



IOM DEVELOPMENT FUND

DEVELOPING CAPACITIES IN MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

AUTUMN 2018 NEWSLETTER



NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL



First and foremost, let me stress how fortunate I feel to have joined the IOM family, and how much I value the IOM Development Fund as a key capacity-building mechanism for developing Member States.

With over 700 projects already implemented in more than 120 countries worldwide, the Fund is successfully and simultaneously addressing the needs of eligible Member States and migrants alike by providing essential seed funding to strengthen Member States' migration governance capacity.

In 2018, the Fund has already financed 35 projects which will benefit 122 countries. The Autumn 2018 Newsletter features 10 recent projects, which were developed and implemented in close collaboration with Member States, local partners and migrant communities.

They address a wide array of requests that range from efforts to promote ethical recruitment principles in Asia, to strengthening migration data for enhanced policy making and planning in Zambia, to climate change adaptation strategy development to maximize the benefits of migration in Tonga.

As the number of requests for funding from eligible Member States continues to increase, I look forward to collaborating with all partners to sustain this unique Fund and its success.

Front page captions: In response to the increasing impact of climate change, the project, *Assessing the Migration, Climate Change and Conflict Dimension in the Lake Chad region*, aims to carry out a comprehensive regional study of the Lake Chad Basin, resulting in baseline information on climate-related migration, prevailing vulnerabilities and gaps in order to inform humanitarian policies and actions. (The photos include from top left to bottom right: affected village in North Cameroon; sorghum crops suffering from lack of water in Cameroon; a team of enumerators in Diffa (Niger); focus group discussion with local authorities in Kousseri (Cameroon); enumerators heading to Darak (Cameroon); interview with head of household in Hile-Alifa (Cameroon)).

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■ FEATURED ARTICLE

LOCAL AUTHORITY SAYS CLIMATE CHANGE HAS HAD DRASTIC IMPACT ON FISHERMEN IN THE LAKE CHAD BASIN

In July 2018, with support from the IOM Development Fund, IOM conducted a Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) style data collection exercise in Cameroon, Chad, the Niger and Nigeria to gather key informant and household data on the link between climate change, livelihoods, conflict and migration. Though the results are still under review and are expected to be publicly available late 2018, preliminary results show that 100 per cent of respondents have perceived a change in climate patterns, livelihood practices and resource availability over the past decade and many pointed to increased internal conflict as a result. Migration, though usually internal, and livelihood diversification were cited as the main coping mechanisms.

In Hile-Alifa (one of the Northern most villages of Cameroon on the border of Lake Chad) Abdou Gam, Head of Fishing Control in Karfouram and Regional Livestock Delegate to Hile-Alifa since 2010 told IOM that water is a problem.

“ Since I arrived here eight years ago, the level of water in the Lake has continued to drop. [...] Deep water fish species are increasingly disappearing, as are the big fish like Carpe and Capitaine that we used to catch. They’re being replaced by a species called Kourou, which shows that the water isn’t good.

Abdou Gam,
Head of Fishing Control in Karfouram and Regional Livestock Delegate to Hile-Alifa.

Gam explained that most native fishermen in town had been forced to diversify their livelihoods and had begun practicing agricultural activity as well, though he called this "a game of chance", as the increasingly erratic rain patterns have made crop survival unreliable. He also pointed to the increase in conflict due to new competition over farming land.



IOM data collection in progress in the north of Cameroon, 2018.



Drinking water source in Zamai, Cameroon.

“

As fishermen migrate from Chad and Nigeria, where Boko Haram makes fishing almost impossible, there is conflict between fishermen. Those who switch to agriculture are then in competition with existing farmers. Herders always passed through, but more are coming now because the new lake shores, previously under water but now available due to lake shrinkage, are great for grazing their herds. This also causes conflict between farmers and fishermen. Overall, climate change continues to make people uncomfortable and change their survival strategies.

”

Abdou Gam,

Head of Fishing Control in Karfouram and Regional Livestock Delegate to Hile-Alifa.



Desertification, Chad, 2018.

Results from the data collection study will be available through the IOM DTM portal at www.globaldtm.info and the final study will be available through various online and print forums including the IOM environmental portal (www.environmentalmigration.iom.int/iom-and-migration-environment-and-climate-change-mecc).

“

Migration is often believed to be driven by economic, security or political factors only. The IOM Development Fund project is essential because it highlights the inextricable link between migration and climate change especially in the Sahel, although in the Lake Chad region, conflict of course also often plays a role.

”

Richard Danziger,

IOM Regional Director for West and Central Africa

“

This is the first exercise of this kind conducted in the Lake Chad region to assess precisely the nexus between climate change and migration. It is now clear that people migrate to find livelihood opportunities that have become unavailable or scarcer due to climate related changes, and also that conflicts have an important role in the aggravation of this nexus.

”

Boubacar Seybou,

Chief of Mission, IOM Cameroon

AFRICA

CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT IN LIBERIA

In January 2018, the project, *Capacity-Building for Diaspora Engagement in Liberia*, was initiated with the IOM Development Fund's support.

The project aims to enhance communication, knowledge and the government's overall capacity for diaspora engagement, and provide technical support for the implementation of the diaspora engagement strategy (currently in draft form).

More concretely, the project has supported the government with the creation of a task force in order to encourage the relevant ministries to coordinate and discuss the way forward to promote diaspora engagement.

The task force is composed of ten staff, five women and five men, from different government institutions such as the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, the National Investment Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of State.

The task force is actively engaged in policy coordination and advocacy as well as promoting skills transfer initiatives.

Within the framework of this project, office supplies were provided to the Diaspora Affairs Unit in order to enhance its operative functions. These included laptops, projectors, digital cameras, printers and air conditioners.

The Diaspora Affair Unit, under the direct supervision and auspices of the Ministry of State, is responsible in providing a framework for the mobilization of resources and skills of the diaspora, which will add significant value to the socioeconomic development of Liberia.

“

The Liberian diaspora can play an important role in the economic development of Liberia. Beyond its well-known role as sender of remittances, the diaspora can also set-up businesses, spur entrepreneurship, and transfer knowledge and skills.

”

Amr Nagy,
IOM Liberia



Office of the Diaspora Affair Unit refurbished by IOM.



IOM presents the new supplies to the Minister of State of Liberia, Trokon Kpui.



Liberia diaspora association members meeting during the mapping programme in Washington D.C., United States of America.

In August 2018 the Unit, in coordination with IOM, also conducted a desk review of the Liberian diaspora residing in the United States of America, to capture the locations, interests and skills of its members.

Indeed, the Unit seeks to attract trained and experienced Liberians residing in the United States since they make up most of the Liberian diaspora population. It is anticipated that they could help bridge the skills gaps, particularly in the health sector.

Liberia's Minister of State, Mr Trokon Kpui, confirmed the government's commitment to support the realization of the project's objectives and build the government and task force's capacity to effectively and strategically engage the diaspora.

“ The Government of Liberia is indeed grateful to IOM for its continuous support to Liberia, particularly with the Liberian diaspora engagement project. The importance of seed money provided by the IOM Development Fund cannot be over emphasized as the creation of a comprehensive database of professional Liberians is overdue. We are excited about this initiative and are committed to implementing this project.

Trokon Kpui,
Minister of State of Liberia



Members of the diaspora engagement task force attending the first workshop organized by IOM.

STRENGTHENING MIGRATION DATA FOR ENHANCED POLICY MAKING AND PLANNING IN ZAMBIA

The Government of Zambia's commitment to improving migration governance is evidenced by the incorporation of migration policy development in its Seventh National Development Plan: Implementation Plan (2017–2021), Volume II.

Migration data is of central importance to good migration governance. However, like many countries, Zambia faces challenges in obtaining, analysing and utilizing migration data. In part this is because many government agencies are responsible for generating and sharing this data.

The National Census of Population and Housing remains the most reliable data capturing system from which current data on migration is drawn. However, given that the Census is only carried out once every 10 years, it is not possible to ascertain changes in migration dynamics and monitor migration trends from this source alone. This impedes migration governance, policymaking and planning.



Japhet Lishomwa, co-lead of the Migration Profile technical committee, participating at the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) meeting.

With financial support from the IOM Development Fund, IOM Zambia is assisting the Government of Zambia to develop its first national Migration Profile and to establish systems for timely and reliable data.



Global Migration Data Analysis Center presentation on the importance of migration data at the MIDSA meeting in South Africa, September 2018.

These will help inform the Government's evidence-based decision-making, policy development and practices.

Under the joint leadership of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Central Statistics Office, this migration profile project focuses on strengthening the capacity of data experts in a cross-section of government ministries and departments, in order to support interministerial coordination and data sharing, and to draft Zambia's first Migration Profile.

The leadership demonstrated by the government in this project, and the commitment of members of the technical team, set a solid foundation for its sustainability.

Since the project's inception, IOM organized training workshops for the technical team, led by experts from the IOM Global Migration Data Analysis Center (GMDAC) in Berlin, Germany and carried out under the theme "Developing a Migration Profile in Zambia: Making the most of the Process".

The workshop focused on topics such as migration and development, a global view; migration and the Zambian context; migration trends; and migrant characteristics. It also provided an opportunity to examine existing data sources, identify the strengths and weaknesses of each, and map out an action plan for the development of the Migration Profile.

“Migration data is a critical precursor for good migration governance and its value is becoming increasingly evident in the global discourse as well as in Zambia.”

Marianne Lane,
Chief of Mission, IOM Zambia.

The project's technical team recently held a drafting workshop in Lusaka, Zambia, leading to the finalization of a first draft of the Migration Profile.

The workshop was an opportune moment to put the newly acquired skills into practice, thus strengthening interministerial coordination and collaboration. This training also sets the scene for the incorporation of a Labour Migration and Remittances module in the National Labour Force Survey, which has already improved the collection and analysis of vital labour migration information and is feeding into the development of the 2020 Census questionnaire.

Aside from strengthening national migration governance, the project has also supported the Government of Zambia's contribution at a regional and international levels. Mr Japhet Lishomwa, Deputy Director General of Immigration and Co-Lead of the Technical Working Group has participated in the regional Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) meeting, held in South Africa in September 2018.

The MIDSA meeting focused on regional policy development and the importance of data therein. Mr Lishomwa also utilized skills acquired through the migration profile project for his participation in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (Global Compact) negotiations in New York.



Interministerial technical team drafting the Migration Profile, Lusaka, Zambia.

“The current IOM Development Fund project is enabling the Government of the Republic of Zambia to generate and utilize much needed data to inform policy and is already in line with the global aspirations for improving migration data as outlined in the Global Compact for Migration.”

Japhet Lishomwa,
Deputy Director General, Department of Immigration, Zambia.

The perspective from these international and regional forums will in turn enrich the profile and ensure that it is well rooted in these broader processes, and that the Zambia Migration Profile is developed in line with the Global Compact and with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This will contribute to the availability of timely and reliable data disaggregated by migratory status, and to achieving the SDG target 10.7 to facilitate orderly, safe and responsible migration and mobility of people through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE MERCOSUR MEMBER STATES AND THE MEDIA IN THE REGION TO PROMOTE A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION TO MIGRATION



Winners, jury and IOM staff celebrate the South American Journalism Award. (Photo: UNTREF)

The 40th edition of the Inter-American Course on International Migration took place in March this year, in Mar del Plata (Argentina). This course has been a success since 1979, and has trained over 1,000 government officials from Latin American and Caribbean countries —22 this year alone.

The two-week course consists of different modules, which include topics on migration trends and patterns, migrants' protection, migration governance and migration related policies and programmes, among others.

Thanks to the support of the IOM Development Fund, this year's course included a special module focusing on migration's place in the media. This module aimed to provide government representatives with an understanding of the challenges and opportunities derived from the portrayal of migration in the media. It also provided recommendations on how to interact with mass media during crises and complex situations related to migration.

Raquel Donado, Vice-consul from Guatemala in Tucson, Arizona, explained that governments and the media must collaborate very closely to avoid misinforming migrants.

“

Migrants usually tend to trust the information published by the media more than the official information shared by governments, therefore, effective collaboration between the media and governments is key to better informing migrants.

”

Raquel Donado,
Vice-consul from Guatemala in Arizona

In addition to providing support to train government officials on the link between media and migration, the IOM Development Fund project also allowed for the creation and delivery of the South American Journalism Award, as well as the development of an online training course for South American journalists.

The South American Journalism Award recognizes and encourages the outstanding work of journalists on migration from the participating countries (Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela). The Award also reinforces the importance of including a human rights-based approach and a gender perspective in migration related media stories.

IOM received 167 applications for this award from all over South America and the ceremony took place on 16 March in Buenos Aires; it was covered on social networks and in the media. The jury was composed of five experts on migration, human rights and gender, and benefited from the presence of Claudia Palacios, a former CNN journalist.

Eight journalists from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela received an award.

IOM's Regional Director for South America Diego Beltrand explained that the media plays a key role not only in informing, but also in shaping public opinion and perceptions of migration.

“

With the South American Journalism Award, we wanted to recognize journalists who contribute to changing the negative perception of migrants, thanks to their human rights-based approach and quality journalism. This event made the positive contributions of those journalists visible, and more importantly, it showed how such quality work can help prevent xenophobia, racism and discrimination.

”

Diego Beltrand,
IOM Regional Director for South America

As part of the award, the winners were invited to a training session in Buenos Aires to further discuss how to cover migration topics with a human rights-based approach and a gender perspective. The training was carried out by IOM and other experts, as well as specialists from the Institute of Public Policies on Human Rights of Mercosur (IPPDH), which is one of the main partners of this initiative.

After the training, the winners proposed to create a network of journalists in order to pursue the debate about the way migration is perceived and portrayed by the media and promote a narrative that does not stigmatize migrants and avoids stereotypes.

Well-known newspapers participated in the event, such as El Pais of Uruguay, La Nacion of Argentina and alternative ones, such as The Clinic of Chile as well as some grassroots media networks.

Finally, building on this award, IOM, jointly with the IPPDH, implemented an online media course, which aims to train 100 journalists from the South American region, on migration and human rights. These activities, implemented by IOM with support from the IOM Development Fund, will contribute to enhancing the quality of reporting on migration in the regional media, for the benefit of migrants as well as the public at large.



Winners of the South American Journalism Award received statuettes as part of the prize. (Photo: UNTREF)

RESEARCH STUDY ON THE REINTEGRATION PROCESS OF MIGRANTS IN URBAN AREAS IN EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS AND MEXICO

Between January and June 2018, more than 96,000 people were deported to Northern Countries of Central America (NCCA) from the United States and Mexico. This far exceeds the 67,000 returned during the first half of 2017, according to the IOM Human Mobility Information Management Initiative in the Northern Triangle.¹

Through recorded stories and interviews with returnees, government officials, non-governmental organizations and private sector actors, the “Research Study on the Reintegration Process of Migrants in Urban Areas in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico” developed with the support of the IOM Development Fund aims to identify good reintegration practices.

The study, implemented by IOM offices in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Mexico, explores the range of services offered to returned migrants by relevant institutions, ministries of

foreign affairs, health, education, labour, and economy as well as migration agencies, civil society and the private sector –with a focus on the experiences and stories of beneficiaries.

“

The countries of the NCCA and Mexico have started to establish policies, programmes, and laws to manage the reintegration of returned persons, but it is still necessary to systematize, analyse and share these initiatives to identify successful elements that can be replicated.

”

Marcelo Pisani,
IOM Regional Director, Central and North America and the Caribbean



Authorities from the Government of Honduras. IOM staff together with beneficiaries from IOM Return and Reintegration programmes participate in a discussion forum on migration.

¹ <https://mic.iom.int/webntmi/>

Using a thorough methodology, this research will identify and analyse the effectiveness of the services offered by these institutions and their link to the sustainable reintegration of returnees.

“

I spent many years in the United States. When I returned to Guatemala, I started my business little by little. I now work in the hotel industry.

”

David Mateo,
A returnee from Huhuetenango, Guatemala.



Reintegration programmes must take into consideration the local communities' needs to facilitate the social cohesion between the returnees and the community members.

The preliminary results of the study highlight that partnership with the private sector is a key element, contributing to sustainable reintegration. The research also shows that the construction sector benefits from the knowledge acquired by returnees in their destination countries.

The study began in February of 2017 and will be finalized in 2019.



Female returnees talk about their experiences during the Regional Forum on Return and Reintegration.



Female returnees sell their products at the local market to sustain their families.



Returnees and community members from Mejicanos, El Salvador, receive a technical training to work in the construction sector.

HOW TO APPLY TO THE FUND

Project proposals may be submitted by eligible Member States directly to the IOM Development Fund for consideration, including via Permanent Missions in Geneva. Projects may also be presented on behalf of Member States by IOM Offices, or by the relevant department at IOM Headquarters. All projects are referred to the participating IOM Office(s) for coordination and support.

Are you an IOM Development Fund-eligible Member State?
If so, you can apply for funding as follows:

STEP 1

Identify an eligible thematic area where IOM's technical expertise can be used to build your government's capacity to more effectively manage migration. Refer to the Fund's website to help you with the application process: <https://developmentfund.iom.int/how-apply>

STEP 2

Approach your local IOM Office or the Fund directly to discuss the viability of your project idea.

If your project idea is considered viable by the Fund management, you can begin putting together a project proposal.

STEP 3

You can work closely with your local IOM Office, or IOM Headquarters to shape and finalize the document and the project design. It is not necessary for eligible Member States to create the project document by themselves.

Projects must be presented in the IOM Development Fund template with complete budgets, wherein the combined total of staff and office costs should not be more than 30 per cent of the total budget. Consistent with the IOM Project Handbook, projects should also receive endorsement from the relevant Regional IOM Office (RO). In addition, projects may be reviewed and endorsed by the relevant department at IOM Headquarters before final consideration by the Fund's management team.

STEP 4

Your project proposal, including those submitted through your Permanent Mission in Geneva, must be supported by a written endorsement and request for IOM Development Fund funding by your capital. This endorsement should take the form of a letter from the cooperating arm of the government, addressed to the IOM Development Fund or the Chief of Mission of the local IOM Office, citing the specific project and making specific reference to the IOM Development Fund. You must assign a focal point for the project prior to implementation.

STEP 5

Once you have submitted the complete (RO endorsed) project proposal and supporting letters, that's it! Your proposal will be evaluated by the Fund, a recommendation will be made to the Director General and, if approved, your government will benefit from IOM Development Fund support!

SUPPORTING THE FUND



The IOM Development Fund was established in 2001 with an initial allocation of USD 1.4 million. The Fund has grown to USD 9.5 million in 2018 thanks to successful project outcomes and the generous support of Member States.

To date, the Fund has been supported through operational support income as well as Member State donations specifically earmarked for the programme. The vast majority of funding received goes to project implementation, while programme management and administration account for less than seven per cent of total expenditures.

Recent expansion of IOM membership has resulted in a remarkable increase in demand from eligible Member States for assistance in developing migration management capacity. Currently, this demand strongly exceeds IOM donors' contributions. The IOM Development Fund is dedicated to bridging this funding gap in order to respond to the many deserving requests by Member States.

- Member States can support the Fund through annual earmarked contributions.
- Private organizations and foundations can support the Fund through single donations or annual contributions.
- Individuals can contribute to the Fund online via the "Donate Now" menu on the website's home page.
- In-kind donations are also welcome and their scope can be discussed with the Fund management.

WE APPRECIATE YOUR INTEREST IN THE IOM DEVELOPMENT FUND

IOM COULD NOT CONTINUE ITS WORK WITHOUT YOUR SUPPORT

Member States that have supported the IOM Development Fund to date are:



Australia



Japan



Morocco



Sweden



Spain



Austria



Italy



Hungary



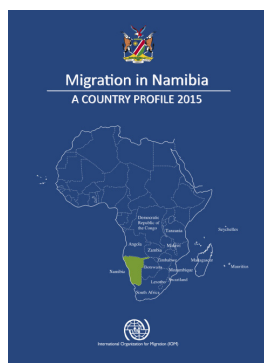
Belgium



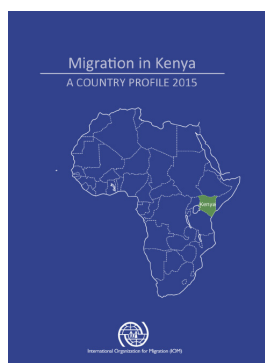
United States of America

IOM DEVELOPMENT FUND PUBLICATIONS

Migration Profiles



**Migration Profile
Namibia 2015**



**Migration Profile
Kenya 2015**



**Migration Profile
Micronesia 2015**



**Migration Profile
Afghanistan 2014**

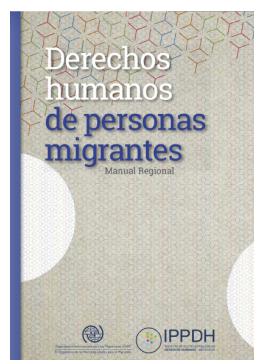
Training Manuals



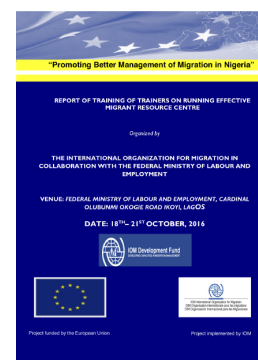
**Manual to Support
Victims of Trafficking in
Colombia
2016**



**Free Movement of
Persons in the Common
Market for Eastern and
Southern Africa
2017**



**Derechos humanos de
personas migrantes
Manual Regional
2017**

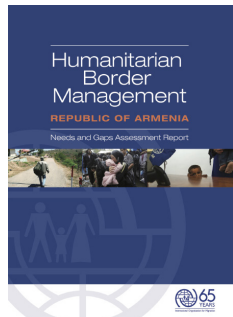


**Promoting Better
Management of
Migration in Nigeria
2016**

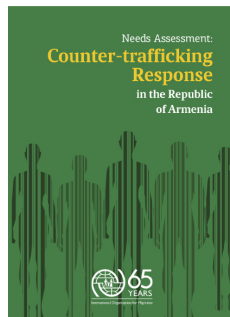
Needs Assessments



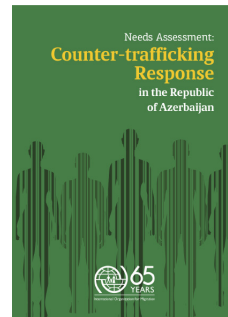
**Etat des lieux sur la
traite des personnes à
Madagascar
2015**



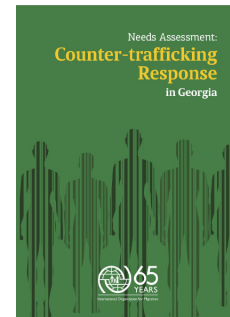
**Humanitarian Border
Management
Republic of Armenia
2016**



**Counter-trafficking
Response in the Republic
of Armenia
2016**

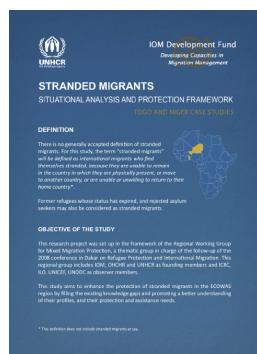


**Counter-trafficking
Response in the Republic
of Azerbaijan
2016**

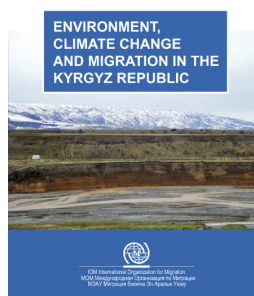


**Counter-trafficking
Response in Georgia
2016**

Research Reports and Studies



**Stranded Migrants
Situational Analysis and
Protection Framework
Togo and Niger
2013**

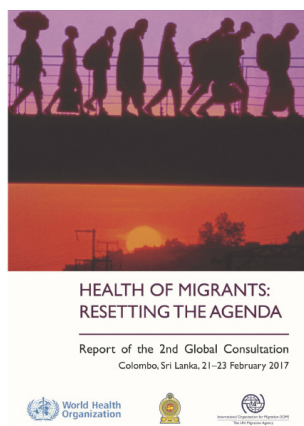


**Environment, Climate
Change and Migration in
the Kyrgyz Republic
2016**

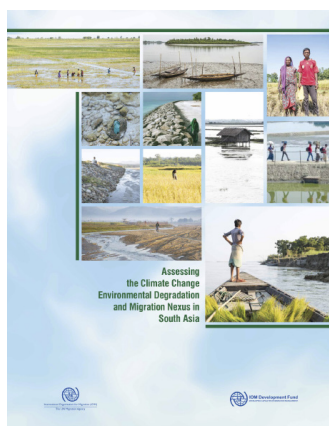


**Un regard vers le Sud,
Profil des migrants et
impact des migrations
sur le développement
humain au Cameroun
2013**

Other Reports



**Health of Migrants: Resetting
the Agenda
Sri Lanka
2016**



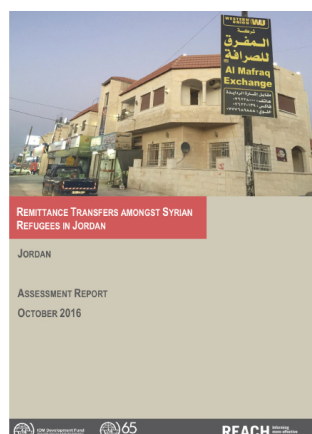
**Assessing the Climate Change
Environmental Degradation and
Migration Nexus in South Asia
2017**



**Maximizing the Development
Impact of Migration in Nepal
Comprehensive Market Study
2017**



**Community Based Tribal Conflict
Mitigation and Peace Building
for Development Planning
Papua New Guinea
2017**



**Remittances Transfers amongst
Syrian Refugees in Jordan
2016**



**Guía diagnóstica de migración
humana por cambio climático
2015**

■ ASIA AND OCEANIA

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION STRATEGY TO MAXIMIZE THE BENEFITS OF MIGRATION IN TONGA THROUGH EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY



IOM meets with the communities from Vava'u, Tonga, that are affected by climate change.

Tonga is a country with a high mobility rate; approximately fifty per cent of its population is migrating at any given time for the purpose of work. Tonga is also one of the countries most dependent on remittances in the Pacific region, they account for 27.8 per cent of its Gross Domestic Product.²

It is estimated that 145,000 Tongan nationals currently reside in the United States, New Zealand and Australia while the current population within the country is estimated to be 104,000. While high rates of out-migration since the 1970's have contributed to the economic development of the country, it has also raised challenges including to the demographic profile of the country.

Out-migration is expected to continue, particularly with the growing pressures on livelihoods as a result of climate change. Indeed, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Tonga faces a serious threat of permanent inundation from sea level rise.

Aiming to address complex migration dynamics related to high out-migration, IOM launched a project called "Capacity Building for Migration and Sustainable Development in Tonga" in February 2018, with the support of the IOM Development Fund.

The objective of this project is to contribute to well-managed migration as a sustainable development strategy in Tonga. As such, the project aims to enhance the capacity of the government with regards to migration governance, and provide support by developing a coherent Migration and Sustainable Development Policy (MSDP).

² Migration and Development, Brief 27, Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook, Special Topic: Global Compact for Migration, April 2017, page 21.

Due to the limited data available, the project began to collect baseline quantitative and qualitative data, related to migration and development, in the context of climate change.

The data included information on remittances, the diaspora, labour mobility, deportees, and migration trends. This data will serve as a baseline and will inform the Migration and Sustainable Development Policy.

A national consultation, hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nuku'alofa, will also be organized and bring together the key actors to develop the policy.

Finally, IOM will deliver a training on the implementation of the policy and facilitate the development of a MSDP roadmap to identify next steps for operationalizing the policy.

It is expected that the policy will utilize migration as an adaptation strategy, encouraging the engagement of the diaspora, reducing remittance transfer costs, and enhancing the protection of migrants' labour rights. In addition, gender considerations will be mainstreamed throughout the policy to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable populations are met. This project is aligned with target 10.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by contributing to facilitate the 'orderly and safe migration through well-managed migration policies'.



Tropical depression named as Tropical Cyclone Gita (TC Gita) started as a category 1 near Wallis and Futuna and hit Tonga as a category 4 on 12 February 2018, and tore down houses.

“

Rather than seeing migration as a problem to be solved, IOM regards migration as a human reality to be managed. As such, this project will contribute to strengthening migration programming in the Pacific in a way that would benefit migrants, their communities in countries of origin, transit and destination, as well as governments throughout the region.

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Pär Liljert,
Chief of Mission IOM Australia,
Coordinator and Advisor for New Zealand, Papua
New Guinea and the Pacific

Promoting the whole-of-government approach to migration, the project is implemented in partnership with ministries and agencies of Tonga, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Labour, Health, Education, and Immigration, among others, as well as with the civil society, academia and migration-affected communities.

“

I am convinced that the data and information produced by the IOM Development Fund project will improve the understanding of the Government of Tonga with regard to the complex interactions between migration, environmental factors and climate change in our country, and contribute to improving the actions of the Government and other non-governmental institutions in their efforts towards climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. It will also strengthen Tonga's capacity to deliver against the migration-related targets on the Sustainable Development Goals.

”

Mahe 'Uli'uli Sandhurst Tupouniua,
Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Government of Tonga

VIET NAM, NEPAL AND REPUBLIC OF KOREA: JOINT EFFORTS TO PROMOTE ETHICAL RECRUITMENT PRINCIPLES

Globally, there are more than 40 million victims of modern slavery, found in almost all economic sectors, and often hidden in plain sight. According to the Walk Free Foundation, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and IOM, migrant workers make up almost one in every four victims of forced labour.³

Recognizing the links between unethical recruitment practices and decent work deficits, IOM, with the support of the IOM Development Fund, launched a two-year regional project “Enhancing Industry Capacity to Implement Ethical Recruitment Models in Viet Nam and Nepal to Protect Migrant Workers in South Korean Businesses’ Supply Chains” in November 2017.

This project builds upon the vital work of IOM’s regional Corporate Responsibility in Eliminating Slavery and Trafficking (CREST)⁴ initiative realized under a previous IOM Development Fund-funded project.

During its first year, the project emphasized raising awareness of and strengthening commitments to ethical recruitment within the private sector, government and civil society.

In the Republic of Korea, IOM directly engaged Korean businesses with supply chains across Asia. This increased business awareness of the vulnerabilities of migrant workers and the importance of human rights due diligence as a central feature of corporate responsibility.



Launch event of the Viet Nam Association of Manpower and Supply (VAMAS)'s new Code of Conduct, Viet Nam, April 2018.

³ Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage, 2017: www.walkfreefoundation.org/news/resource/global-estimates-modern-slavery-forced-labour-forced-marriage-2017-executive-summary/

⁴ IOM CREST: <http://crest.iomdev.org/>

In Nepal and Viet Nam, IOM focused on capacity-building and partnerships to increase transparency within the recruitment industry.

In April 2018, with support from IOM and the ILO, the Viet Nam Association of Manpower and Supply launched a new Code of Conduct⁵ to promote ethical recruitment, especially with regards to the better protection of women migrant workers.

In Nepal, IOM engagement with the Ethics Practitioners Association of Nepal (EPAN)⁶ has enhanced industry awareness of and commitment to IOM's International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS).⁷

As a result, three member agencies of EPAN, participated in trial audits of the IRIS system in August 2018.

“

Companies may not be aware of human rights abuses in their supply chain and sometimes there is a gap between what they are told and what happens in practice.

”

David Knight,
Chief of Mission IOM Viet Nam

Further development of the evidence base and capacity-building for Korean businesses, employers and recruiters will be central to the next phase of the project.

Among the major initiatives prioritized for the next year are studies of existing recruitment practices and migrant workers' vulnerability to modern slavery, continued consultation with and training for Korean businesses, as well as support for VAMAS' improved capacity in monitoring and evaluation of the new Code of Conduct.



Corporate Responsibility in Eliminating Slavery and Trafficking

Unlocking the potential of the private sector to drive positive change for the protection of migrant workers and their communities in Asia



THE CREST PROJECT IS SUPPORTED BY



IOM Development Fund
DEVELOPING CAPACITIES IN MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

⁵ Viet Nam Association of Manpower and Supply's Code of Conduct: www.vamas.com.vn/#. Accessed 8 October 2018.

⁶ EPAN: www.epanepal.org/. Accessed 8 October 2018.

⁷ IRIS: iris.iom.int. Accessed 8 October 2018.

■ EUROPE

ENHANCING ALBANIA'S MIGRATION GOVERNANCE THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MIGRATION POLICY

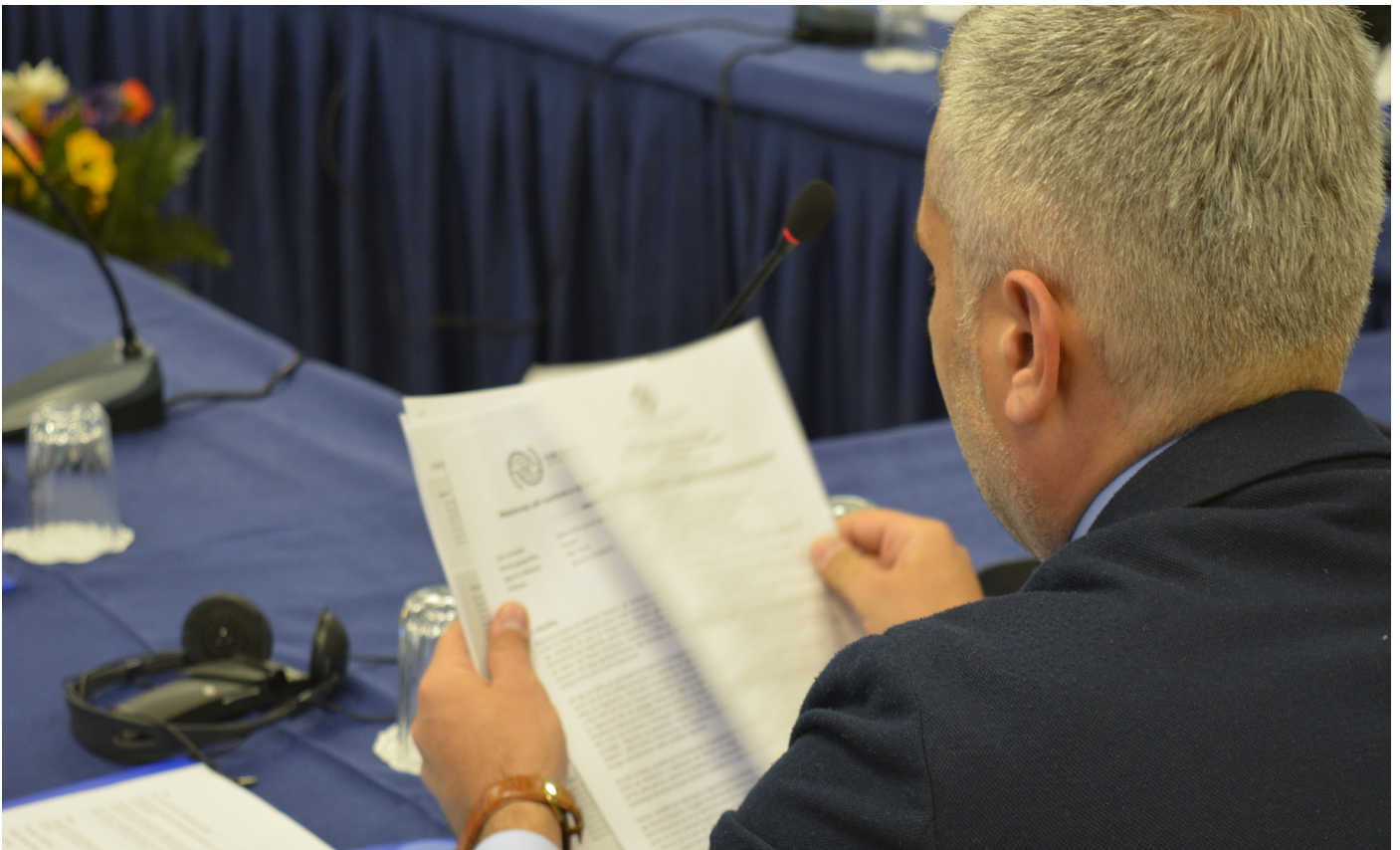
Albania has one of the highest migration rates globally (roughly one in three Albanians is a migrant) and is also considered as a country of transit and destination for migrants, including migrant workers, asylum seekers and refugees. Effective migration governance is crucial to addressing the challenges related to these complex migration flows, as well as enhancing the impact of migration for the benefit of social and economic development of the country.

The IOM Development Fund project entitled “Supporting the Development of a Migration Policy in Albania”, assists the Government of Albania in its efforts to develop an overarching policy framework for an effective migration governance system in Albania. The implementation of this project was complemented by an assessment of the country's migration governance structures.

“ The development of the migration policy and its action plan are key achievements as they contribute to addressing a major policy gap and lay the foundations for future pursuits of the Government of Albania in migration governance in line with international instruments and best practices to ensure humane and orderly migration for the benefit of migrants and the Albanian society alike.

Alma Jani,
Head of Office, IOM Albania

The project will provide support not only for the development of a new migration governance policy but also to further strengthen the migration legislation by suggesting legislative amendments as appropriate.



A Government of Albania official reviewing the background materials for the development of the Migration Policy and in the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) assessment.



Alma Jani, Head of Mission and Rovena Voda, Deputy Minister of Interior, addressing queries with regards to the development of the Migration Policy and the Migration Governance Indicators assessment.

Training for Government of Albania officials delivered under the project will provide government institutions with the technical capacities and know-how to design and implement the migration policy.

Development of the migration policy requires the engagement of a wide range of ministries and institutions from the Government of Albania, which is of the utmost importance to ensure the endorsement and implementation of the policy.

In this regard, an Inter-Institutional Working Group (IIWG), led by the Deputy Minister of Interior, Ms Rovena Voda, was established in March 2018 to oversee the development of the policy. Other members of the group include representatives from the Ministry of Finance and Economy, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education, Sports and youth, and the General Directorate of the State Police.

“The new migration policy will ensure that migration governance is mainstreamed in the agenda of the relevant institutions and that migration issues are properly and effectively addressed.”

Rovena Voda,
Deputy Minister of Interior

The policy will enable responsible government institutions to structure and plan concrete migration governance actions in a five-year timeframe and contribute towards the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly the goal 10.7 which aims to facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

STRENGTHENING THE READMISSION CAPACITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Irregular migration represents one of the most significant challenges of our times and therefore many countries globally look for effective instruments and solutions to address this phenomenon.

A number of governments, including the Government of Belarus, actively use “readmission” as an instrument to address irregular migration. Readmission is a process whereby a state agrees to receive back or “readmit” to its territory its own nationals or, in some cases, third-country nationals who have transited through its territory from another country due to non-compliance with immigration laws of that State.

Readmission is one of the direct responsibilities of the Belarus Border Guard Service and it stands for the reception and transfer of persons, mainly irregular migrants, and their return to the country where they arrived from. As for “accelerated” readmission, it aims at speeding up the procedure ensuring that the return of irregular migrants takes place in the most effective way.

Roman Kozlov,
Representative of the State Border Committee (SBC) of the Republic of Belarus



National seminar on accelerated readmission, Grodno, Belarus.

Accelerated readmission is the key focus of the IOM Development Fund-funded project “Strengthening the Readmission Capacity of the Republic of Belarus”, which started in November 2017 and is jointly implemented by IOM and the SBC.

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One of the most notable advantages of this project is that we managed to see, through real examples, how accelerated readmission is being conducted by other countries. Thanks to the IOM Development Fund project, we were able to learn from and replicate the best practices and systemize the findings in a manual which was developed and published. I would like to emphasize that, for the time being, this is the only manual on this topic in Belarus. The manual will be widely used as part of the curriculum of the Institute of Border Guard Service.

”

Roman Kozlov,
Representative of the SBC of the Republic of Belarus.



Manual on accelerated readmission developed thanks to the IOM Development Fund project.

The project is very relevant for Belarus given the ongoing negotiations of the readmission agreements between Belarus and the European Union, and Belarus and Ukraine, as well as in view of the identified needs to develop and implement an effective migration policy utilizing effective instruments to address irregular migration and readmission procedures.

The project consists of two key components: first, capacity-building activities for border guards who are directly involved in the implementation of the accelerated readmission procedure and second, provision of technical support to the border guard units involved in this activity.

In addition, another major focus of the project is to promote and fulfil the human rights of migrants to whom the accelerated readmission procedure has been applied. According to the SBC representative:

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In addition to the technical support, the project aims to uphold the rights and freedom of irregular migrants. We do realize that these persons are in no way criminals but rather people who face many challenges and have difficult life situations. For this reason, the project also focuses on ensuring due respect of migrants' rights and dignity.

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Roman Kozlov,
Representative of the SBC of the Republic of Belarus.



Roman Kozlov, representative of the SBC of the Republic of Belarus, speaking about the project results.

STRENGTHENING BORDER MANAGEMENT IN TURKMENISTAN: A MODERNIZED VISA SYSTEM

Turkmenistan is one of the five States of Central Asia. The region remains volatile and faces a number of challenges, including in security, economic pressures, and unstable job markets. Combined with the increasing mobility of the population and their continuous search for new routes and destinations on the way to a better future, advanced systems are necessary to regulate migration flows; balance between the need to strengthen security procedures; address economic needs; and ensure adherence to human rights.

The Government of Turkmenistan has been actively looking into successful models and best systems to regulate migration. In 2018 this became the focus of a IOM Development Fund project, which was developed as a result of in-depth consultations between IOM and the national counterparts, including the State Migration Service, the Ministries of Internal Affairs, the National Security, Customs, Border Guard and the Turkmen Civil Aviation Agency, among others.

The project aims at collecting and disseminating best practices with regards to visa policy and promoting the introduction of the Advance Passenger Information (API) system.

Taking into account that API became mandatory for all the Member States of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which Turkmenistan has been a part of since 1993, learning about international standards and best practices in API has become a priority for the government. However, it was soon noted that to launch the API system, technical learning from the national authorities was required.

The API system requires an agreement with the airlines to send information about the passengers on board of a plane to the destination government.

“

The use of API by States is clearly on the rise, a development supported by numerous factors, including the desire to offer more efficient border processing for passengers, as a mechanism to cope with increased passenger traffic and limited airport capacities, as well as a tool to prevent the movement of mala fide passengers. As of August 2018, 73 territories (64 UN Member States) were implementing an API programme.

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Turkmenistan's ministries and agencies take a group photo after successful consultations during an IOM and Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) joint workshop, Ashgabat, 16 and 17 August, 2018.



IOM expert delivers a presentation on the international legal foundations of the Advance Passenger Information System during a workshop in Ashgabat, August 2018.

Still within the framework of this project, Mr Hornek analysed the legislation of the country and identified further actions needed to introduce the system. The report was recently presented to the relevant national counterparts during a workshop organized jointly by IOM and the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) on 16 and 17 August 2018.

“

IOM is a long-time trusted partner of the Government of Turkmenistan. To date, our cooperation has focused predominantly on countering trafficking in persons and providing capacity-building to law enforcement officers. Thanks to the IOM Development Fund support, we are now ready to scale up the initiatives undertaken with the Government of Turkmenistan and focus on new areas, such as API and visa systems.

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Azat Atajanov,
Head of IOM Office in Turkmenistan

Sound visa regulations and API will facilitate regular migration and help with enforcement of the law. IOM Turkmenistan is currently exploring potential opportunities with other donors to support a follow-up project, which will focus on revising the current legislation and developing a roadmap to introduce API in the country.



IOM-OSCE workshop on API in Ashgabat on 16 August 2018. The participants of the workshop included IOM, the State Migration Service, Transport Security Office, National Civil Aviation Agency, Customs, Ministry of Internal Affairs, and other key national stakeholders who will coordinate the introduction of API in Turkmenistan.

This project contributes to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which highlights the need to strengthen relevant national institutions. Target 16 calls for capacity-building at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime, as well as promote the rule of law at the national and international levels.

Furthermore, it also contributes to the objectives of the Global Compact for Safe Orderly and Regular Migration which *inter alia* calls for strengthened mechanisms to monitor and anticipate the development of risks and threats that might trigger or affect migration movements.

PRIMA Project Information and Management Application

PRIMA is a Project Information and Management Application that captures and stores key IOM Development Fund project data and documents throughout the project life cycle in order to facilitate project monitoring and reporting; facilitate the project workflow and approval process involving relevant stakeholders from Country Offices, the Regional Offices, the Administrative Centres and Headquarters; and enhance access to data and reports on specific projects and information on the IOM Development Fund.

By September 2018, all IOM Development Fund projects, including recent concept notes and project proposals, had been migrated into PRIMA – a total of 747 entries. In total, 131 IOM offices (including Regional Offices) use PRIMA to develop and review these initiatives.

With the development of the "PRIMA for All" system in parallel with the operationalization of PRIMA for the IOM Development Fund, the IOM Development Fund Unit has been able to share the lessons learned from its roll-out of the system, feed its requirements into the Organization-wide system and assist with the testing of that system.

PRIMA is proving to be very beneficial for reporting purposes, for reminding project managers of deadlines to be met and for keeping track of project implementation.

It is also useful for staff members who are new to an office and who need to quickly access all relevant documentation and the latest updates on the status of a project.

Similarly, Regional Offices can monitor the implementation of activities through PRIMA in preparation for on-site evaluations, without the need to request relevant documentation by email.

Updates on the development and roll out of the PRIMA system were provided in previous reports submitted to the Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance.

We will continue to keep you updated on the progress of PRIMA. Should you have any questions, please email:

PRIMAHelpdesk@iom.int.

The IOM DEVELOPMENT FUND supports developing Member States in the development and implementation of joint government–IOM projects to address particular areas of migration management. Since its inception in 2001, the Fund has supported over 700 projects in various areas of IOM activity and has benefited over 122 Member States.

