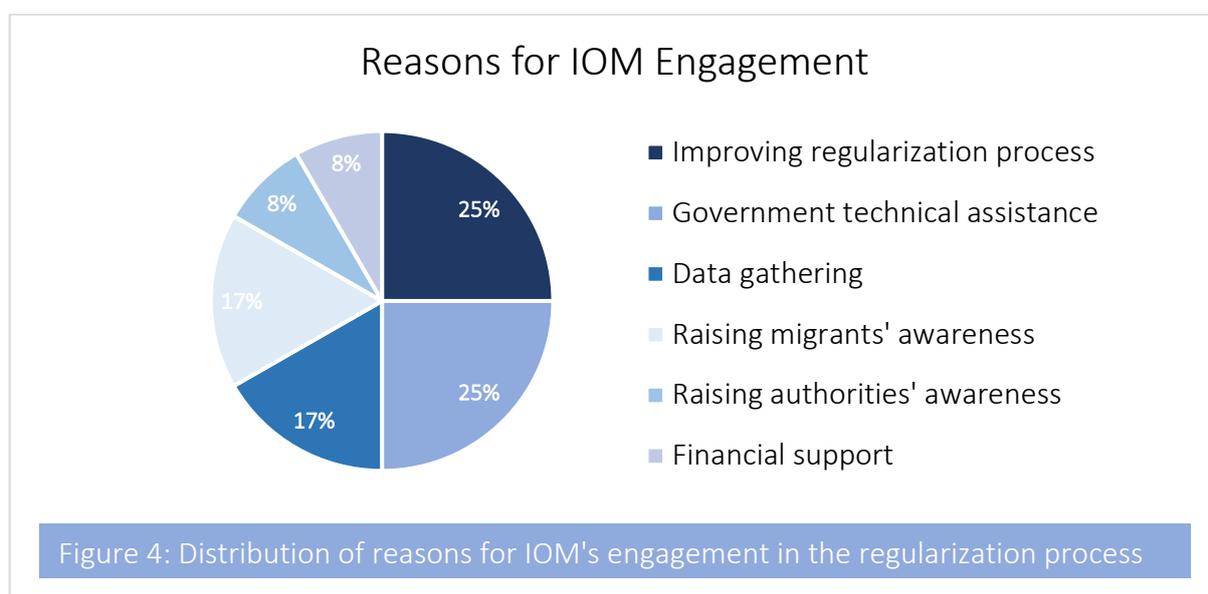


The groups targeted by the migrant regularization initiatives varied between the projects. Projects LC2-805 and LM.0069 involved the migrant regularization of labour migrants. In these projects, applications were first restricted to migrants living in the border region between two countries (Peru and Ecuador) and working in specific fields. However, following the projects’ activities, the labour coverage was broadened and the geographical limitation was widened to national coverage of both

countries. Additionally, this particular migrant regularization agreement turned into a permanent statute between the countries. Similarly, project TC.1044 also sought to regularize labour migrants, although more specifically temporary seasonal migrant workers and indigenous groups. Another group targeted by project TC.0493 were migrants with a particular nationality with ties in the country of residence, including workers and their families. Finally, the migrant regularization initiative underlying project TC.0718 covered the population living in a disputed territory between two countries (Honduras and El Salvador).

4.4 Reasons for IOM's engagement

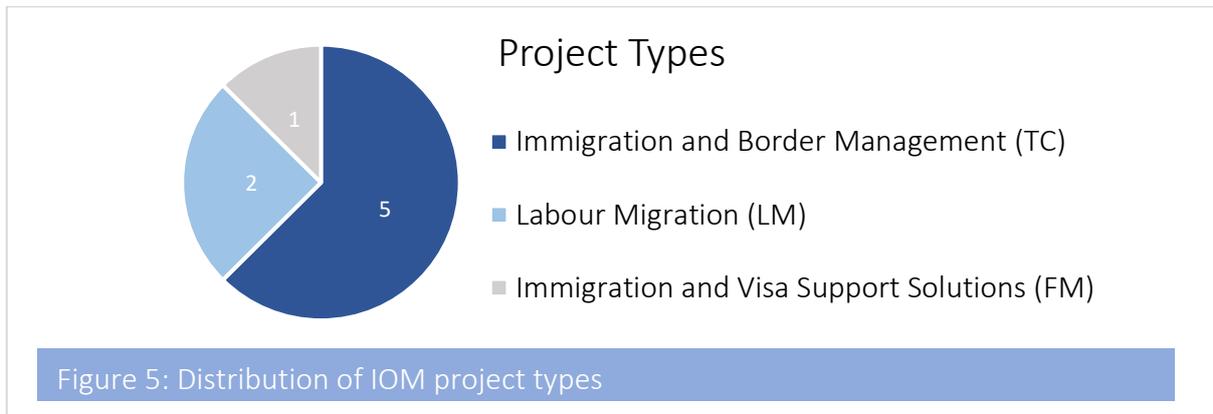
IOM's assistance was requested by the various Country Missions' government counterparts for a number of reasons. The most common reasons can be found summarized in Figure 4. For most of the migrant regularization projects examined, governments sought IOM's support to generally improve the efficiency of the migrant regularization process they were carrying out. Alongside that reason, most governments explicitly stated the need for IOM's technical assistance in terms of migrant regularization, in order to strengthen the government's technical capacity on the matter. The next two most commonly mentioned reasons were data gathering and migrant awareness-raising. Migrant regularization projects were often needed to uncover information on irregular migration flows, as well as labour exploitation mechanisms. Additionally, in some of the cases, information campaigns were needed to inform migrants on the existence of migrant regularization agreements and dispel their fears about registering. Similarly, one project focused on raising the awareness of state authorities on existing migrant regularization agreements. Finally, while financial support is a reason for IOM's support in all projects, one project explicitly stated the need for aid in assuming the administrative costs of migrant regularization.



4.5 Project Types

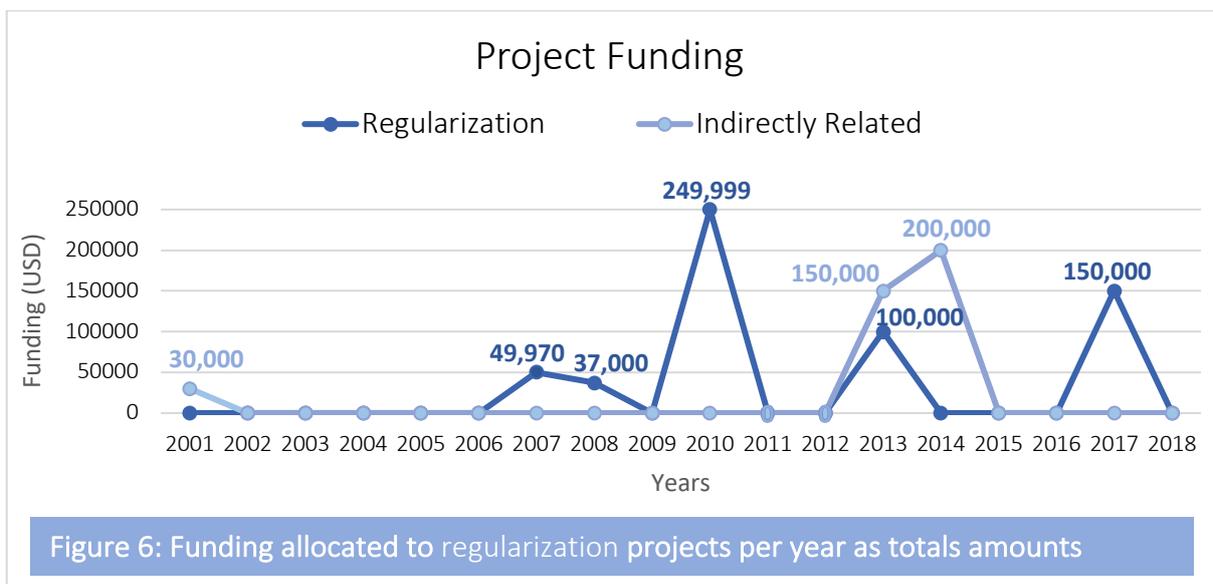
The projects involved in this review fall into three types of IOM project types: Immigration and Border Management (TC), Labour Migration (LM), and Immigration and Visa Support Solutions (FM). Figure 5

illustrates the distribution of these project types. Five out of the eight projects examined were assigned at TC project code, making it the most common project type in this review.



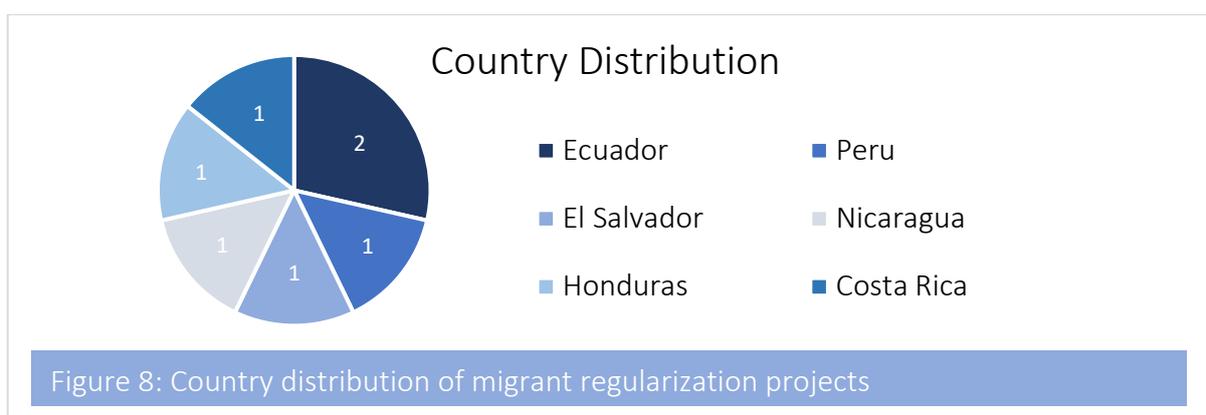
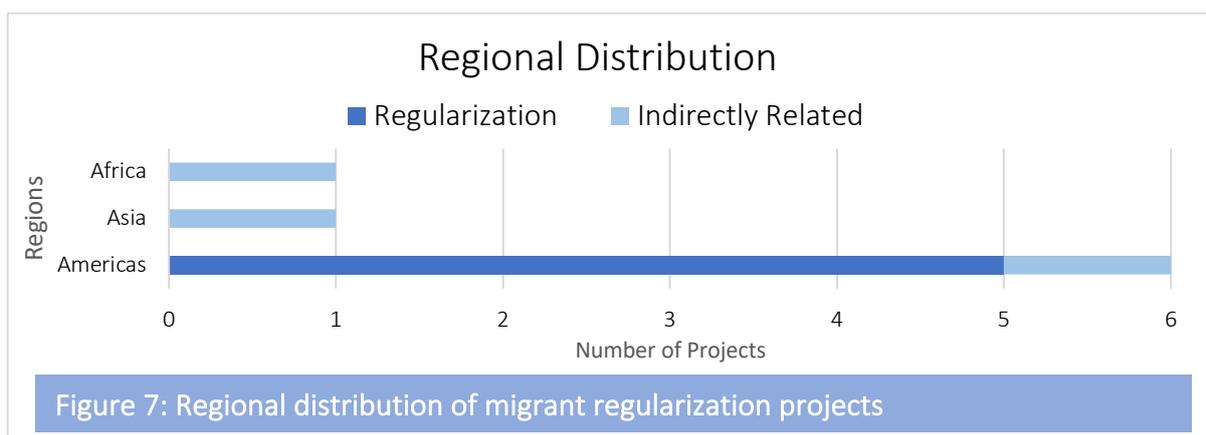
4.6 Budget

Figure 6 illustrates the funding allocated to migrant regularization projects and projects indirectly related to migrant regularization by the IOM Development Fund per year. It can be observed that, from 2010, the projects carried out received much greater funding. This is due to a general increase in the funding available for the IOM Development Fund.



4.7 Region

Figure 7 displays the regional distribution of migrant regularization projects and projects indirectly related to migrant regularization. All of the migrant regularization projects were carried out in the Americas. This observation falls in line with the general trend of migrant regularizations being the most prevalent in that region. The country distribution of these projects seen in Figure 8 reveals that the countries undertaking these projects included Ecuador, Peru, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Costa Rica. The projects indirectly related to migrant regularization considered by this review were carried out in Africa, namely Morocco; Asia, namely Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan; and in the Americas, namely Costa Rica.



4.8 Outcomes and Outputs

As per the IOM Project Handbook, outcomes are the “*intended changes in institutional performance, individual or group behavior, or the political, economic or social position of the beneficiaries*” and outputs are the “*intended changes in skills or abilities of the beneficiaries, or the availability of new products or services as a result of project activities*”.¹⁵ All planned outcomes were met, and all expected outputs were produced in four out of the five migrant regularization projects examined. In project TC.0718, an outcome was not met, due to changes in government priorities, which led to the reallocation of resources to a different outcome. All three of the projects indirectly related to migrant regularization have met all of their planned outcomes and produced all of their expected outputs.

4.8.1 Migrant Regularization Projects – LM.0056, LM.0069, TC.0493, TC.0718, TC.1044

The different migrant regularization projects have sought to realize similar project outcomes and outputs. The main common outcome revolved around strengthening the position and increasing the protection of the targeted migrant groups, through information distribution and the issuance of some form of legal document, such as visas, work permits, and residence permits. On the government side, this meant that all projects sought to increase the capacity of relevant authorities to carry out migrant regularization endeavours. In order to reach this outcome, most projects engaged in the elaboration of a guiding document meant to assist government authorities in the execution of the migrant

¹⁵ IOM, *IOM Project Handbook*, 2nd Edition (Geneva, 2017). Available at https://adobeindd.com/view/publications/464e6ccf-6946-4688-8bc0-ec1d8155007c/col3/publication-web-resources/pdf/IOM_Project_Handbook_ver2_EN.pdf

regularization process. Another common output was the generation of data obtained through different migrant and population mapping exercises. The results of these projects' activities were synthesized in the form of various products. Some notable examples are a video¹⁶ created by the IOM recounting the stories of the people whose lives were changed once they obtained identity documents as a result of project TC.0493, and an information booklet¹⁷ on the scope of the Peruvian-Ecuadorian Immigration Statute produced by project LM.0069.

All the projects considered reported to have reached all their intended beneficiaries. However, this claim may be argued, due to the difficult nature of the exercises carried out, as parts of the targeted migrant groups that were harder to reach may have been unintentionally overlooked. Additionally, project LM.0069 noted having reached more beneficiaries than originally intended, in the distribution of information booklets and its information campaign.

4.8.2 Projects Indirectly Related to Migrant Regularization – TE2-805, TC.0729, FM.0390

Despite having divergent overall objectives, all three of the projects indirectly related to migrant regularization included in this review aimed to strengthen the technical capacity of their relevant government authorities. This falls in line with the key purpose of the IOM Development Fund of addressing the capacity-building needs of eligible Member States. Particularly, these capacity-building goals concerned the procedure of resident permit renewals, the management of irregular migration flows, and the development and implementation of programmes and policies aimed at facilitating the integration of regularized migrants. Two of these projects also aimed to promote the rights and livelihood of regularized migrants. In meeting these outcomes, the projects, respectively, created an effective resident permit renewal system, produced a migration mapping report, and organized training opportunities for regularized migrants.

Although these projects were not involved in the creation or implementation of migrant regularization initiatives in a country, they can give guidance on the type of activities that should be carried out before and after the implementation of a migrant regularization initiative. First, it is important to study irregular migration flowing in and out of the country, in order to devise a specific and targeted policy response. Second, if a migrant regularization process is found to be an effective response in the country's context, it is equally as important to maintain the promotion of the rights of the regularized migrants. For instance, this could be ensured by having an effective system of residence permit renewals, if allowed by the migrant regularization scheme, and by keeping track of regularized migrants and stimulating their adequate social and economic inclusion.

4.9 Results of Projects and Migrant Regularization Initiatives

The migrant regularization projects reviewed in this report have achieved considerable results. Overall, their outcomes have benefited a range of actors in various ways. Most importantly, a significant number of migrants were reached and empowered. For instance, as a result of project TC.0493, 604 Nicaraguan migrants obtained residence permits. Without the project, 227 of these migrants would not have even had the necessary financial capacity to obtain such documents.

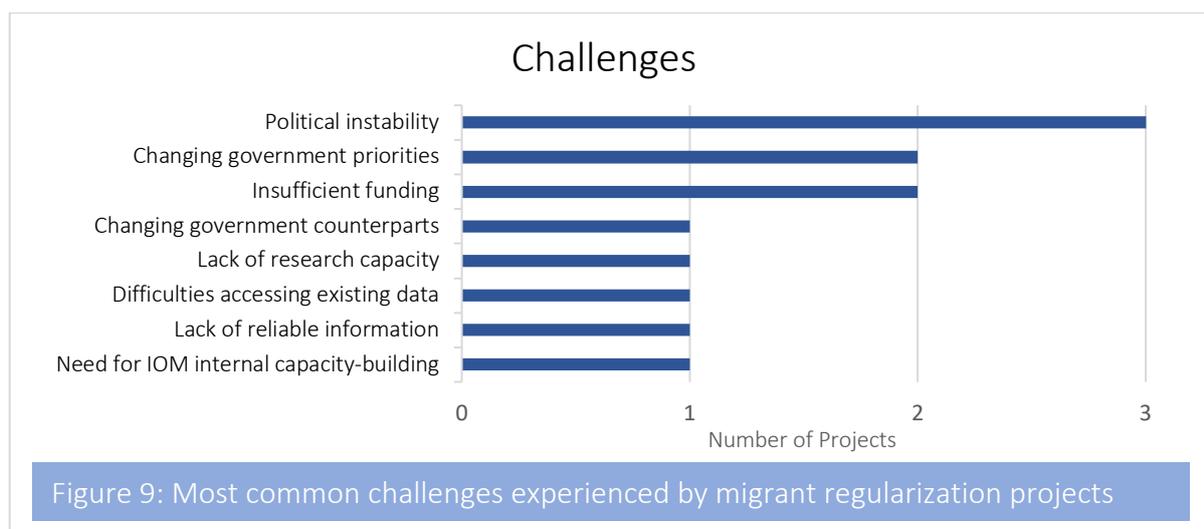
¹⁶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wvv8ojW9hzi>

¹⁷ https://iomint-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/person/acastelfranc_iom_int/EdOgjjqJlI5HqRxxaZLO0bgBQhw6CifQsEvMOUVbzBIIUA?e=NzMo0B (in Spanish)

Additionally, all of the projects had created precedents in terms of migrant regularization and, in some cases, the good practices they demonstrated have led to the development of further agreements. This was not only achieved through the creation of guiding documents, but also through awareness-raising and capacity-building activities of the authorities involved. An interesting result that came out of projects which involved a bilateral country relationship should also be noted. Some of these projects required high levels of coordination between governments throughout project implementation, which resulted in strengthened relations. Unexpectedly, this was even the case for countries with a recent history of war. A primary example of this is the success of project LM.0056, and consequently project LM.0069, in bringing together the Governments of Peru and Ecuador in committing to institutionalize a permanent regularization agreement.

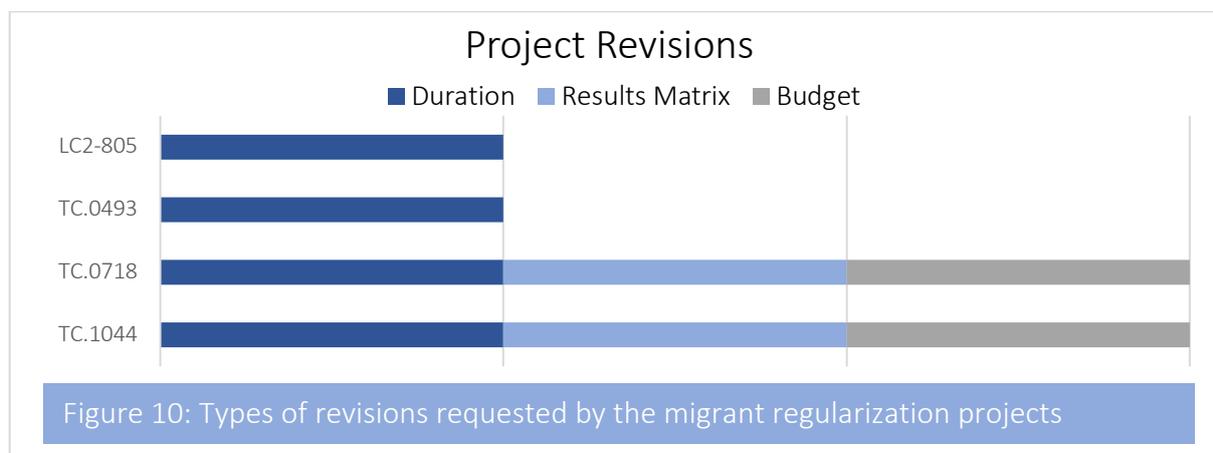
4.10 Challenges

Despite having successful project outcomes, the projects considered in this report also experienced several challenges throughout their implementation. Figure 9 summarizes some challenges that were faced by the IOM Development Fund migrant regularization projects. Political instability appears to be the most common challenge. This particular challenge is related to the specific political context of the Americas, and therefore may not be relevant for migrant regularization projects in general. The next shared challenges were changing government priorities and insufficient funding. For example, project TC.0493 noted that the seed funding approved to finance the activities of the regularization process was sufficient for successfully meeting each budget line, but a larger budget could have benefited their “Support Fund” that facilitated the process of obtaining migrant regularization documents for workers in need of economic assistance. Finally, among others, projects experienced issues with changing government counterparts, lack of research capacity and a lack of reliable information, difficulties in accessing existing data, and the need for IOM internal capacity-building. One of the ways that some of these challenges were tackled is through increased cooperation and coordination with government counterparts, as well as with civil society organizations to strengthen relationships that would withstand changes in the political climate, governmental structures and government priorities.



As part of another type of response to some of the challenges encountered, four out of the five migrant regularization projects underwent a revision. An illustration of the types of project revisions

requested can be seen in Figure 10. All of the projects that requested a revision, revised the duration of their projects and two of them also revised the project’s Results Matrix and budget.



5. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations can be made based on the lessons learned from the different IOM Development Fund migrant regularization projects and projects related to migrant regularization reviewed in this report. These recommendations aim to provide guidance to IOM staff working with governments to design and implement regularization projects.

All of the projects identified a number of lessons learned with regards to the design and implementation of migrant regularization initiatives. First of all, before starting the formulation of a migrant regularization process, it is important to gather information on the patterns and sources of irregular migration flows in the country. As highlighted by project TC.0729, without strong data on irregular migration, the effectiveness of migrant strategies is hampered. This first step can help establish whether a migrant regularization initiative is the best option to respond to the particular migration problem at hand. After deciding to pursue a regularization project, this data can also help in adequately defining target migrant groups. By conducting a census of the population in the Nahuaterique region, through project TC.0718, the Government of Honduras was able to determine which individuals were eligible for regularization. Moreover, the setting of requirements for these target groups to fulfill should not be too strict and should allow for some flexibility. Several of the projects ended up broadening the scope of their respective migrant regularization initiatives, once they realized that eligible migrants were having difficulties fulfilling the requested formalities. For instance, in the case of project LM.0056, labour migrants were asked to provide signed employment contracts as proof of employment. However, in the context of the country and the particular field of work the migrants were in, formal employment contracts were unavailable, as informal labour engagements prevailed. After demonstrating the advantages of greater migrant regularization to the government counterparts, this issue was addressed by relaxing these requirements. Project TC.0493 further illustrated the challenges faced by low-income migrants, representing approximately a third of that project’s beneficiaries, to actually benefit from the regularization initiatives put in place for them. The establishment of a support fund that helped cover a large part of the high regularization fees was a decisive factor in reaching the project’s goal. Therefore, gaining knowledge on the vulnerability of the target groups and raising awareness of the barriers they may face can help set up regularization projects tailored to the migrants’ needs.

Next, the creation of procedural or guiding documents, outlining the criteria and procedures of regularization to be used, are another important aspect of successful migrant regularization projects. Establishing a clear, systematized and transparent set of rules, mechanisms and procedures can ensure smooth and consistent project execution. These guidelines would also remain available at governments' disposition after the end of the project, allowing them to maintain consistency in ongoing regularization processes or new regularization initiatives. IOM's involvement at the technical level, within the relevant government authorities, during the creation of these documents is crucial. As explained in a previous section, governments directly requested IOM's assistance in the organization and implementation of migrant regularization endeavours, recognizing their lack of technical expertise on the matter. By providing its expert knowledge of migration and migrant regularization, IOM can help craft long-lasting and effective guiding documents and strengthen the capacity of governments. IOM could also urge for these documents to become legally enforced signed agreements, by promoting the involvement of legislative authorities, to strengthen the commitment of governments. Additionally, when a migrant regularization project involves multiple countries, IOM's involvement at the technical level can promote fruitful dialogue among the different governments. Being an intergovernmental organization, IOM should promote cooperation between Member States, while being mindful of historical and political tensions that may exist between countries.

Once the regularization process is set up, it is important to ensure that target migrants are aware of these initiatives and make use of them. As demonstrated by the rationale for project LM.0056, migrants may not register to become regularized out of ignorance or fear. Irregular migrants are often wary of migrant regularization initiatives, fearing the consequences of declaring their irregular status, or are simply unaware of their existence. These factors explain why most of the projects emphasized the importance of carrying out information campaigns, following the establishment of a regularization process. The involvement of community leaders and civil society organizations in the regularization process can also help establish relationships of trust between the government and local populations. This would in turn allow for improved information exchange between the parties, which is especially crucial when strengthening migrants' knowledge of their rights and services available to them. Increased access to information and trust between governments and migrants would thus improve the effectiveness of migrant regularization measures.

Finally, IOM's involvement should also continue following the implementation of a migrant regularization process. As demonstrated by project FM.0390, it is important to keep promoting the rights of migrants after they have been regularized. Keeping track of regularized migrants and enhancing their livelihood opportunities, for instance through different forms of vocational training, can promote their social and economic integration, benefitting both them and society.

ANNEX 1 - QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire – Regularization Projects Review

The IOM Development Fund is currently carrying out a review of its regularization projects. As per the IOM glossary, regularization is “any process or programme by which the authorities of a State allow non-nationals in an irregular situation to stay lawfully in the country, by granting them a regular status”. The objective of this review is to assess regularization projects and document the experiences of governments undertaking regularization initiatives. Particularly, the review seeks to identify best practices and share lessons learned, in order to guide future regularization endeavours. **The final report will be shared with all relevant colleagues.**

Instructions: Please fill in all of the questions, only for IOM Development Fund projects, based on your knowledge of the project/final narrative report and information you have been able to collect from government counterparts and partners. Thank you for your assistance in this review.

Background

- 1) What was the reason for IOM’s engagement?
Click or tap here to enter text.
- 2) Who reached out to IOM for its support, and when?
Click or tap here to enter text.

Regularization

- 3) Was a regularization mechanism or initiative in place in the country before the start of this project?
 - Yes
 - Name
Click or tap here to enter text.
 - Purpose
Click or tap here to enter text.
 - Targeted groups
Click or tap here to enter text.
 - Duration
Click or tap here to enter text.
 - No
- 4) Did the IOM Development Fund support the country in setting up a regularization mechanism or initiative through this project?
 - Yes
 - Name
Click or tap here to enter text.
 - Purpose
Click or tap here to enter text.
 - Targeted group
Click or tap here to enter text.
 - Duration
Click or tap here to enter text.

- No
- 5) Was a regularization mechanism or initiative set up in the country after the completion of this project, as a result of the activities carried out within this project?
- Yes
- Name
Click or tap here to enter text.
 - Purpose
Click or tap here to enter text.
 - Targeted group
Click or tap here to enter text.
 - Duration
Click or tap here to enter text.
 - Were any specific project activities implemented to support this process? If so, please specify
Click or tap here to enter text.
- No

Project Outcomes

- 6) Please indicate the 2-3 most important outcomes and related outputs achieved by this project (*Note: as per the IOM Project Handbook, outcomes are the intended changes in institutional performance, individual or group behavior, or the political, economic or social position of the beneficiaries; and outputs are the intended changes in skills or abilities of the beneficiaries, or the availability of new products or services as a result of project activities*)
- Outcome: Click or tap here to enter text.
Related output(s): Click or tap here to enter text.
 - Outcome: Click or tap here to enter text.
Related output(s): Click or tap here to enter text.
 - Outcome: Click or tap here to enter text.
Related output(s): Click or tap here to enter text.
- 7) Did the project meet all of its planned outcomes and produce all the expected outputs?
- Yes
- No
- Please specify what outcomes/outputs were not met/produced and why
Click or tap here to enter text.
 - Please specify if any outcomes or outputs were partially achieved and why
Click or tap here to enter text.
- 8) Has the project produced or involved any new, innovative processes or outputs?
- Yes – please explain
Click or tap here to enter text.
- No
- 9) Were any products (e.g. publications, videos, etc.) produced?
- Yes – please specify
Click or tap here to enter text.
- No

Project Revision

- 10) Was a revision needed to effectively implement the project?

- Yes
 - What kind of revision? (Please tick all relevant boxes)
 - Budget
 - Duration
 - Results Matrix
 - What was the reason for the revision?
Click or tap here to enter text.
 - Did it allow the project outcomes to be achieved? Please briefly elaborate
Click or tap here to enter text.
 - Could this revision have been avoided? Please briefly elaborate
Click or tap here to enter text.
- No

Project Impact

11) How would you rate the overall impact of the project? *(Note: as per the IOM Project Handbook, impact is an evaluation criterion that assesses the positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a project, directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally)*

		Explanation	Supporting Evidence
5	Excellent	There is an evidence of strong impact and/or impact exceeding the level expected by the intervention.	Click or tap here to enter text.
4	Very good	There is an evidence of good impact, but with some areas for improvement remaining.	Click or tap here to enter text.
3	Good	There is an evidence of satisfactory impact, but requirement for continued improvement.	Click or tap here to enter text.
2	Adequate	There is an evidence of some impact, but significant improvement required.	Click or tap here to enter text.
1	Poor	There is low or no observable impact.	Click or tap here to enter text.

12) Were there any unforeseen positive impacts of the project? *(Note: as per the IOM Project Handbook, impact is an evaluation criterion that assesses the positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a project, directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally)*

- Yes
 - What were they? Were they caused by project activities, external factors or both?
Click or tap here to enter text.
 - How could these positive impacts be encouraged in future projects?
Click or tap here to enter text.
- No

13) Were there any unforeseen negative impacts of the project? *(Note: as per the IOM Project Handbook, impact is an evaluation criterion that assesses the positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a project, directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally)*

- Yes
 - What were they? Were they caused by project activities, external factors or both?
Click or tap here to enter text.
 - How could they have been avoided?

Click or tap here to enter text.

No

Beneficiaries

14) Did this project reach all the intended beneficiaries? *(Note: as per the IOM Project Handbook, beneficiaries are the individuals, groups, or organizations receiving assistance or benefitting from the IOM project e.g. government officials, members from civil society organizations, NGOs, female-headed households, internally displaced persons, diaspora, third-country nationals, etc.)*

Yes – please specify who and how many

Click or tap here to enter text.

No – please explain why

Click or tap here to enter text.

15) Did this project reach any unintended beneficiaries? *(Note: as per the IOM Project Handbook, beneficiaries are the individuals, groups, or organizations receiving assistance or benefitting from the IOM project e.g. government officials, members from civil society organizations, NGOs, female-headed households, internally displaced persons, diaspora, third-country nationals, etc.)*

Yes – please specify who and how many

Click or tap here to enter text.

No

Challenges

16) What were the main challenges of this project, if any? (Please tick all relevant boxes)

Lack of reliable information

Measures taken to address it: Click or tap here to enter text.

Difficulties accessing existing data

Measures taken to address it: Click or tap here to enter text.

Lack of research capacity

Measures taken to address it: Click or tap here to enter text.

Political instability

Measures taken to address it: Click or tap here to enter text.

Lack of government buy-in

Measures taken to address it: Click or tap here to enter text.

Changing government priorities

Measures taken to address it: Click or tap here to enter text.

Changing government counterparts

Measures taken to address it: Click or tap here to enter text.

Lack of coordination amongst agencies

Measures taken to address it: Click or tap here to enter text.

Lack of collaboration by partners

Measures taken to address it: Click or tap here to enter text.

Lack of IOM internal support

Measures taken to address it: Click or tap here to enter text.

Need for IOM internal capacity-building

Measures taken to address it: Click or tap here to enter text.

Insufficient funding

Measures taken to address it: Click or tap here to enter text.

Other – please specify

Click or tap here to enter text.

Measures taken to address it: Click or tap here to enter text.

17) Were any flaws or oversights in project design uncovered throughout project implementation?

Yes

➤ What were they?

Click or tap here to enter text.

➤ How could they have been avoided?

Click or tap here to enter text.

No

Lessons Learned

18) What were the main lessons learned from this project?

Click or tap here to enter text.

19) What best practices have been identified throughout project implementation? How can they be sustained or replicated?

Click or tap here to enter text.

Beyond the Project

20) Has the project had any larger impact in terms of regularization? Have regularization initiatives in the country changed as a result of the IOM intervention?

Yes – please specify

Click or tap here to enter text.

No

21) Were the outcomes of this project sustained by the government after the completion of the project? Has support to the targeted beneficiaries been sustained? Has the regularization initiative been extended or made permanent? (*Note: as per the IOM Project Handbook, sustainability refers to the durability of a project's results, or the continuation of the project's benefits once external support ceases*)

Yes – please specify what outcomes were sustained and how they were sustained

Click or tap here to enter text.

No

22) Do you have any specific recommendations on the measures or support needed to promote the sustainability of regularization projects? (*Note: as per the IOM Project Handbook, sustainability refers to the durability of a project's results, or the continuation of the project's benefits once external support ceases*)

Click or tap here to enter text.

23) Have any follow-up IOM regularization activities or projects been implemented in the country as a result of this project?

Yes – please specify

Click or tap here to enter text.

No

24) Do you have any recommendations for future IOM regularization projects?

Click or tap here to enter text.

25) Has an ex-post evaluation of this project been carried out?

Yes – We kindly ask you to please share it with us together with your responses to this questionnaire

No