



IOM Development Fund

DEVELOPING CAPACITIES IN MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

AUTUMN 2017 NEWSLETTER



Funded by the IOM Development Fund, IOM is implementing a regional project entitled, *Human Mobility related to the Artisanal Mining Sector: Comparative Case Studies in Angola, Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of the Congo*. The project aims to undertake studies to provide a comparative perspective in migration trends and potential of migration flows in the informal artisanal sector in Angola, Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Best practices to manage relations between migrants working in the extractive industry and the communities in which they live and work will be an output of the project.

NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL



The IOM Development Fund provides access to a unique source of funding for developing Member States to strengthen their capacity in migration governance. With over 675 projects implemented in more than 119 countries worldwide, the Fund is successfully addressing the needs of eligible Member States by providing essential seed funding for innovative projects.

In 2017, the Fund has already financed 39 capacity-building projects in 113 countries. This newsletter features articles on 10 projects which were developed and implemented in close collaboration with Member States, local partners and migrant communities. The projects, which range from improving migration data for planning and policymaking in Zambia to strengthening capacity on skills recognition, recruitment and labour migration information in ASEAN, represent the diverse array of initiatives that the Fund supports around the world.

This year, the Fund has a budget of USD 8.9 million. As the number of requests for funding from eligible Member States for worthwhile initiatives continues to increase, we are seeking additional support from our generous donors. Our goal is to expand the Fund to USD 20 million in order to respond to the growing needs of Member States.

I hope that this Newsletter will inspire you to learn more about the IOM Development Fund and to further explore the initiatives it supports. More information about the Fund and the projects it has financed can be found on the IOM website at: <https://developmentfund.iom.int/>

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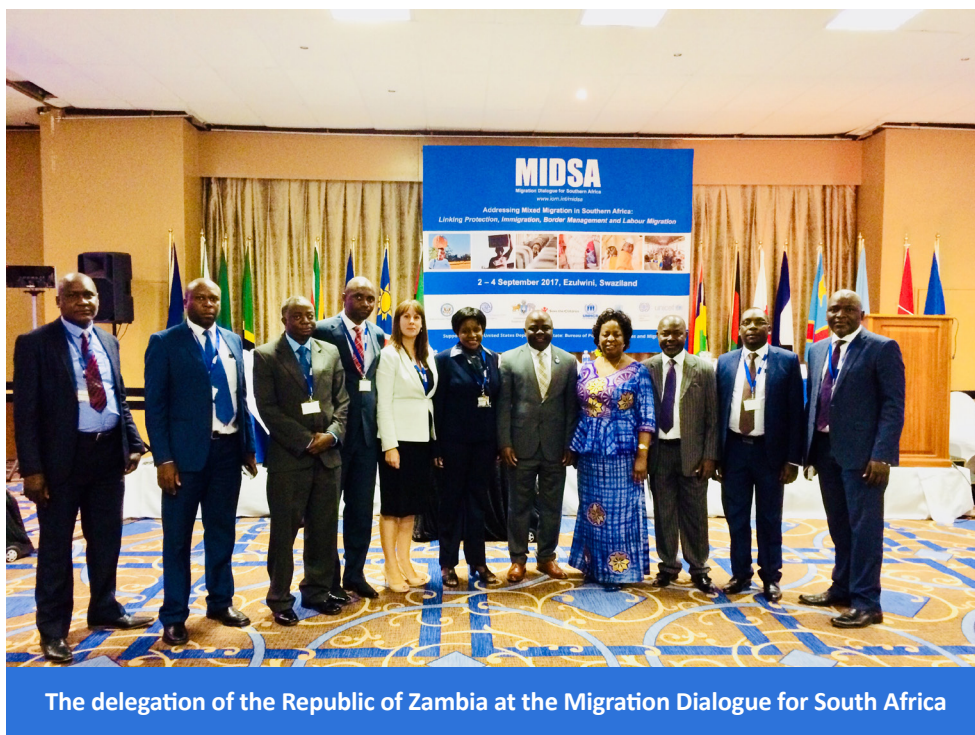
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FEATURED ARTICLE

ENHANCING MIGRATION DATA FOR PLANNING AND POLICYMAKING IN ZAMBIA



The delegation of the Republic of Zambia at the Migration Dialogue for South Africa

Zambia, a lower middle-income country in southern Africa, has traditionally been a country of origin for migrants. Recent evidence points to increasing numbers also choosing the country as a destination of choice for migrants for a variety of reasons. Zambia's migration flows are characterized by mixed migration, including regular and irregular migrants, those travelling for economic and other reasons, and encompasses men, women and children.

Given the challenges and opportunities resulting from the migration dynamics, the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) highlighted the pressing need for comprehensive data on migration that can be used for planning and policymaking. The country had typically analysed and addressed migration data in a fragmented manner and, moreover, administrative records were not compiled with the purpose of measuring migration in its entirety:

“The Zambia Central Statistics Office collects comprehensive data on internal and international migration through censuses that have been undertaken during 1969, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010. Other than the census surveys, limited data is provided on migration in Zambia. The periodicity of undertaking such surveys and censuses means there is a lack of a continuous monitoring of migration patterns in the years when the surveys are not conducted.”

Iven Sikanyiti

Assistant Director of the Central Statistics Office, Zambia.

Against this backdrop, the GRZ formally requested the assistance of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to strengthen its capacity to collect, analyse and utilize migration data, and ultimately to prepare a migration profile, for improved planning and policymaking.

To this end, IOM Zambia has been providing assistance to the Government of the Republic of Zambia since January 2017 under a project funded by the IOM Development Fund, which includes an analysis of available migration data and identification of the gaps, a step which is expected to feed into the development of a fully fledged migration profile in the second phase of the project.

Following the onset of the project, a Technical Working Group (TWG) was constituted with members drawn from key ministries and departments that collect migration data or have migration-related issues in their portfolio. Members of the TWG were formally appointed through the Cabinet Office.

The purpose of the TWG is to provide oversight and strategic direction on migration data and membership was drawn from senior management of a cross-section of departments and ministries of the Government of Zambia. The TWG is co-chaired by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Immigration Department) and the Central Statistical Office.

“ The IOM Development Fund migration profile project is an innovative undertaking through which Zambian stakeholders in the migration sector will, for the first time, have a coordinated approach to the generation and management of migration statistics in the country. This project will not only result in a migration profile for Zambia, but also hugely improve the capacity of the GRZ in terms of collection, analysis and utilization of migration data. ”

Japhet Lishomwa

Co-Chair of the Technical Working Group, Deputy Director General of Immigration, Zambia.

Realizing the technical and knowledge gaps in understanding migration data issues, the project, in collaboration with the IOM Global Migration Data Analysis Centre in Berlin, supported a two-day capacity-building training for the TWG members among others. A total of 15 people were trained.

Working closely with a team of national consultants, the TWG and IOM are in the process of finalizing a ‘Migration-Related Data Assessment for the Development of a Migration Profile for Zambia’.

Early findings from this rapid assessment has provided rich data that has enabled IOM and the TWG to immediately identify gaps and processes where migration could be better articulated in the national development agenda. One such process has been the ongoing development of the Implementation Plan of the Seventh National Development Plan, led by the Ministry of National Development Planning (MNDP).

Informed by the assessment report, the TWG members and IOM programme staff reviewed the then draft Seventh National Development Implementation Plan (2017–2021) to provide input on where migration issues and indicators could be strengthened, which include issues relating to economic development, social inclusion, protection and human rights, policy and legislative frameworks, among others. This input was documented and shared with the Ministry of National Development Planning for consideration and inclusion. While the final implementation plan has not yet been released, the Ministry of National Development Planning and project partners have welcomed the inclusion of these inputs and the project in general, indicating that it adds great value to the comprehensiveness of the National Development Plan.

Marianne Lane, the IOM Officer-in-Charge in Zambia, highlights the value of support from the IOM Development Fund:

“ Thanks to the IOM Development Fund, IOM Zambia has been able to support the Government of Zambia to integrate migration matters into the National Development Plan for the first time, which will undoubtedly result in greatly improved migration governance in the country for the benefit of migrants, communities and indeed the country as a whole. ”

AFRICA

TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO IMPROVE BORDER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS IN LIBERIA

With the support of the IOM Development Fund for the project, *Technical Support to Improve Border Management Controls in Liberia*, IOM's in-house developed Border Management Information System (BMIS), more commonly known as MIDAS, has been successfully installed and is in operation at the sole international airport in Liberia, Roberts International Airport. Each of the six workstations contains a computer, travel document scanner, fingerprint reader and webcam to collect biographic and biometric information from the traveller.

MIDAS is a high-quality, user-friendly and fully customized BMIS for Member States in need of a cost-effective and comprehensive solution.

With the capability to collect, process, store and analyse traveller information in real time and across an entire border network, MIDAS will help the Government of Liberia to more effectively monitor those entering and exiting their territory while providing a sound statistical basis for migration policy-related planning.

In addition, Liberia has full and exclusive ownership of any data recorded by MIDAS.

Central to IOM Liberia's work is building the capacity of Liberian border and immigration officials to work with MIDAS. Several MIDAS training workshops were delivered focusing on MIDAS end-users, administrators, IT staff, as well as training future MIDAS trainers to instruct other officials operating MIDAS on the ground.



First use of MIDAS at Roberts International Airport, 27 October 2017

It is envisaged that the equipment and training provided will be critical in assisting the Liberian Immigration Service in particular, and the Government of Liberia in general, to fulfil their law enforcement function while facilitating the safe, orderly and dignified movement of people and goods.

To further assist in achieving this objective, MIDAS automatically checks all recorded entry and exit data against national and INTERPOL Alert Lists.

This feature contributes towards ensuring that those attempting to cross the border do not pose a threat to national or international security and, additionally, are not using stolen or lost travel documents.

The system therefore helps the Government of Liberia to detect cases of fraudulent passports and forged visas.

“ IOM Liberia is very pleased to support the Government of Liberia with MIDAS at the only international airport in the country. We are convinced that MIDAS will improve data collection and analysis and will contribute to the development of evidence based migration-related policies in the future. ”

Kabla Amihere
Chief of Mission in Liberia.



Installing MIDAS equipment and training Immigration Officers at Roberts International Airport, 26 October 2017

HUMAN MOBILITY RELATED TO THE ARTISANAL MINING SECTOR: COMPARATIVE CASE STUDIES IN ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE AND THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



Artisanal Mining in an IOM-supported site in the South Kivu province, Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

What is the impact of artisanal mining on migration patterns and trends, both internally and internationally? How can these be best managed with a view to improve the human rights, health and safety of miners, their families and host communities? These are some of the questions that an on-going project funded by the IOM Development Fund, currently being carried out in Angola, Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, seeks to address in order to shed new light and promote innovative responsible mining practices.

The regional project, which started in December 2016 and is due to end in June 2018, explores perceptions of artisanal mining within migrant and host communities and analyses its migratory and socioeconomic impacts.

Special attention is paid to identifying best practices to manage relations between migrants working in the extractive industry and the communities in which they live and work. The study also identifies gaps in information and provides recommendations to address health needs of artisanal workers and host communities. Social protection issues related to formalising artisanal mining within national systems of the participating countries are also explored.

In March 2017, an initial desktop study was commissioned to present historical migration processes as well as current migration trends particularly in mining areas and their impact on resident communities. It also details migration and mining related legislations, policies and practices at both national and regional levels.

An inception consultative meeting with government representatives, civil society, IOM thematic specialists and researchers took place in Maputo, Mozambique from the 18 to 19 October 2017.

“

Whilst there is anecdotal evidence that extractive industries trigger strong push and pull factors, this study, the first of its kind, seeks to shed light on migration patterns and on how to best manage them for the benefit of all parties.

”

Jean-Philippe Chauzy

Chief of Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The meeting reviewed the initial findings from the desktop study, further develop research protocols, discuss and agree on the formulation of the TWG that will be engaged in supporting the studies on human mobility related to the artisanal mining sectors in the three participating countries.



Artisanal mining in the South Kivu province, Democratic Republic of the Congo



Miners in the South Kivu province, Eastern Democratic of the Congo

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITIES OF THE MERCOSUR COUNTRIES TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND IMPROVE THE WELL-BEING OF FEMALE MIGRANTS

On 14 and 15 July 2017, the city of Guarulhos, Brazil, hosted a workshop designed to enhance the capacities of health-care professionals when assisting human trafficking victims. Hosted in São Paulo, the “Assistência às vítimas de tráfico de pessoas: Guia para Profissionais de Saúde” event was attended by more than 30 representatives from civil society organizations, the Ministry of Health, the Center for Reference and Assistance for Migrants (CRAI), and the Center for Confronting Trafficking in Persons in the State of São Paulo.

“

For the city of Guarulhos, it is key to have continuous training, precisely to strengthen care networks, since we are located at the main gateway and largest country's air border.

”

Rejane Da Costa

Chief of the Technical Division of the Under Secretary of Racial Equality, Municipality of Guarulhos, Brazil.

Since health-care providers are often the first professionals to assist victims of trafficking, their assessment and interview skills are crucial for the well-being of migrants. At the sessions, participants emphasized the need of practical tools to better identify and assist potential victims while being better equipped to properly refer them for tailored assistance.



Participants of the workshop on health and trafficking, São Paulo, Brazil

The workshop was conducted within the framework of a regional project, Strengthening the Capacities of the MERCOSUR Countries on: Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Women, funded by the IOM Development Fund and implemented by IOM Paraguay.

The project, which started in May 2016, includes five components aimed to strengthen cooperation mechanisms among MERCOSUR countries and enhance their capacities and response to the trafficking and exploitation of migrants. Furthermore, the project aims to improve the conditions of female migrants.

Given the importance of providing continuous training, IOM has also adapted its existing training tools and sets of good practices directed to health practitioners and translated them into Portuguese, to ensure that all the relevant stakeholders had the same level of understanding. These tools were validated in the first training workshop and were coordinated with the Citizenship and Human Rights Secretariat of São Paulo.

In addition to the workshop, and prior to the completion of the project, the following activities were undertaken:

- Review of the ongoing implementation of the MERCOSUR Guide for Early Detection of Situations of Trafficking in Persons at Border Areas - prepared by the Specialized Forum on Migration of MERCOSUR (FEM) - in addition to the consolidation of future strategies to enhance the capacities of the governments towards the implementation of the Guide.
- Elaboration of the Protocol for the Operation of the Coordination Mechanism to Provide Care to Women Subject to International Trafficking - MERCOSUR Network of Attention - which was approved by RMAAM in June 2016.

The approved protocol includes coordination actions at the regional level to improve the assistance for victims of trafficking. A specific case management mechanism was established that enables the exchange of information and coordination amongst Member States of MERCOSUR.

Created in December 2011, the High-level Meeting of Women Ministers and Authorities, [RMAAM, its acronym in Spanish], is a forum for dialogue that gathers the highest authorities from MERCOSUR in the field of gender. RMAAM is comprised of representatives from the five Member States (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), and from the Associated States of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. Through semi-annual meetings hosted by MERCOSUR's pro-tempore presidency, the group aims to incorporate a gender perspective within the regional integration mechanism.

“

The protocol is a valuable tool for data collection on human trafficking. As a result of improved cooperation among countries, we will be able to elaborate common strategies that will allow us to prevent and articulate actions to provide assistance to victims.

”

Luz Gamelia Ibarra

Director of the General Direction for Combating Trafficking in Women, Ministry of Women, Paraguay.

As a follow-up activity to the project, a study designed to systematize key information about the needs and expectations of migrant women in urban settings was successfully carried out. The research entitled, *Migrant Women in Modern Times. Perceptions of the Migratory Experiences of Migrant Women from MERCOSUR Countries in Urban Centers in Argentina, Chile and Brazil*, also analysed the difficulties and strategies that enable access to housing, health-care, the labour market, migration procedures and remittances among others.

In the words of Richard Velazquez, Head of the IOM Office in Paraguay:

“

This study which will be published in November 2017 will provide highly relevant information for decision-making around the protection and assistance of migrant women in the region.

”

ENHANCING MIGRATION MANAGEMENT IN BELIZE BY UPGRADING THE MIGRATION INFORMATION AND DATA ANALYSIS SYSTEM (MIDAS)

Effective border policies and structures facilitate and encourage better border management and reduce irregular migration.

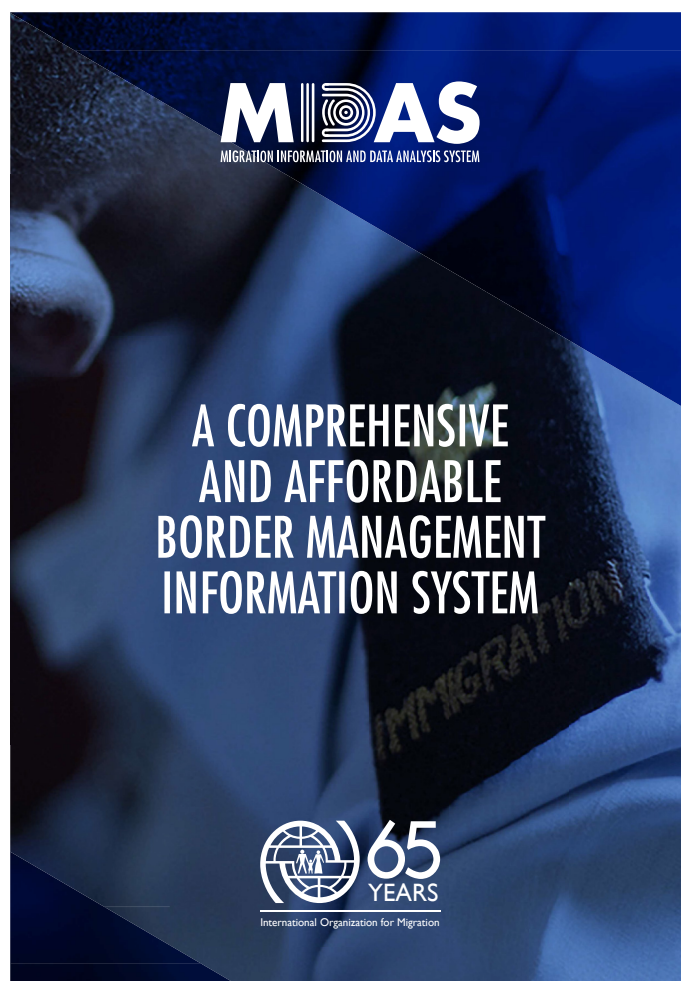
One of the best examples of IOM's support in border management is the Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS). Operational in Belize since 2012, MIDAS has recently been further updated thanks to the financial support of the IOM Development Fund. When a person enters Belize via the international airport or crosses the border coming from Mexico or Guatemala in a vehicle, his or her entry and exit is captured by immigration authorities using MIDAS.

MIDAS IN PRACTICE

MIDAS automatically captures traveller's biographic and biometric data through the use of document readers, webcams and fingerprint readers. This automation of data collection allows for faster and more accurate capture of information.

MIDAS CAPTURES

1. Biographic data.
2. Biometric data.
3. Images examined under Infrared, Ultraviolet and White Light.
4. Entry and exit data.
5. Visa data.
6. Vehicle/flight/vessel data.



Each year, MIDAS produces data reports of Belize's 1.5 million border crossings. The immigration authorities, and by extension the Government of Belize, can therefore trace all activity happening in real time. MIDAS automatically captures traveller's biographic and biometric data through the use of webcams as well as document and fingerprint readers. This data is verified against INTERPOL's FIND international database¹.

¹ INTERPOL's FIND international database allows countries to systematically screen people and documents at border crossings against INTERPOL databases. FIND allows real-time online access to INTERPOL databases.

This feature contributes towards ensuring that those attempting to cross the border do not pose a threat to national or international security and, additionally, are not using stolen or lost travel documents.

Features of MIDAS in Belize

1. Interconnectivity of MIDAS to INTERPOL's FIND:

The department of Immigration and Nationality Services of Belize is well aware that its territory may be transited by criminals. The interconnectivity of MIDAS to INTERPOL's FIND database allows the Belizean authorities to tackle this issue and prevent international criminals from entering and/or transiting through Belize.

2. Development of a visa and permit module on MIDAS

Prior to the upgrade, Visas and permits were recorded manually in a register book. With the upgrade, all visas and permits being issued by the Immigration Department in Belize are now verified with the border management system. This allows frontline immigration officers to reject the entrance of travellers attempting to enter the country with a fraudulent visa.

3. Interconnectivity of the Belize cross-border cards with MIDAS:

The recent MIDAS upgrade permits the verification of all cross-border cards, including student cards, daily commuters and transborder migrant workers, as soon as they are registered in MIDAS. This feature discourages criminals to use fake identity cards to enter the country.

Finally, as part of the MIDAS upgrade, the capacity of the Immigration Department was strengthened through training for all immigration officials on the use of the upgraded MIDAS. A second training targeted senior officials on identity management and inspecting passports and other travel documents.

With increased capacity of immigration officials, the government will be better equipped to respond to the challenges of migration management in the country.



Find out more about the benefits of MIDAS
by contacting IOM:

MIDAS@iom.int

BUILDING THE CAPACITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SAINT LUCIA TO ADDRESS HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND PROMOTING PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE ISSUE



Meeting with the stakeholders of the Ministries of Justice and of Labour, Director of the Public Prosecution and the Family Court

Saint Lucia, as many other Caribbean islands, is confronted with the issue of human trafficking, both as a source and destination country for men, women and children subjected to trafficking for sexual exploitation as well as for forced labour.

In order to effectively address this challenge, the Government of Saint Lucia enacted the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act in 2010 and established a national task force to drive and coordinate national anti-trafficking initiatives.

Further, the Government of Saint Lucia made a request to the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States and the European Union (EU) Migration Action¹ for the commissioning of a

baseline assessment of public awareness of human trafficking as well as capacity-building needs in Saint Lucia.

Additionally, to support the Government of Saint Lucia to strengthen its capacity to assist those victims and sensitize the broader Saint Lucian public about trafficking in persons, a 2016 project was funded by the IOM Development Fund to create synergies with the activities of the ACP–EU Migration Action programme.

Drawing on recommendations provided by specialists, the IOM Development Fund project aims to deliver an operational database to manage and process trafficking cases, and a national campaign to raise awareness about trafficking in persons.

¹ The ACP Group of States and the EU held several cycles of dialogues at Ambassadorial level, which resulted in recommendations that were subsequently endorsed by the joint ACP–EU Council. In order to implement such recommendations, the ACP–EU Migration Action was launched on January 2015. The ACP–EU Migration Action implements activities to promote these recommendations relating to a variety of themes such as visa, remittances, readmission and human trafficking among others, and builds on existing initiatives, partnerships and good practices.



Jermaine Grant, IOM Guyana, Ofelia DaSilva, a migration expert, and Hermangild Francis, Minister of Home Affairs, Justice and National Security, after the discussion on the implementation of the project

The project will equally support a series of training workshops with a focus on identification, referral and protection of victims of trafficking, complementary to those encompassed under the ACP–EU Migration Action programme, and directed at key front-line officials, diplomatic personnel, health providers and civil society stakeholders.

Finally, by including the identification and training of a designated focal point within the Ministry of Home Affairs and National Security, the project hopes to achieve widespread capacity-building among key stakeholders by enabling the Government to continue training activities beyond the lifetime of the project.

Robert Natiello, IOM's Regional Coordination Officer for the Caribbean and Chief of Mission in Guyana, applauds the efforts made by the Government of Saint Lucia to increase its efforts to address human trafficking:

“

IOM will build on the efforts made by the Government of Saint Lucia and most importantly help to increase the capacity of its personnel to address the issue of human trafficking in the country.

”

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 by following the five steps below:

- STEP 1** Identify an eligible thematic area where IOM's technical expertise can be used to build capacity for your government to more effectively manage migration. Refer to the Fund 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.
- STEP 3** If your project idea is considered viable by the Fund management, you can begin putting together a project proposal.
- 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 using the IOM Development Fund template with complete budgets, wherein the 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 explicit 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 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 8.9 million in 2017 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 7 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 capacities in migration management. 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. To support the IOM Development Fund:

- 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 IOM Development Fund 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 which have supported the IOM Development Fund to date are:



Australia



Morocco



Spain



Italy



Belgium



Sweden



Austria



Hungary



United States of America

ASIA AND OCEANIA

ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRATION IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC: PROVIDING STAKEHOLDERS WITH TOOLS FOR EVIDENCE-BASED POLICYMAKING

Environmental migration affects an increasing number of countries and is drawing more attention than ever, both in scientific circles and amongst policymakers. The Kyrgyz Republic, a landlocked country in the heart of Central Asia, is no exception.

Natural hazards such as landslides and floods, as well as long-term phenomena related to climate change, land degradation and water scarcity, significantly affect livelihoods and often lead to forced migration, either temporary or permanent. In the Kyrgyz Republic, government institutions and non-governmental organizations are increasingly acknowledging the impact of environmental factors on livelihoods. However, their repercussions on mobility patterns are poorly understood and documented.

Within the framework of the IOM Development Fund 2016 funded project, Assessing the Current and Future Dynamics of Environmental Migration for Enhanced Policymaking: Kyrgyzstan, and with the aim of bridging this knowledge gap and providing stakeholders with tools for evidence-based policymaking, the IOM Mission in the Kyrgyz Republic conducted a research to assess the impact of various environmental factors on migration patterns. Research results clearly demonstrate that environmental factors significantly affect decisions to migrate, especially in rural areas where agriculture-based livelihoods are highly sensitive to environmental change. This engenders migration, both forced movements to avoid harm and gradual movements due to deteriorating livelihoods and subsistence.



In Kyrgyzstan, the livelihood of many households is highly vulnerable to environmental change

Research results were presented and discussed in a workshop conducted in Bishkek, with participation from a wide range of government and non-government representatives. Upon discussions, recommendations aimed at reducing the impact of environmental factors on migration in the Kyrgyz Republic were formulated for action.

“ This research reflects IOM’s dedication to tackle the issue of environmental migration in Central Asia by enhancing the knowledge base, thus allowing to design adapted and effective actions. We hope that the wide range of stakeholders, involved in fields as diverse as climate change adaptation, environmental conservation, agricultural sustainability, disaster risk reduction and migration policies, will find good use in the information and data contained in this report.

”

Dejan Keserovic

IOM Coordinator for Central Asia and Chief of Mission in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

This project provided stakeholders with concrete paths of action to address the pressing issue of environmental migration in Kyrgyzstan.

It also served to strengthen the existing collaboration between IOM and government institutions mandated to support disaster risk reduction, environmental protection and climate change adaptation. It is hoped that this fruitful collaboration will continue in the future.

“

Until now in Kyrgyzstan, there have been no studies investigating the impact of climate change and natural disasters on human mobility, the adaptation of migrants to new environmental conditions and potential governmental actions to ensure an equitable distribution of resources between migrants and host communities.

I am convinced that the data and information produced by the IOM Development Fund project will improve our understanding of the complex interactions between migration, environmental factors and climate change in our country, and contribute to improve the actions of the Ministry and other governmental and non-governmental institutions in their efforts towards climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

”

Anarkul Aitaliev

Director of the Department of Monitoring and Prognosis of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.



House destroyed by a landslide in Jalal-Abad region. Every year in Kyrgyzstan, landslides cause destruction and fatalities, often forcing people to move away from dangerous areas

ENHANCING SKILLED LABOUR MOBILITY TO PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INCREASED REGIONAL INTEGRATION



Southeast Asia is on the move. Of the estimated 9.85 million migrants in the region, almost 7 million come from Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). This intra-regional movement of migrants is expected to increase in the coming decades with closer economic integration under the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) banner. Established in 2015, the AEC aims to turn ASEAN into a regional trading block comprised of over 622 million people and potentially valued at USD 2.6 trillion. This would represent the world's seventh largest market and an estimated 14 million jobs are expected to be created as a result.

Central to robust regional growth is the free flow of skilled labour, alongside goods, services and capital.

While the AEC Blueprint includes provisions for human capital development, progress toward freer skilled mobility has been hampered by various barriers from a lack of mutual skill recognition to the limited availability of market information on labour demand and supply.

To help overcome these obstacles and fully realize the benefits of region-wide skills mobility, the IOM Development Fund aims to support the development and implementation of policies and mechanisms to facilitate effectively managed labour mobility within ASEAN through the project, *Strengthening Capacity on Skills Recognition, Recruitment and Labour Migration Information in Support of ASEAN Integration*.

The project is designed to support the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 in the realization of a politically cohesive, economically integrated and socially responsible ASEAN.

Major initiatives in the pipeline include capacity-building on quality assurance, accreditation of foreign workers' skills and qualifications, the support to the development of a user-friendly online labour migration information-sharing mechanism and finally, the mapping of existing recruitment channels and support mechanisms. Together, these activities will enhance the capacity of ASEAN Member State (AMS) officials to manage and share labour market information. Hence, they will contribute to the development of mutually accepted skills recognition and quality assurance practices and standards and increase access to gender-sensitive migration services for migrants.

“

Closer economic integration means greater interdependence between ASEAN Member States. The region stands to gain substantially by adopting a more comprehensive approach to facilitating skilled labour mobility, which can help address gaps and promote regional competitiveness and development.

”

Dana Graber Ladek

Chief of Mission, IOM Thailand.



The ASEAN Economic Community aims to turn ASEAN into a highly integrated and cohesive economic community by 2025

As an initial step, IOM is partnering with the current ASEAN Chair, the Philippines, to implement a two-day capacity-building workshop for AMS officials on the referencing and quality assurance processes for foreign workers' qualifications. The workshop took place in Manila in October 2017 and served to strengthen the Member States' capacity in the implementation of the ASEAN Guiding Principles for Quality Assurance and Recognition of Competency Certification Systems.

“

The conduct of the capacity-building workshop on the Implementation of the ASEAN Guiding Principles for Quality Assurance and Recognition of Competency Certification System is a welcome opportunity for the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and the Philippines as a whole to look into its assessment and certification system with the ASEAN Member States (AMS) using the ASEAN Guiding Principles.

With the ASEAN integration, we are expecting an increased mobility and exchange of labour within the region, thus recognition of skills and competency becomes more imperative. TESDA, as the authority in the Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in the country, plays a vital role in ensuring that our human resources possess the competencies required in the domestic and global labour markets.

The agency has been actively involved in pursuing the development of the Philippine Qualifications Framework (PQF) and the ASEAN Qualifications Reference Framework (AQRf). With the Philippines having already committed to AQRf in 2018, it is important that its quality assurance mechanism is comparable to that of AMS.

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Guiling A. Mamondiong

Director General, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, the Republic of the Philippines.

ESTABLISHING A MIGRATION HEALTH UNIT WITHIN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SPORTS (MOHS) IN MYANMAR

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar aspires to set up a Universal Health Coverage (UHC) as part of its vision 2030 to ensure that “all people can use the promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative health services they need”.

In this vein, and thanks to the IOM Development Fund financial support, IOM Myanmar implemented a project whose objective is to establish a Migrant Health Unit within the Ministry of Health and Sports (MOHS) and to support the development of a Migrant Health Policy.

The MOHS has increasingly been aware of the importance to address health issues in the context of migration and now strives to meet the different health needs of the migrants and mobile populations.

Within the framework of this project, IOM organized a technical consultation workshop in June 2016 gathering all the relevant stakeholders to discuss the Migrant Health Agenda as well as the development of a conceptual Migration Health Policy Framework for Myanmar.



MOHS Myanmar officials attended the Joint Initiative on Migration Health in Asia (JUNIMA), September 2016



First Task Force meeting, Migration and Health, December 2016

Moreover, the Migrant Health Task Force, comprised of focal points from different Ministries, was successfully formed in November 2016 after several informal advocacy meetings and workshops. Its purpose is to work closely with the Migrant Health Unit to ensure that all migrants have access to health-care services.

The MOHS is now in the process of starting the national situational analysis on migrant health to identify migrants' health issues and related gaps. The data will be collected through extensive desk reviews of related documents (laws, policies and research papers), interviews with key informants and finally, through a consultative workshop with all the relevant stakeholders.

The findings of the national situational analysis on migrant health is intended to provide a foundation for the development of a migration health policy and feed policy planning and policymaking processes.

“

We need to work together and ultimately to facilitate the migrant's access to health care and services that will be of benefit to the health and development of all of Myanmar.

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Dr. Kyaw Khaing

Director, International Relations Division, MOHS.

EUROPE

ENHANCING MECHANISMS FOR PREVENTION, DETECTION AND TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS AND TUBERCULOSIS AMONG MIGRANT AND MOBILE POPULATIONS IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS COUNTRIES



At the Cabinet of H.E. Zaal Mikeladze, the Minister of Health and Social Care of the Autonomous Republic of Adjara in Georgia, IOM Georgia and the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health of Georgia (NCDC) discuss the modalities of the project implementation at the Sarpi border checkpoint as well as throughout the Autonomous Republic of Adjara in Georgia

While she was visiting a health post on the Georgia–Turkey border, Ilyana Derilova, the Chief of Mission of IOM Georgia, stated:

“

We are here today to plan and set-up tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS voluntary testing and diagnostic services at the Georgia-Turkey Sarpi border checkpoint, to ascertain the health profile of mobile populations commuting throughout the South Caucasus transit corridor. Our goal is to assess their health needs and support the governments in the provision of tailored health services for migrants at the point of care.

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Consistency of health-care services across borders in the South Caucasus Region is of utmost importance for people on the move and this can only be achieved through proper coordination and cooperation among the relevant sending, in-transit and receiving countries.

Intensified movements across the South Caucasus transit corridors have predisposed governments to pilot innovative initiatives to suit such given mobility patterns and test the feasibility of cross-border health-care service provision.

The IOM Development Fund regional project, Enhancing Mechanisms for Prevention, Detection and Treatment of HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Among Migrant and Mobile Populations in the South Caucasus Countries, supports the Governments of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia in this undertaking.

“

The transfer from the post-Soviet medicine to innovative techniques, modern diagnosis methods and new treatments is a major advance. Such notable developments within this cultural transformational process are prioritized not only in Adjara but in the whole country.

I see myself as a pediatrician first and then as a public servant and to me it is as crucially important to provide services to the patient. It becomes even more important when it concerns migrant patients and the assessment of health-related risks posed to them throughout the migration process.

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Zaal Mikeladze

Minister of Health and Social Care of the Autonomous Republic of Adjara in Georgia.

The overall objective of this regional project is to contribute to the enhancement of transnational mechanisms for prevention, increased detection, referral and treatment of Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS among migrant and mobile populations in the region considering their age, gender and education and how these factors influence migrants health-related needs.

In pursuit of this objective, IOM, in partnership with the Governments of Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia, intends to conduct an empirical, applied migrant health survey that will include provision of quality TB and HIV counselling, diagnostic and testing services to migrants residing in South Caucasus countries and commuting throughout the transit corridors of the region.

This survey will enable migrants to have increased access to quality health services and will ascertain the prevalence of TB and HIV among mobile populations to inform planning and development of migrant-inclusive health policies in the region. Preliminary results of the migrant health survey are expected in Spring 2018.

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We are keen and open to learn and master new approaches and techniques to enable us to reach mobile populations and provide migrants access to health services at the point of care. With this in mind, the mobile clinic of our Ministry, which is presently positioned at Boulevard Batumi, Georgia, aims to provide Hepatitis C testing services to migrants and tourists. This clinic can be utilized to support this project, namely to conduct the migrant health survey at the Sarpi Border Checkpoint. We are glad to be part of this important regional pilot programme to enhance cross-border migrant health surveillance.

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Zaal Mikeladze

Minister of Health and Social Care of the Autonomous Republic of Adjara in Georgia.

Notes

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 20 evenly spaced horizontal blue lines across its entire width. The lines are thin and consistent in color, set against a plain white background. There are no margins, text, or other markings present on the page.

PRIMA Project Information and Management Application

PRIMA Version 1.3.2 was successfully deployed on 4 June 2017 and includes considerable enhancements, which were requested during previous versions. This launch includes:

- One of the most frequent comments received during the roll-out training sessions was the need to have bidirectional workflows, i.e., a user is now able to send a task in both directions (to the next stage in the process or to the previous one). For example, in the project proposal review phase, the primary reviewer would need to be going-back-and-forth in the review process with the project developer. This “back-and-forth” is now incorporated into PRIMA for the IOM Development Fund to avoid having to send reviewed documents by e-mail;
- Comments in the activities column will be auto populated into the narrative report template, and the Objective/Outcome/Output “progress column” has been removed from the final narrative reporting template;
- All e-mail notifications include comments from the last user;
- Through the Manage User module, an e-mail notification will be sent to the delegated project manager when he/she is assigned; likewise for new project manager/new project developer.

The most significant features in the latest versions included new functions that enhanced the user friendliness of the application, including auto-generation of important project information, and new features that automatically highlighted revisions to project information as well as to outcomes, outputs and activities within a project. The system is increasingly proving to be a highly intuitive and efficient experience for users.

Version 1.3 continues to support the following features:

- Generating dashboards that provide summary views of IOM Development Fund project data and information across regions and funding years;
- Capturing information of target beneficiaries (type, characteristics and number) as well as actual beneficiaries reached;
- Capturing the percentage of budget allocated per area of work (e.g. labour migration, health promotion and migrant assistance, etc.) and per activity (e.g. research, training, awareness-raising, etc.);
- Generating reminders for submission of reports;
- Granting access to all staff within a country office to work on projects in PRIMA which are being developed/managed by their office, provided that authorization to do so has been forwarded to them by the person responsible (e.g. Project Developer or Project Manager);
- Exporting extensive project data into Excel to allow users to use the data for further analysis;
- A visual timeline that illustrates the progress of the project.

In 2016, a Global PRIMA Training and Application rollout for all IOM Development Fund projects was completed, with training having taken place for related project staff in all the Regional Offices.

The PRIMA development team continues to collaborate with key internal partners to ensure proposed organizational strategic initiatives, including Results-based Management, the Migration Governance Framework and Gender and Evaluation, can be effectively integrated into the system’s design.

PRIMA’s project monitoring functions are also expected to be highly valuable in ensuring projects adhere to timeframes and are delivered most effectively.

We will continue to keep you updated on the progress of PRIMA. Should you have any questions please e-mail 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 675 projects in various areas of IOM activity and has benefitted over 119 Member States.



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