



IOM DEVELOPMENT FUND

DEVELOPING CAPACITIES IN MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

SPRING 2019 NEWSLETTER



The fishing industry is one of the largest sources of income for Maldives, second only to the tourism sector. This industry employs eleven per cent of the islands population and heavily relies on migrant workers. With the absence of a strategic migration management framework, migrant workers are highly vulnerable to exploitation, excessive recruitment fees, and unlawful subcontracting. The project, *Migration Profile for Maldives*, strives to create a source for evidence-based migration policy by providing comprehensive knowledge on migration through the creation of a national Migration Profile. (Photo credit: Piotr Plewa).

NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL



Since 2001, the IOM Development Fund has been a unique source of funding for IOM developing Member States. With projects 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. With this seed funding aimed at innovative projects, the Fund has aimed to foster the involvement and ownership by all relevant stakeholders, paving the way towards other programming, strategic priorities and sustainable actions.

A total of 52 projects were funded in 2018 through the IOM Development Fund, providing support to 122 eligible Member States. The Spring 2019 Newsletter features 11 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 enhancing the reintegration of overseas Filipino workers, to evaluating the impact of migration on children and families in Cambodia, to promoting ethical recruitment programmes in Morocco.

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 funding mechanism and its success. Over the years, the Fund has been the catalyst for successful long-term sustainable initiatives.

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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■ FEATURED ARTICLE

MIGRATION PROFILE FOR MALDIVES

Maldives is the world's sixth smallest sovereign State. Migrants represent nearly one third of the country's population and dominate the workforce. Most migrants are young men from Bangladesh who provide low-skilled labour. Even though the real numbers are likely to be much higher, in early 2015, the government estimated that there were at least 35,000 undocumented migrants – making them highly vulnerable to exploitation.

Several important issues have emerged in migration management practices in the country, including excessive recruitment fees, unlawful subcontracting of workers, and internal migration. Within the last few decades, almost half of the nation's population has moved to the capital, Malé, leading to significantly lower quality of life, high living costs and overcrowding.

With support from the IOM Development Fund, the IOM implemented a two-year project (2016–2018) at the request of and in partnership with Maldives Immigration, under the purview of the Ministry of Economic Development. The objective of this project was to develop a Migration Profile as a tool for strategic policy and programme development, related to migration.

Within this framework, a project advisory committee was set up and provided key guidance and direction throughout the project, encompassing research, capacity-building, and awareness-raising initiatives. Apart from reviewing published sources of information and data, the project also relied on in-depth expert interviews with Maldivian migration stakeholders including relevant ministries, state entities and private sector.



Panel of migrant workers, students, government representatives, private stakeholders, and UN agencies discussing the challenges Maldives is facing regarding migration management at the Migration Film Festival, Malé, 23 April 2018.

“

Maldives became the Maldives because of migration. It is one of the key ingredients of the development you see here today. However, migration is like a double-edged sword which can have both favourable and unfavourable consequences. With a proper analysis and relevant policies, we could mold it to be in our favour. In this regard, the Migration Profile will really help us to gain insights on this matter.

Mohamed Ahmed Hussain,
Controller General of Immigration, Maldives

”



Capacity-building programme on data management for migration policy development and enhancement, Malé, 12 October 2017.



Starting from the left: Piotr Plewa (Migration Profile's author), Shareen Thuladhar (project manager) and Akhilesh Mishra (at the time Indian High Commissioner to Maldives). Credit: Akhilesh Mishra.

The Migration Profile presents an analysis of the demographic, socioeconomic and labour market characteristics of the Maldives and presents key figures and trends relating to international and internal migration. The report also elaborates on the linkages between migration and the country's socioeconomic development and provides a review of migration governance at the international and national levels. The report concludes with key recommendations on future migration policy development for the Government of Maldives.

“

The report captures comprehensive information and data on migration in the island nation. As a tool for evidence-based policy development and planning about migration, I am convinced that the document will be of immense value to the Government of Maldives. I call upon other relevant stakeholders, the United Nations (UN) agencies, academia and the private sector to benefit from this reference document.

Sarat Dash,
Chief of Mission, IOM Sri Lanka and Maldives

”

AFRICA

PROMOTING THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE CHADIAN DIASPORA TO SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHAD

Chad is a landlocked country ranked 186 out of 189 in the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Index. Every day almost 15 million Chadians need basic services.

In partnership with Chad's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Plan, and with support from the IOM Development Fund, IOM Chad initiated the project "Promoting the Engagement of the Chadian Diaspora to Support the Development of Chad". The project aims to support the government in leveraging the skills of Chadian diaspora for the development of their country of origin.

Since August 2018, the project identified 980 Chadians professionals including, but not limited to, doctors, engineers, and professors, living in France and the Niger, who could help their country in two key sectors, health and education.

A series of three workshops attended by over 60 key actors in the health and education sectors, including government representatives, diaspora members and IOM, were held in N'Djamena, the capital of Chad. Discussions focused on how the Chadian diaspora could help address the dire lack of human and financial resources affecting the quality of services in the health and education sectors.

During the final workshop held in March 2019, the participants visited the University of Toukora and a local hospital, where they met with Dr. Hissein Hadanao, Head of the Gynecology and Obstetrics Department. Hadanao said that on average 30 babies are born a day, and the hospital currently has no anesthesiologist, cardiologists or other key specialists to assist the thousands of persons visiting each year. Having himself studied in Paris, he recognized the power diaspora members hold:



IOM staff, members of the diaspora from France and the Niger, representatives of the Ministry of Plan and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, diaspora organizations and administration of local health and education institutions participating in a workshop, 12–14 March 2019.



Members of the diaspora, the government and IOM during a visit to the local hospital, 12–14 March 2019, N'Djamena, Chad.

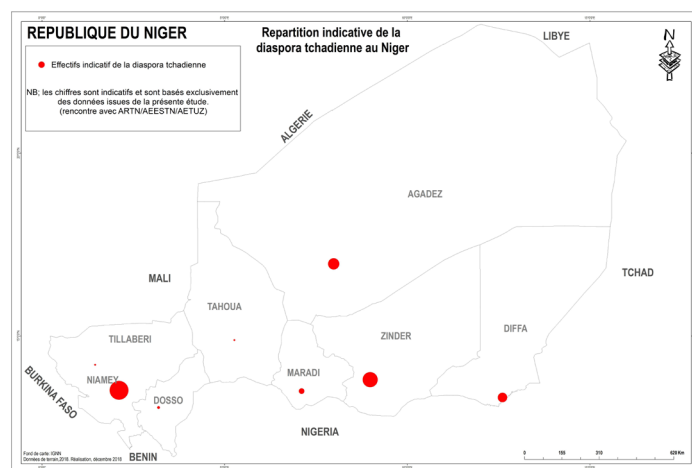
“

I know the diaspora. I was myself part of it when doing my medical specialization in Paris. I then decided to return to work in my own country because I have my vision, and I know diaspora members are willing and can truly contribute to our country, they can make a huge difference here even if they return for short periods.

”

Amr Nagy,
IOM Liberia

The project sets out a road map, outlining next steps, namely a programme to facilitate the temporary return of diaspora members to Chad to support local institutions.



Map, produced by the consultant who conducted the diaspora mapping exercise, showing the main locations of the Chadian diaspora, in the Niger.

MOROCCO'S ETHICAL RECRUITMENT PROJECT: AN INITIATIVE THAT PROMOTES ECONOMIC EQUITY FOR MIGRANT COMMUNITIES

Until recently, Morocco has been known as a country of origin and transit for migrants wishing to reach Europe. However, lately it has become a country of destination as well. Further to the Government's human rights-based migration policy established in 2013, the country conducted an initial campaign where more than 23,000 migrants were regularized. Despite this, evidence suggests that many of these migrants are still struggling to access the formal job market.

In response to this challenge, IOM Morocco, with support from the IOM Development Fund, launched an initiative to promote ethical recruitment with the aim to encourage equal access to the labour market in Morocco.

“Economic integration is key to a successful integration of migrants.”

Ana Fonseca,
Chief of Mission, IOM Morocco

This initiative aims to not only break the existing barriers faced by migrants, thereby promoting their employability, but also to prevent discrimination and labour exploitation in the workplace.

To achieve this goal, in March 2019, in Casablanca, IOM and UNHCR Morocco jointly implemented sensitization sessions targeting the private sector, where the steps and procedures on how to recruit migrants and promote diversity in the workplace, were clarified.



Labour inspectors during the training of trainers' workshop held by IOM Morocco in Marrakech, 19–22 March 2019.



IOM Morocco organized a four-day training of trainers for labour inspectors in collaboration with the Moroccan Ministry of Labour, Marrakech, 19–22 March 2019.

These sessions helped to initiate fruitful exchanges while identifying the knowledge gaps and needs of the private sector, such as the lack of information on migrant profiles and recruitment procedures.

The promotion of ethical recruitment is a necessary component in the prevention of labour exploitation.

IOM Morocco reinforced the capacity of labour inspectors from different regions of the country by providing them with training in March 2019 in Marrakesh. Labour inspectors were trained on the identification and referral of victims of trafficking as well as on the promotion of ethical recruitment.

Finally, a roundtable was organized to discuss practical recommendations around ethical recruitment, anti-discrimination, and pro-diversity practices.

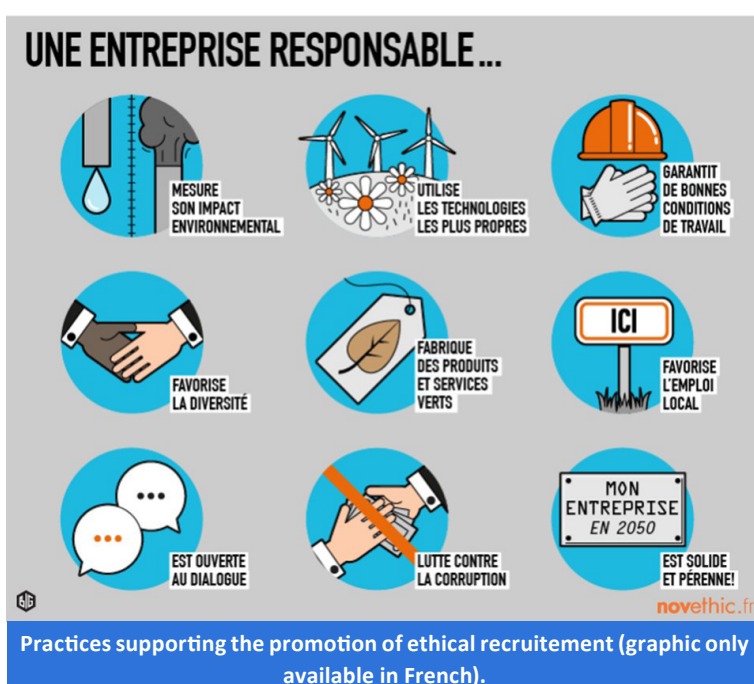
The roundtable mobilized experts from multiple countries, including Spain and Germany, as well as other UN agencies (ILO, UNHCR), and witnessed the participation of more than 50 representatives from Moroccan ministries and relevant institutions. Good practices and lessons learned were shared, and there were significant contributions towards the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal 8 “Decent work and Economic Growth” in Morocco.



First day of the international round table on ethical recruitment, Rabat, 4 and 5 April 2019.



IOM and UNHCR organized a sensitization seminar on cultural diversity and ethical recruitment with the private sector, Casablanca, 12 March 2019.



STRENGTHENING INTEGRATED BORDER MANAGEMENT IN THE COMESA REGION



Small scale cross border traders crossing at Nakonde, Tunduma border post between Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania.

There is increasing awareness among governments that integrated border management contributes, among other things, to open, secure borders and increased trade. Integrated Border Management is defined as “National and international coordination and cooperation among all the relevant authorities and agencies involved in border security and trade facilitation to establish effective, efficient and coordinated systems, in order to reach the objective of open, but well controlled and secure borders”.¹

With the support from the IOM Development Fund, IOM Zambia is currently implementing a regional project that seeks to strengthen the capacity of the Governments of Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe in integrated border management within a regional North-South transport corridor. The project seeks to contribute to a better understanding of the linkages between trade facilitation and human mobility as well as to promote improved management of targeted border posts.

As one of the priority border posts within the region in general and in Malawi² in particular, Mchinji border control post, between Malawi and Zambia, will benefit from improved border infrastructure to facilitate integrated border management.

Currently, Mchinji border control post does not have an electronic Border Management Information System. This presents challenges in terms of having accurate real-time data on cross-border movements, as well as efficient processing of travellers.

The project is therefore installing the Border Management Information System MIDAS (Migration Information and Data Analysis System).

1 One-Stop-Border-Post (OSBP) Source Book.

2 The Government of Malawi considers Mchinji as one of 11 priority borders, out of the 36 borders in Malawi requiring an upgrade.

With the capacity to collect, process, store and analyse traveller information in real-time and across an entire border network, MIDAS enables the government authorities to more effectively monitor cross-border movements while providing a sound statistical basis for related policy planning.

The implementation of MIDAS at Mchinji is a significant milestone as it will transform border management processes through expediting clearance of migrants, traders and other traffic. It will also strengthen border intelligence through the collection of statistics and sharing of information across border agencies, which will progressively promote open and secure borders.

“ The implementation of MIDAS at Mchinji border post is not only strategic given the significant number of migrants crossing the border, including female cross-border traders, but also timely, following the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Governments of Malawi and Zambia to transform the border post into a one stop border post.

Mpilo Nkomo,
Chief of Mission, IOM Malawi

The implementation of MIDAS at Mchinji border control post will be complemented by a number of interlinked interventions such as the implementation of Standard Operating Procedures related to border management and the establishment of cross-border coordination mechanisms.



Director General of Immigration and Immigration Public Relations Officer cut the ribbon to mark the official handover of ICT equipment, 8 April 2019, Zambia.

The IOM Development Fund project is being implemented in collaboration with the COMESA Secretariat, in recognition of the importance of removing barriers to mobility for regional integration.

“ In view of IOM’s long-standing cooperation with COMESA, it is encouraging to note that the regional IOM Development Fund project will also contribute to improved trade facilitation through better understanding of the linkages between migration and trade.

Furthermore, faster immigration and customs processes will contribute to formalize small scale cross-border trade as more and more traders will perceive the benefits of using formal channels.

Marianne Lane,
Chief of Mission, IOM Zambia

It is noteworthy that the forthcoming implementation of MIDAS at Mchinji and associated activities have leveraged complementary resources under the COMESA Cross-Border Trade Initiative: Facilitating Small Scale Cross Trade Across the Borders – programme implemented and funded under the eleventh European Development Fund. IOM is supporting the implementation of this programme as a co-delegate.



Small scale traders at the Kazungula border post between Zambia and Botswana.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

IOM AND THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION JOIN FORCES TO IMPROVE MIGRATION GOVERNANCE AT THE LOCAL LEVEL IN BRAZIL

The National School of Public Administration (Escola Nacional de Administração Pública - ENAP) and IOM are working together to identify a set of indicators and develop guidelines for policymakers to improve and certify migration governance at the local level in Brazil.

The project entitled "Enhancing Migration Governance in Brazil" funded by the IOM Development Fund, is built upon Brazil's recent engagement in the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) exercise.

The first draft of indicators was presented to the municipal authorities of eight different cities in a workshop held in Brasília on 22 February 2019.

During the workshop, local officials discussed the applicability and relevance of the indicators to the Brazilian context, to ensure that the tool is

understandable, succinctly and easily incorporated into the daily operations provided by the public administration. The participants also reflected on how the existing policies could be analysed and improved with the introduction of the indicators.

“

Providing social inclusion and economic autonomy in an efficient and sustainable manner is key to municipalities, rationalizing scarce budget resources and, improving living conditions not only for migrants, but for the entire community. We hope that the indicators and guidelines will support municipalities to address their main challenges in the near future.

”

João Guilherme Granja,
National School of Public Administration staff



Representatives from different municipalities and States, Ministry of Citizenship, National School of Public Administration and IOM discussed different strategies for the enhancement of social inclusion of migrants at the municipal level, 21 and 22 February 2019, Brasília, Brazil.

Elias Oliveira, from the Municipal Department of Social Assistance of the southern city of Foz do Iguaçu, at the Brazilian border with Argentina and Paraguay, highlighted the importance of the coordination between the relevant stakeholders (i.e. secretariat of education, health, social assistance, etc.) and civil society organizations:

“Going beyond the sectorial legal framework, it is necessary to think about cross-cutting issues involving different policy areas, connecting actions in the field of social assistance, and strengthening institutional arrangements that guarantee the rights of migrants.”

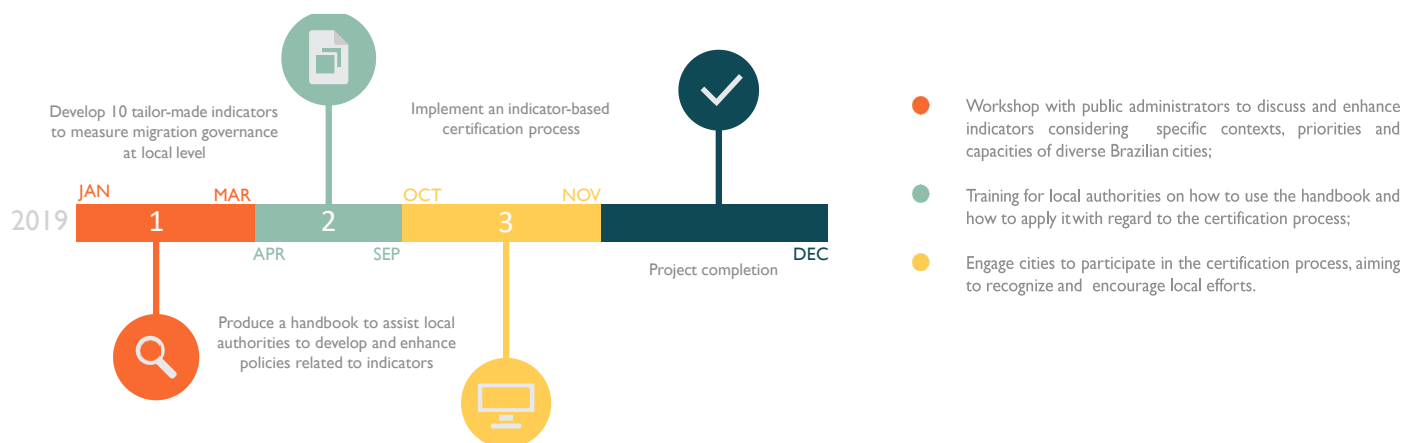
“Usually, we tend to address migration challenges with rather immediate and short-term types of responses, but policy tools such as those been developed by the National School of Public Administration and IOM within the framework of this project have the potential to build long-lasting responses, benefiting a large network of stakeholders.”

Jennifer Alvarez,
Coordinator of Policies for Immigrants and Promotion of Decent Work of the Municipal Office for Human Rights of the city of São Paulo

The development of indicators and the validation workshop were the first stage of the ongoing IOM Development Fund project. IOM and ENAP will now develop guidelines to support local migration policy development and a certification process to ensure the recognition and the mainstreaming of good practices.



Workshop with the Ministry of Citizenship, National School of Public Administration and IOM, February 2019.



The different phases of the project, *Enhancing Migration Governance in Brazil*.

FORMULATING MIGRATION POLICIES AND EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION-MAKING IN HONDURAS



Residents of the Caribbean coast of Honduras giving their opinion on the impact of migration on their communities.

Improving migration management at the national level has been identified as a priority for the Government of Honduras. The severe lack of reliable migration data available to base policy formulation and planning led to the development of a comprehensive, inclusive, and gender-based Migration Profile.

The proposed project, funded through the IOM Development Fund, intends to strengthen the coordination mechanisms amongst key line ministries, thus enhancing their capacities to address migration-related issues and feed policy planning and making processes.

Since 2018, IOM has organized several activities, comprising of workshops, meetings, interviews, and field work, with over 140 stakeholders to discuss the preparation of this essential document.

Among the participants were government officials, academics, representatives of non-governmental and civil society organizations, and representatives of migrant-hosting communities, of which all contributed to the identification of quantitative and qualitative statistical sources of migration-related information.

The creation of microsites to improve the access and use of official and administrative data supporting policy formulation and decision-making was discussed.

Developing Honduras' Migration Profile has created important intersectoral dialogues and strategies to identify gaps and define needs related to strengthening institutional capacities.

Reducing knowledge gap barriers and increasing institutional capacities is needed to produce valuable statistical data on migration, improve the quality of existing data, and to create the necessary coordination mechanisms for the efficient exchange of information.

Following the Profile's projected launch in August 2019, it is expected that the project will provide all interested parties with reliable, gender disaggregated, and up-to-date content on migration in Honduras. In addition, a dissemination strategy will be designed to encourage all interested parties to use the Profile in formulating inclusive, gender-sensitive evidence-based migration policies to improve the governance of migration in Honduras. Achieving these results requires the involvement of equal participants of all genders at the technical, political, and local level.

“

The Honduras Migration Profile will provide official, transparent, and verifiable data in favour of an orderly and safe human migration.

”

Jorge Peraza,
Chief of Mission, IOM El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras

Project participants agree that highlighting the economic, cultural, and social contributions by migrants to the communities of origin, transit, and destination are some of the main benefits the Honduras' Migration Profile will offer.

“

Migration is a central issue on the government's agenda. The Migration Profile will allow the design of sustainable strategies in the face of irregular migration and the sharing of good practices with other countries.

”

said the Executive Director of the Directorate of Childhood, Adolescence and Family, Loli Salas, during the launch of the project on March 22, 2018.



Loli Salas, Executive Director of the Directorate of Childhood, Adolescence and Family, during the launch of the project.



Gathering of qualitative information by the IOM team in the communities along the Caribbean coast of Honduras.



IOM staff and government official during a data collection workshop.

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.

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 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 16 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



Hungary



Austria



Morocco



Belgium



Spain



Italy



Sweden



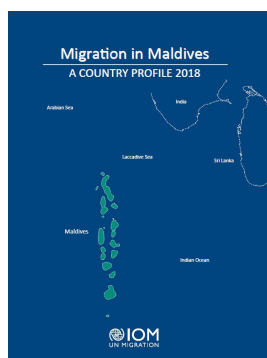
Japan



United States of America

IOM DEVELOPMENT FUND PUBLICATIONS

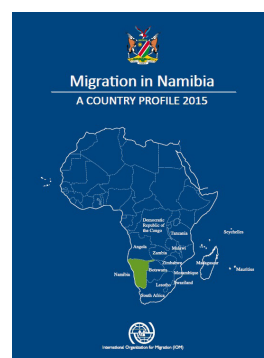
Migration Profiles



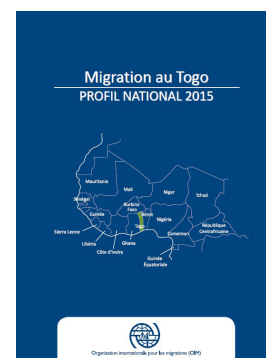
**Migration Profile
Maldives 2018**



**Migration Profile
Viet Nam 2016**

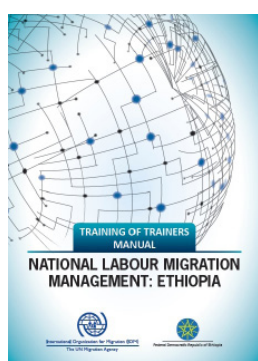


**Migration Profile
Namibia 2015**

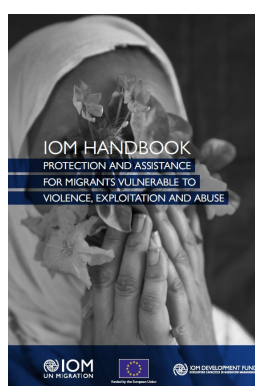


**Migration Profile
Togo 2015**

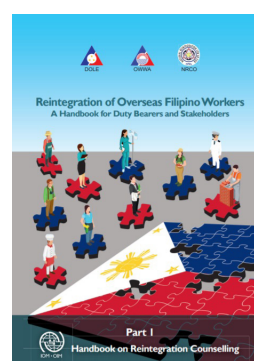
Training Manuals



**National Labour
Migration Management
Ethiopia
2017**



**Protection and
assistance for migrants
vulnerable to violence,
exploitation and abuse
2018**

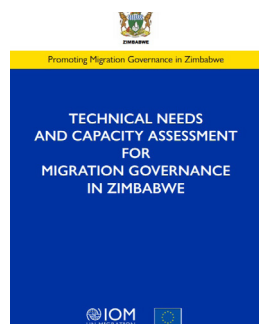


**Reintegration of
Overseas Filipino
Workers
2018**



**Manual de formación
2018**

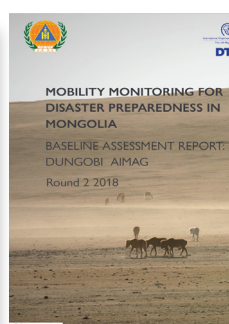
Needs Assessments



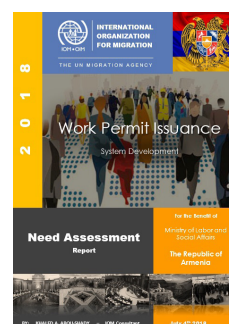
**Technical Needs and
Capacity Assessment for
Migration Governance in
Zimbabwe
2018**



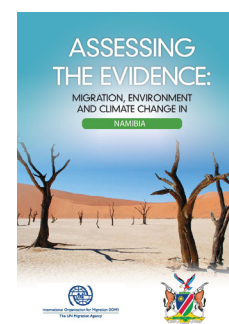
**Needs Assessment
for National Identity
Management in Kenya
2018**



**Mobility Monitoring for
Disaster Preparedness in
Mongolia
2018**

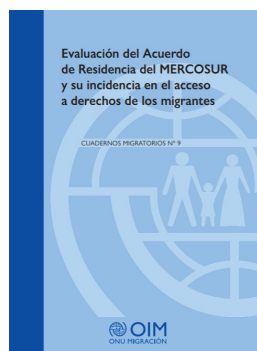


**Work Permit Issuance
Needs Assessment
Armenia
2018**



**Assessing the Evidence,
Migration, Environment
and Climate Change in
Namibia, 2018**

Research Reports and Studies



Evaluación del acuerdo de residencia del MERCOSUR 2018



Gestion de la migration et des frontières au Burkina Faso 2017



The Interrelationship between Trade Facilitation and Human Mobility 2018

Other Reports



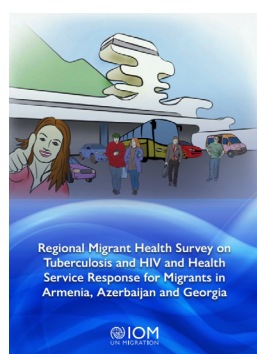
Diagnóstico regional sobre migración haitiana 2017



Egypt Labour Market Report 2017



Migrantes regionales en la ciudad de San Pablo 2017



Regional Migrant Health Survey in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia 2019



Défis, enjeux et politiques Madagascar 2018



Migrants' Right to Health in Central Asia 2017

■ ASIA AND OCEANIA

OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS: COMING HOME IS THE "NEW" HEROISM

Overseas Filipino Worker sharing her experiences abroad during a homecoming event.

For more than twenty years, Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) have been hailed as “Bagong Bayani” or the “new heroes” in recognition of their significant contributions to poverty alleviation, educational support, addressing health-care needs, and boosting the national economy of the Philippines through remittances.

In line with the 2017–22 Philippines’ Medium-Term Development Plan (PDP) and Sustainable Development Goal 10.7, the Filipino government is now promoting the homecoming and contribution of OFWs to the development of their nation through the knowledge, skills, and financial capital they have acquired whilst abroad. The PDP gives special attention to the protection of OFWs and their families, thus improving their quality of life and contributing to their smooth reintegration.

Corresponding to this objective, IOM Philippines, with support from the IOM Development Fund, implemented a project entitled Enhancing the Reintegration Programme for Overseas Filipino Workers. Through this project, IOM worked with the Overseas Welfare Worker Association to design a reintegration programme that provides key services for OFWs and ensures adequate training for duty bearers, while allowing sufficient time for the returnees to readapt.

The project particularly influenced reforms with regards to the reintegration programme and highlighted the need for reintegration services to be tailored according to the migrant’s needs, goals, interests and capacities. The distinction between emergency welfare and reintegration services was also clarified. The project was implemented in a very inclusive manner and involved both relevant stakeholders and duty bearers playing roles in the OFW reintegration programme.

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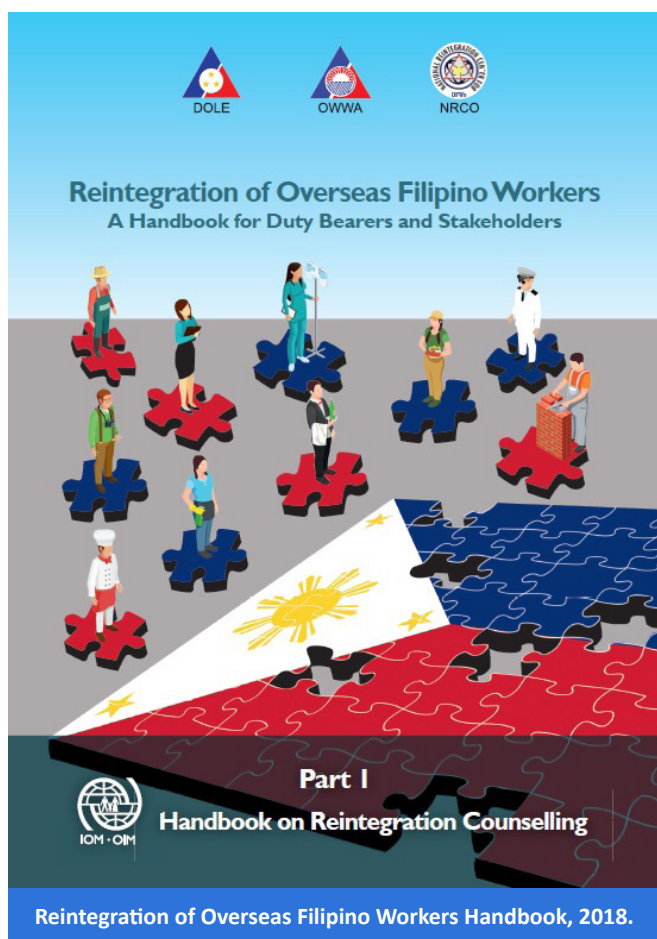
Supporting OFWs to reintegrate in their country of origin and empowering them to participate in the national social, economic and cultural life is the aim of our reintegration approach.

”

Kristin Dadey,
Chief of Mission, IOM Philippines



Returnees participating in a skills acquisition workshops, June 2019.



The Department of Labour and Employment, the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration, the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration and IOM sign an Memorandum of Understanding.

“

Each migrant is unique and therefore, we must place migrants at the core of the design of our reintegration approach and ensure their effective participation in the process.

”

Kristin Dadey,
Chief of Mission, IOM Philippines

IOM ENHANCES LABOUR MOBILITY INFORMATION SYSTEMS AS A RESILIENT STRATEGY TO OVERCOME MIGRATION CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Launched in February 2018, the *Pacific Adaptation through Labour Mobility in the Low-Lying Atoll States of Kiribati, Marshall Islands, and Tuvalu* project, also referred to as PALM, works towards ensuring that both migrants and communities in the Pacific benefit from labour migration and mobility as a resilient sustainable development and climate change strategy.

“

This project, supported by the IOM Development Fund, is in line with the IOM Pacific Strategy 2017–2020, and will allow the government to take stock of labour mobility information through labour market analysis, and will upgrade their labour market information system to respond to the governments and partners' needs.

”

Mahym Orazmuhamedova,
Chief of Mission, IOM Fiji

To reduce data gaps which limit the capacity of governments to develop evidence-based labour migration programmes, the PALM project completed data collection research missions for Tuvalu, Kiribati, and the Marshall Islands. The missions informed a report on labour mobility and labour markets in the target countries.

The research results for Tuvalu and Kiribati endorse IOM's proposal for a diagnostics-based Labour Market Information System design. This system will enable the Government and relevant labour market agents to promote domestic employment and enhance labour mobility for Tuvalu and Kiribati.



IOM consultant and project manager meet with government representatives to discuss data collection on labour mobility, Kiribati.

Mobility strategies and measures are promoted to enhance temporary and circular migration, with a view to:

- i) support national income through remittances;
- ii) increase the skills pool of the country thereby providing more opportunities for employment creation internally and better living conditions upon return of migrants, and
- iii) facilitate policymaking aimed at mitigating brain drain phenomena, while matching domestic oversupply with foreign labour demand.

Through this project's findings, the LMIS upgrade will include two components:

Component 1: Labour Market and Mobility Indicators which allow the government to monitor and report on the labour market and mobility situation;

Component 2: Consolidating existing systems of jobseekers from different partners and sectors into a Centralized Database of Jobseekers.

The completed research reports also provide Standard Operating Procedures to maintain and keep LMIS up-to-date efficiently.



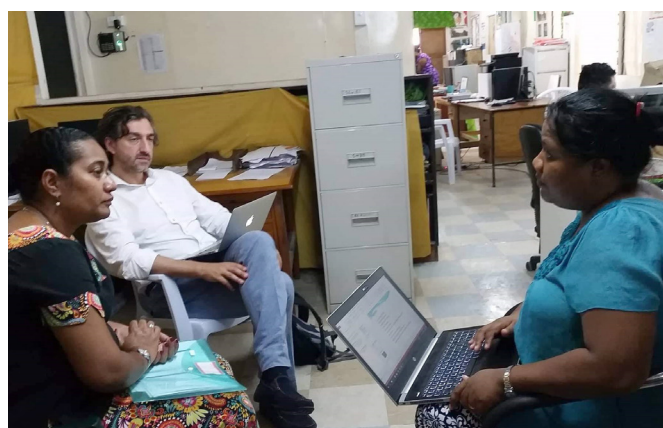
IOM meets with the Ministry of Labour to discuss the project's activities.

To support the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), the PALM project will complete a similar national data collection and research on labour mobility and labour markets. This will guide the development of RMI's national labour migration policies and plans. RMI, with support from IOM, will subsequently host a national consultation on the research and policy recommendations, which will lead to the development of their national labour migration policy and plan.

Consultations and meetings with close to 25 key stakeholders and partners from these countries have provided significant information on current systems and the potential benefits of a centralized system led by IOM, while taking into account the governments' position in order to encourage national resilience. In the resilience perspective, IOM's efforts on labour mobility and migration is focused on a circular mobility strategy and initiatives of sustainable development.



IOM consultant and project management team meet with the executive management of the Kiribati National Provident Fund to discuss support for seasonal workers and pension schemes.



International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) training in Nepal, May 2018.

MIGRATION AND ITS IMPACT ON CAMBODIAN CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Cambodia is a country of origin for many migrant workers within the South-East Asia region. Cambodia's migration flows characterized by mixed migration, include regular and irregular migrants, those travelling for economic and other reasons, and encompasses men, women, and children. International and cross-border labour migration are primarily driven by the increased demand for low-skilled migrant workers in Thailand's construction, manufacturing, and agriculture sectors.

In addition, there is significant intracontinental migration, with 25 per cent of the population migrating internally, predominately from rural to urban areas, in search of employment opportunities in construction and garment industries fueled by increased foreign investment.

“Employment-driven outmigration among the younger generation has left an increasing number of older people outside the traditional safety net in which they are cared for by their children and even poses additional burdens for them in form of taking care of their grandchildren. Support to such families and the extent of such intervention and support packages remains unformulated. The current study, which focuses on the impact of migration on Cambodian children and families left behind, provides specific insights useful for the design of relevant domestic policies. In turn, it is expected that these policies strive to assure that the prevalent labour migration trends do not adversely affect migrants and their family members.”

His Excellency TOCH Channy,
General Technical Director of General Technical Department, Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, Youth and Rehabilitation (MoSAVY)

In the context of international and internal migration, the impact on Cambodian children-left behind and their primary caregivers when one or both parents migrate is mostly unknown from a scientific and empirical data standpoint. Given the associated challenges and opportunities, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RCG) requested the assistance of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to strengthen their capacity to collect and analyse comprehensive data, including both health and socioeconomic data, on the impacts of migration faced by Cambodian children and families who remain behind, in order to support evidence-based policymaking related to migration governance.

“The IOM Development Fund MICCAF project undertaken with Cambodian stakeholders in the migration and health sector will, for the first time, have a coordinated approach to generate health specific data on how migration is impacting children left behind and primary care givers in terms of their physical and mental health well-being in the country.”

Amaury Peeters,
Louvain Foundation and implementing research partner



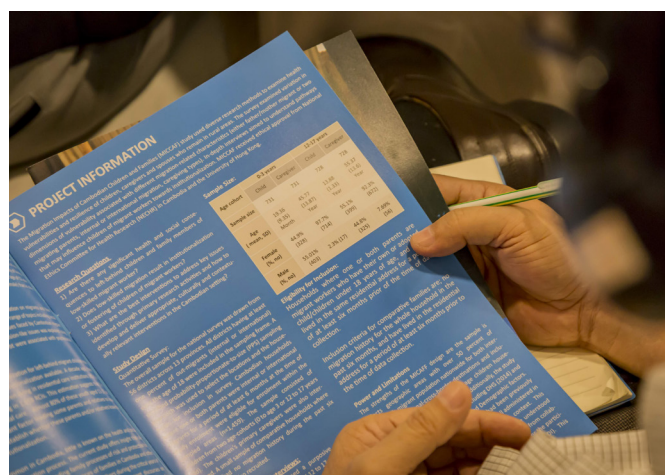
Dr. Amaury Peeters, country director of Louvain Cooperation, presenting the research methodology at the national consultation workshop on migration impacts on Cambodian children and families left behind, Phnom Penh, 21 March 2019.

In response to this knowledge gap, IOM Cambodia, with support from the IOM Development Fund and the New Venture Fund, undertook an extensive cross-sectional quantitative survey which reached 1,459 households and over 2,000 primary caregivers and adolescent children from migrant and non-migrant households. The survey spanned 56 districts and 13 provinces in Cambodia. In addition, qualitative interviews were conducted with residential care institutions and migrant households to examine linkages between children left behind in residential care and children's perception of parental migration, child health issues, and parenting issues of migrant family households. IOM's Migration Health Division, the Hong Kong University, China and the Louvain foundation, contributed technical expertise in research design, implementation and analysis.

In late March 2019, the project held a national consultation with government ministries, policymakers, and development partners to present key research findings and policy implications.

Initial findings from the quantitative household survey indicated that in over 60 per cent of migrant households both parents were migrant workers. Furthermore, in 65 per cent of migrant households children were cared for by elderly grandparents. International migration was the most common trend with 46 per cent of parents migrating predominately to Thailand due to the high demand in migration labour in the construction, manufacturing, and agriculture sectors.

Almost all migrant households used remittances to pay off household debt – which was also identified as one of the main drivers for migration. The impact from remittances and caregiving arrangements on young and adolescent children in terms of nutrition and health had mixed results. Caregivers experienced the most adverse effects in terms of physical and mental health outcomes as measured by psychometric and quality of life assessment tools.



Project information leaflet on the migration impacts on Cambodian children and families left behind.

“

Early findings from this important quantitative and qualitative research has provided rich data that has enabled IOM and the technical partners to immediately identify gaps and processes where migration and health of children and elderly caregivers could be better articulated in the national development agenda.

One such process has been the ongoing development of a migration health policy and technical working group led by the Ministry of Health. While the final migration policy has not yet been released, the Ministry of Health and project partners have welcomed the inclusion of these inputs and the research in general, indicating that it adds great value to the comprehensiveness of the Migration health policy.

”

Brett Dickson,
Senior Programme Officer and Officer-in-Charge,
IOM Cambodia



Group discussion during the national consultation on the migration impacts on Cambodian children and families left behind, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, March 2019.

EUROPE

BUILDING STRONGER AND MORE INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES THROUGH YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN NORTH MACEDONIA

The Republic of North Macedonia, as with other countries in the Western Balkans, has prioritized strategies to prevent violent extremism.

In this context, from January to December 2018, IOM Skopje with support from the IOM Development Fund, implemented the project 'Community-Based Approach to Support Youth in a Targeted Municipality in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia', with the objective of contributing to national and local efforts in preventing violent extremism.

The extensive experience in implementing community stabilization initiatives has resulted in developing expertise and has allowed IOM to work on Prevent Violent Extremism (PVE) programmes.

IOM has engaged with society at the individual, local, and national levels, and has enhanced the ability of institutional stakeholders, such as schools and local municipalities, to directly engage with local communities and to build their resilience. Social integration was prioritized for marginalized and vulnerable youth who may be prone to violent extremism and irregular migration.

Local psychologists were trained to apply the University of Cambridge's Integrated Complexity (IC) thinking approach, that has, in several contexts, proven to lead to measurable shifts away from black-and-white thinking and towards more complex ways of engaging with the world and immediate surroundings.

Rapid, inflexible, closed thinking ('low IC') prevents one from seeing another's point of view and is associated with a significant increase in the prevalence of violence.

IC thinking experiential group exercises have produced measurable and robust behaviour changes. Participants that completed the programme were better able to manage their thinking style to encourage peaceful outcomes of conflict.

“Countering violent extremism calls for all forms of youth engaging approaches that build emotional resilience to violent extremism.”

Borche Petrevski,
National Coordinator at the National Committee for Countering Violent Extremism and Counter-terrorism

The project also enabled teachers, social workers, community leaders, and parents to develop their capacity to recognize and independently respond to the signs of violent extremism.

They were additionally able to continuously replicate capacity-building activities in targeted communities through a methodology that was developed during the life-cycle of the project.



Members of the National Committee for Violent Extremism and Counter-terrorism, Skopje, 28 March 2019.



Borce Petrevski, National Coordinator at the National Committee for Countering Violent Extremism and Counter-terrorism.

“ The project was efficiently implemented thanks to the cooperation and support by the Office of the National Coordinator for Counteracting Violent Extremism and Terrorism. Through this project the stakeholders were capacitated to continue working after the project’s end towards enabling the local communities to be aware and more resilient towards violent extremism.

”

Sonja Bozinovska-Petrusevska,
Head of Office, IOM Skopje

With growing expertise in this area, IOM is implementing similar projects and activities throughout the country that include community debates, media literacy workshops, and small grants for youth.



Certificates awards event held in Tetovo, 26 December 2018.

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 120 Member States.

