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FUND

Spring 2021 Newsletter



Note from the Director General



Since 2001, the IOM Development Fund has been a unique source of funding for IOM 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. By supporting innovative projects, the Fund has fostered the involvement and ownership by all relevant stakeholders, paving the way towards alternative programming, strategic priorities and sustainable actions.

The Spring 2021 Newsletter features 11 recent projects developed and implemented in close collaboration with Member States, local partners, and migrant communities. The projects address a wide array of requests that include the creation of a global digital platform to increase and ease communication across diasporas, an innovative new approach to simultaneously dealing with plastic pollution and housing issues in Haiti, and the development of one of the world's first planned relocation strategies in Vanuatu, among many others.

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: developmentfund.iom.int

Cover Photo: Through the newly developed iDiaspora platform, it's easier than ever before for diasporas to connect and share information between and across communities of origin and residence. Here, young people in Madagascar are being taught computer skills by diaspora returnees before the outbreak of the pandemic, which they can use on iDiaspora to stay connected remotely while borders remain closed. © IOM 2020/Natalie OREN



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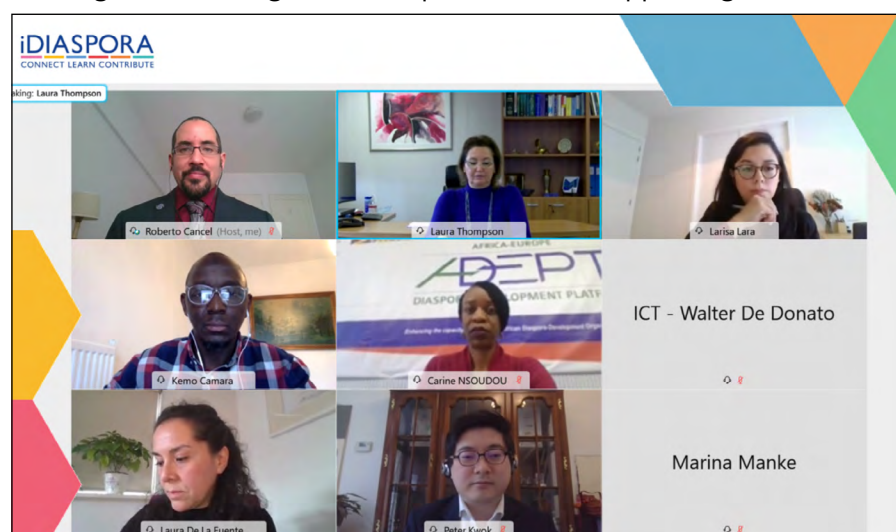
Maximizing Diaspora Engagement through the Digital World

The COVID-19 pandemic is an unprecedented phenomenon that has challenged governments, international organizations, academics, and members of the civil society worldwide. Diasporas were no exception. Through the project “Diaspora Engagement in the Era of Digitalization”, funded by the IOM Development Fund, diasporas have been able to connect and collaborate as empowered actors responding to emergencies transnationally, utilizing a new and improved **iDiaspora platform**, enhanced by the project outputs.

During the pandemic, diasporas had to learn to navigate new challenges and readapt to new norms such as mobility restrictions in order to engage with their homeland. When responding to the current health crisis, transnational communities developed prevention, protection, and recovery initiatives to support their communities in both their places of residence and origin.

In order to engage more efficiently with their communities, diasporas have mainstreamed digital solutions and technologies into their transnational responses. They have used digital platforms to create informative campaigns and material tailored to their own communities to avoid the spread of the virus. Digital platforms were also very useful tools to organize crowdfunding campaigns and to distribute humanitarian aid and personal protective equipment.

During the crisis, the project organized **three global exchanges** to enhance the collaboration among diasporas responding to the pandemic from the Americas, Africa, Asia and Europe. Through the iDiaspora platform, transnational communities have been able to communicate more efficiently and reinforce their networks by building trust, sharing their best practices and supporting each other.



One of iDiaspora's online events, on how to accelerate the global engagement of diasporas in the post-pandemic era. The online event included participants from a range of countries and multiple continents and an introduction from Ambassador Laura Thompson, IOM Deputy Director General. 16 November, 2020.

What is iDiaspora?



iDiaspora is a community driven digital venue, facilitated by the IOM and designed to empower diaspora engagement in the 21st century. The platform provides access to global connections, content and information on diaspora global engagement. It is an evolving space seeking to develop an emerging portfolio of products to facilitate diaspora engagement.

iDiaspora is a digital space where diaspora leaders, organizations, experts and institutions interested in diaspora engagement share their ideas, experiences, knowledge and best practices in order to contribute to sustainable positive change and maximize the impact of transnational communities as development actors in their countries of origin and residence.

Three key outcomes of these virtual events are:

- A **joint statement in solidarity with victims of xenophobia** due to the pandemic, which collected more than 200 signatories among diaspora organizations around the world;
- the establishment of the Global Diaspora Confederation, the first globally-minded diaspora-led civic society organization; and
- the publication of **a report** cataloguing more than 50 concrete examples on how diasporas have responded to the pandemic across the world, as well as best practices derived therefrom.



The First Global Virtual Exchange gave me the opportunity to reach out to the world, rather than doing activities limited to the regional, national and local levels. Before, there was nothing really global. It was the first time we had the opportunity to do something that meaningful, such as sharing good practices and raising awareness on hate crimes and xenophobia. I found that experience so meaningful that I wanted to continue contributing. iDiaspora became the platform where I shared my ideas of forming the Global Diaspora Confederation and for publishing a joint-statement.



Peter Kwok,
Chair of the Global Diaspora Confederation



Peter Kwok, Chair of the Global Diaspora Confederation.



Global Diasporas Reacting to the COVID-19 Crisis

An online publication from the iDiaspora Platform, also available in French and Spanish. 3 December, 2020.

So far, the iDiaspora platform has managed to strengthen the cooperation and partnerships among global stakeholders interested in diaspora engagement. The new version of the platform launched on 16 November with integrated innovative functionalities, which will further enable diasporas to connect with each other and to obtain advice from their peers and other experts on their specific topics of interest. The enhancements include multilingual functionalities, an interactive community dashboard, and regional and country-specific pages.



Diasporas have shown to be actors who engage in transnational initiatives to alleviate international crises and support their communities worldwide. They have proven to be the link that makes a difference between desperation and hope, reaching out to their communities and not letting vulnerable migrants in isolation.



Ambassador Laura Thompson,
IOM Deputy Director General

The 2030 Agenda and in particular Goal 17 calls for expanding partnerships for development. iDiaspora is an innovative space aiming to keep enhancing multi-stakeholder partnerships mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise and skills to empower transnational communities. The platform will keep promoting the inclusion of diasporas in development partnerships and recognizing their human, social and economic contributions for sustainable development.

Africa

Supporting Young Jobseekers in the Niger

Sitting in front of the computer, Issaka doesn't let the surrounding hustle and bustle disturb him. Around him, the National Agency for the Promotion of Employment (Agence Nationale pour la Promotion de l'Emploi or ANPE in French) office is packed with men and women looking for work. The 27-year-old, who obtained his degree in Human Resources in 2019, has come to check job offers and seek advice from his career counsellor about training opportunities and other ways of gaining new skills.

"Since he started coming to us, Issaka has shown impressive dedication and patience. His efforts will surely pay off," says Fatouma Salou, an Advisor on Employment and Professional Integration at the centre. Another young Nigerien, Fatouma, was trained at the centre, thanks to a recent IOM Development Fund project.



The project, "Supporting Youth with Efficient and Effective Employment Counselling Centres in the Niger" supports young people seeking employment by providing information and assistance through reception and orientation centres located in each of the eight regions of the country. The project specifically provided support through the provision of information and technology (IT) equipment, staff capacity-building training, and improvements to the centre's gender-sensitive visibility materials.



The ANPE makes an extra effort to attract female jobseekers, using targeted sensitization campaigns and promoting female career counsellors. Here, counsellors assist two young women seeking advice and employment. Niamey, the Niger, February 2021.



Saidou Marayé Moussa, Acting Director General of Employment at the Ministry of Employment, Labor and Social Protection. February 2021.

IOM has placed an emphasis on increasing access to information and career guidance for young people, but also, and above all, supported youth entrepreneurship, which constitutes one of the main alternatives to salaried employment. Through this initiative young people are trained in different skills and occupations, providing alternatives to irregular migration.

Saidou Marayé Moussa
Acting Director General of Employment
Ministry of Employment, Labour, and Social Protection

In Niamey, an average of 300 young people pass through the ANPE centre every day. These centres have IT infrastructures which allow young people to review job postings and receive support from career counsellors, who can help them develop strong resumés and cover letters, simulate job interviews, and direct them to relevant employment trainings. In addition, ANPE makes an extra effort to attract female jobseekers, by targeting them with sensitization campaigns in training institutes and by promoting female career counsellors in order to respond more adequately and empathetically to female jobseekers' questions.

Every year, more than 50,000 jobseekers enter the job market in the Niger.¹ It is estimated that 24 per cent of Nigeriens aged 15 to 29 are unemployed, according to ILO.² Against this backdrop, the objectives of this project are in line with the priorities of the Government of the Niger, as defined in the Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES). The project objective is also in line with the IOM's Regional Strategy for Labour Migration and Human Development in West and Central Africa, as it promotes local employment alternatives to irregular

the principles of migration governance by promoting evidence-based policy formulation and a whole-of-government approach, as well as contributing to IOM's Strategy on Migration and Sustainable Development by assisting governments and partners in addressing the drivers and structural factors that compel people to move.

In continuity and complementarity to this project's activities, a new project has been funded by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), which will build on the project's achievements by supporting the entrepreneurial initiatives of selected beneficiaries. Pursuing the same objective, the project will create more than 500 jobs in the four intervention zones while supporting the University of Agadez through activities aimed at increasing student self-employment and entrepreneurship.



Issaka and Fatouma Salou are Advisors on Employment and Professional Integration at the ANPE. Niamey, February 2021.

The Niger has the youngest population in the world, with more than half of the population under the age of 25. This is a challenge, but it can also be an asset. We are supporting the Government to create better livelihood opportunities so they can participate in and contribute to the development of their country. According to available data, the average age of Nigerien migrants is 24 years old; therefore, focusing on youth empowerment is very important to development partners.

Barbara Rijks
Chief of Mission, IOM Niger

- www.anp.ne/article/niger-plus-de-50-000-nouveaux-diplomes-sur-le-marche-de-l-emploi.
- www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/--integration/documents/publication/wcms_175755.pdf.
- Based on IOM Niger profiling in transit centres from 2016 to 2020.

Rwanda Looks to its Diaspora for Skills Transfers in the Health Sector

As globalization enhances interconnectivity and transnational engagement between diaspora groups and their homelands, governments worldwide are increasingly taking notice of diasporas' potential contributions to sustainable development. Rwanda is no exception. The Rwandan Government is party to a regional initiative in East and Horn of Africa, the Regional Ministerial Forum on Labour Migration (RMFM), which identifies "the role of diasporas as crucial actors for the development of the countries as well as in assisting migrant workers and protecting their rights in vulnerable situations". Rwanda's position as a co-signatory to this initiative underscores the fact that it considers its citizens living abroad as a relevant and integral constituency, recognizing the vital role they play in its political and socioeconomic development.

Through one newly established project, "Diaspora Engagement in the Rwandan Health Sector", funded by the IOM Development Fund, the Rwandan Government is engaging qualified health professionals to provide health services at 10 hospitals in Rwanda as a pilot initiative to be replicated and scaled up in the future. This project seeks to solicit knowledge exchange and engagement from the Rwandan diasporas living and working in Europe. The project is led by IOM, in close collaboration with the Rwandan

Relevant SDG:



Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the Ministry of Health (MoH).

The main objective of the project is to contribute to Rwanda's development by enhancing the capacity of the Government to engage with diaspora health professionals, to ensure the delivery of high-quality health services in Rwanda.



According to the findings from a previous diaspora mapping exercise in Europe, there is a high interest, capability and willingness from the diaspora to participate and integrate into the economic and sociocultural development of Rwanda.



Helene Fors,
Chief of Mission, IOM Rwanda



Project stakeholders visit a hospital while identifying sites for diaspora engagement. Rwanda, September 2020.



Rwanda is looking for skilled diaspora health professionals to temporarily relocate to Rwanda to provide health services and transfer their skills to local health practitioners in 10 public hospitals in the a range of interventions, including, for example, Anesthesiology, Mental Health, Biomedical Engineering, Cardiology, Nephrology, Orthopedic Surgery, Ophthalmology, Dental Surgery, Emergency Medicine, Pediatrics, Gynecology and Obstetrics, Neonatology, Physiotherapy, and Internal Medicine Radiology.

In September 2020, a workshop with the RDB and other government stakeholders, including the institutions responsible for Immigration, Foreign Affairs, and Labour, will be held to validate the upgraded LMIS, while a study visit is scheduled to Mauritius and the Republic of Korea to conduct a benchmarking exercise with the aim of sharing best practices in managing labour migration. The project will also launch a public awareness campaign on safe labour migration and a diaspora mapping exercise in the United States in September 2020.

The effective management of migration in Rwanda has seen several recent milestones. For example, in June 2019, the Rwandan Cabinet approved the National Safe Labour Mobility Policy and its legal framework. The policy provides a solid foundation for institutions to collaborate and harmonize current initiatives on labour mobility for national development. A Ministerial Order and Rules and Regulations for the implementation of the policy has been developed and is currently within the Prime Minister's Office for further review.



It is important that we conduct workshops on migration management because it builds and enhances capacities of key stakeholders in labour mobility management. We thank the IOM Development Fund and the Government of Rwanda for allowing us to carry out such initiatives. It not only builds our capacity but also contributes to the national development of Rwanda.



Gilbert Agaba,
Labour Market Analyst,
Rwanda Development Board

Last year, IOM Rwanda and RDB brought together 40 government officials from relevant institutions for capacity-building workshops on labour migration management. It was during one of these events that Mr Gilbert Agaba, a labour market analyst at RDB, acknowledged the fruitful collaboration between IOM and the Government of Rwanda.

The sustainability of this project is enhanced through government validation of the developed policy, high political will and commitment to ensure that migration governance is done in a safe and orderly manner and that it is well coordinated and managed for the long-term benefits of all. This project will finally encourage the Government of Rwanda to implement the National Labour Mobility Policy, a long-term goal close to realization thanks to the products of this project, contributing to the overall sustainable development of the country.



Behind the scenes while shooting promotional videos for the project, which were shared widely on social media. Musanze, Rwanda, December 2019.

Understanding the Use of Remittances in Chad

With a diaspora conservatively estimated at 206,400 people in 2019,¹ Chad could potentially benefit significantly from sustainable investments through a holistic approach to remittance management.² However, to date, little national data exists on remittances, how they are being used, sent, or invested in Chad.

Following a previous project on diaspora mapping,³ which revealed that approximately 89.0% of the Chadian diaspora live in Africa, roughly 6.3% live in Europe and Northern America, and the remaining 4.7% are spread widely around the globe, the question emerged as to how Chad could better harness the potential of remittances. Recognizing that this could not be fully realized without reliable data, the Government of Chad solicited IOM's expertise. With support from the IOM Development Fund, the project "Understanding the Use of Remittances in Chad" aims to fill the knowledge and data gap on remittances in the country.

1. [Mobilities of Chad, IOM, April 2020.](#)
2. IOM understands remittances as multidirectional, voluntary, and private international monetary transfers that migrants make, individually or collectively, to people with whom they maintain close links. The way they are used is under the full discretion of the sender and the recipient.
3. [Mobilities of Chad, IOM, April 2020.](#)



As part of the project, two surveys were conducted to understand how Chadian diaspora send remittances home and how these remittances are used by households, to develop a better understanding of "remittances behaviour" in the country. Chad, 2018.

Relevant SDG:



The most recent data on remittances in Chad dates back to 1994, hence the need for more research to gather accurate and up-to-date data in this area to better understand the opportunities inherent to remittances investments in Chad.

Anne Schaefer,
Chief of Mission, IOM Chad

The project asks two primary questions:

- How are remittances sent from Chadian diasporas back to Chad?
- How do Chadian households use the funds they receive?



Preliminary results of the household survey conducted as part of the project show that households receiving remittances have better living conditions than those not receiving any. Chad, 2018.

To explore these guiding questions, IOM is rolling out two surveys in Chad, to identify preferred remittance channels, average amounts sent and received, and the main uses of remittances by receiving households.

The surveys – the first of their kind in Chad – target Chadian diaspora communities worldwide as well as households in N'Djamena, Chad's capital. So far, 804 households have been surveyed in N'Djamena, with the global diaspora survey being conducted over the coming months. Early results of the household survey indicate that households receiving funds more often have access to better living conditions than households that do not receive funds, thus corroborating existing evidence that remittance flow has an effect on local human development. Specifically, it appears that remittances from Chadian diaspora sent back home are primarily used to cater to primary household needs, food and social reasons.

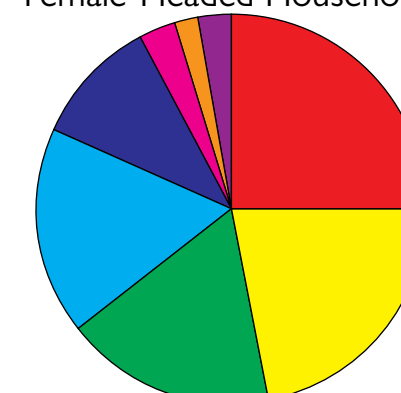
The studies on diaspora remittances behaviour and the use of remittances by households will be published and disseminated among project partners to contribute to knowledge on the links between remittances and development, and will provide a base of evidence for policymakers, Civil Society Organizations, and academics alike.

Following the studies, a remittances guide will be developed to provide specific guidance to the Chadian diaspora on remittance channels, potential investment areas, and on the use of remittances based on the results of the household survey. The guide will blend international best practice with the findings of the national surveys to present the best possible road ahead for Chad and the Chadian diaspora.

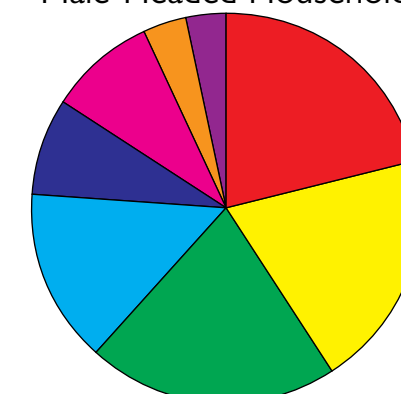
In the long term, this project will not only contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals but will serve as a springboard for the engagement of the Diaspora in the development of the country. The project will also help promote better management of remittances and the financial inclusion of migrants.

Mr. Fadlissid Ali Naffa,
Director General, Chadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Female-Headed Households



Male-Headed Households



- Household Expenditures
- Food
- Social Reasons
- Health
- Education
- Construction
- Financial Investments
- Savings

Early findings from the national household survey, showing the usage of remittances between Female- and Male-headed households. Households selected their top 3 categories. 2021, IOM Chad, publication forthcoming.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Combating Xenophobia through Art and Education in Peru

The project “Strengthening the Capacity of the Education Sector through Art to Combat Xenophobia in Peru”, funded by the IOM Development Fund in 2020, aims to prevent possible cases of discrimination against migrants in schools.

To achieve this project’s objective, key actors such as teachers, school directors and class tutors will utilize performing art tools, commonly used in stage theatre, to present migration themes and discuss current migration phenomena with adolescents to strengthen their knowledge, understanding and empathy towards migrants related issues. In addition, the trained key actors will be given a toolbox – called Game Box– containing a manual with an artistic methodology using stage theatre tools, which will allow them to deliver workshops to adolescents on their own. The project will train key actors from different regions of Peru and accompany half of them as they then deliver workshops in their regions. This type of workshop approach, a “training of trainers”, will ensure a greater



reach and increase the sustainability of the tool, ultimately aiming to most successfully combat xenophobia.

In March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic hit Peru which led the Government to introduce important measures to tackle the spread of the disease in the country. These included the cancellation of in-person schooling and the launch of a virtual learning programme called “Aprendo en Casa” (I learn at home) which allowed children and adolescents to continue their education from home using the TV, radio and internet.



A Venezuelan family receives their educational kit, provided through a PRM project with synergies to the IOM Development Fund project, and which will make remote delivery of the Game Box material much more feasible. Tumbes, Peru, December 2020.

Following the introduction of these adaptive measures, IOM Peru quickly coordinated with the Ministry of Education to ensure that the project could also adapt to the evolving realities.

The activities originally foreseen included several in-person events and workshops, and will hence be revised to a virtual format. The specific methodology and detailed activities are yet to be decided at this stage, however efforts will be made to ensure a conducive and joyful environment through the virtual modality. The shift to virtual events will also allow a wider reach, given that the virtual format will allow the targetting of programming to students in remote zones otherwise difficult to access.

“In close coordination with the Peruvian Government, virtual solutions will be key in the current and upcoming projects and will allow to further support migrants.”

Jorge Baca Vaughan,
Chief of Mission, IOM Peru

While IOM Peru continues to work with the Ministry of Education to develop online tools and virtual activities to combat xenophobia, the mission is also creating synergies among the current project and other projects to support migrant children and adolescents. With funding from the United States’ Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), educational kits including school supplies and tablets have been delivered to allow students to attend virtual classes from home.



Michelle Pazmiño, head of the IOM Peru sub-office in Tumbes, with beneficiary students from the Túpac Amaru school N°14917. Máncora, Peru, December 2020.



IOM Peru delivering educational kits at school N°14917, Túpac Amaru, together with school authorities. Máncora, Peru, December 2020.

The next step for 2021 will be the refining of the methodology of the capacity-building workshops. In this regard, a study is being conducted to assess the current levels of xenophobia within schools and the respective needs of students, teachers, directors, and other stakeholders to promote a conducive environment for all. Based on the report’s findings, a pilot version of the workshop will be developed and then tested and improved, if need be.

IOM recognizes that facilitating access to education is crucial for the successful integration of migrants. Further, the delivery of open-minded and anti-xenophobic content in schools is an essential method to promote equitable access to resources and to address discrimination and xenophobia in society on the whole. Through the piloting of innovative tools and methodologies, like those developed for this project through the seed funding from the IOM Development Fund, IOM can continue working at the forefront of this fight for equality.

“Around the world, on behalf of the American people, we support global initiatives to support quality education and life-long learning for all vulnerable children. We’re proud to continue partnering with IOM to improve access to learning and we will continue to support Peru’s efforts to provide a quality education for refugees, vulnerable migrants, and Peruvian children.”

Katrina R. Reichwein,
Regional Refugee Coordinator, United States Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration

Tackling Migration Push Factors through Innovative and Sustainable Housing Solutions in Haiti



Mariette Paul sells tomatoes and onions in a part of the Croix-des-Bossales market in Port-au-Prince that serves as a dumping ground for solid waste. She wears rain boots to protect her feet from waste and puddles. © Marie Michelle Felicien, Haiti, 2018.

In a country where 78 per cent of built-up land is exposed to high seismic risk, with one of the fastest urbanization rates in the world and a level of waste pollution worsening considerably, innovative and durable solutions are urgently needed. Such unique, complex, and challenging circumstances have inspired the design of a pilot project, financed by the IOM Development Fund, to address environmental degradation and plastic waste pollution in Haiti and concurrently address a lack of decent housing solutions.

Through this project launched in 2021, IOM is working to address the deterioration of the environment and the lack of decent housing as critical factors compelling migration or triggering displacement every year. The project adopts a multisectoral approach to addressing challenges, by providing safe housing solutions through the development of innovative and sustainable construction material, while also protecting the environment through plastic waste management.

Relevant SDGs:



Over 18 months, this project will initially conduct research to collect information and raise awareness on current waste management practices in Haiti and on the construction sector. The research will apply economic, technical, gender-sensitive and sociocultural analyses to identify potential challenges and develop recommendations. Plastic-recycled construction material will be produced with the National Laboratory of Building and Public Works, which will provide technical assistance and constant feedback and advice on the right types of plastic to obtain the best product possible. Its official approval of the material will be essential in ensuring broad uptake within the Haitian construction sector and among communities.

“

In Haiti, there are entire areas and cities covered with plastic waste, including urban and coastal areas. Addressing waste management and environmental degradation while promoting recycled housing material is challenging but innovative. We can promote a cultural change by showing that waste and plastic should be better handled by everyone and can be used in a profitable way, for example to reinforce poor housing structures. Enhanced living conditions and access to livelihood opportunities will address the main drivers of irregular migration from Haiti to neighbouring countries.

”

Giuseppe Loprete,
Chief of Mission, IOM Haiti

This project will serve to identify and promote an alternative and sustainable solution contributing to increasing the safety and environmental sustainability of construction in Haiti, and to build population resilience against climate change through an easy house model that can be adopted and scaled up. This will ultimately contribute to reducing the vulnerability of communities in Haiti to environmental degradation, housing-related challenges, disasters, and displacement. The initiative reflects IOM's institutional commitment to supporting countries to implement key priorities set out in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



Garbage piles up in Cité Soleil, one of the largest "slums" in Port-au-Prince by the sea. © Bahare Khodabande, Haiti, 2015.



A woman looks down on Port-au-Prince from Jalouise, a 'slum' built on the side of the mountain. The haphazard nature of the housing in Jalouise makes it dangerous in the event of an earthquake or landslide. © Tariq Zaidi, Haiti, 2018.

The environment is a key cross-cutting issue in the IOM's Institutional Migration and Sustainable Development Strategy, which promotes alignment of IOM's actions with global environmental standards by improving environmental sustainability, resource efficiency and quality of the organization's outcomes.

This project will refer to practices from other ongoing IOM activities, such as the "Build Back Safer" (BBS) framework transversally integrated in shelter projects, and currently applied, for example, in the ECHO-funded project, "Promote coordination and preparedness of Haitian communities through BBS approach and Disaster Risk Reduction". This approach ensures harmonized and durable reconstruction and is promoted through the abovementioned action using the "construction site school" method (chantier-école). This method effectively applies best practices locally, with resulting model houses donated to the most vulnerable members of the community who lack shelter.

These synergies have allowed for best practice knowledge to be integrated into the current project. Nevertheless, this project is unique in its own right, and truly meets the 'seed funding' definition. It is the first project designed to tackle both housing and environmental challenges at the same time, and is the first time Haiti takes such an innovative approach to dealing with plastic pollution. Much of the project implementation is still ongoing, but the project is a potential catalyst for a wide range of future initiatives.

Developing a Comprehensive Migration Action Plan for Central America



Consultations held with local authorities in Nicaragua, one of many consultations held while developing the regional Comprehensive Action Plan for the Attention of Migration. Managua, Nicaragua, 2020.

Central America is a region characterized by complex migration dynamics.

In 2018, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Central American Integration System (SICA) instructed their Council of Foreign Ministers to evaluate the causes and consequences of migration and present a Comprehensive Action Plan for the Attention of Migration (or PAIM-SICA, its acronym in Spanish).

In response, IOM, together with UNHCR, supported SICA in drafting such a plan, through the 2019–2022 IOM Development Fund project entitled, “Supporting the Development of a Comprehensive Action Plan to Address Migration in Central America”.

Developing the PAIM-SICA was a highly participatory process involving over 270 representatives from 135 government institutions, municipalities, civil society organizations, academia and the private sector which participated in workshops organized by IOM in seven countries (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama). The collaborative construction of the plan is one of its core strengths and reflects countries’ ownership.

Relevant SDG:



The result is an ambitious yet concrete agenda that addresses migration under 12 main pillars, over 200 strategic actions, 228 expected results and 437 indicators, linked to the Sustainable Development Goals. Once adopted, the PAIM-SICA is expected to become an essential reference framework to address migration in a comprehensive and collaborative manner with relevant actors in the region.

“Taking a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach is one of the essential elements of good migration governance and is vital to improving the well-being of migrants, their families and communities.”

Michele Klein-Solomon,
IOM Regional Director for Central America, North America and the Caribbean

Comprehensive Action Plan for the Attention of Migration (PAIM-SICA)

| Pillar | Pillar Name | Related Sustainable Development Targets |
|--------|---|---|
| 1 | Integral Migration Governance | 1.B; 5.1.; 5.2; 10.3; 10.7; 16.B; 16.3; 17.14; 17.18 |
| 2 | Consular Protection and Assistance | 5.1; 5.2; 10.7 |
| 3 | Labour Migration | 1.3; 5.C; 5.4; 8.5; 8.7; 8.8; 10.4; 10.7; 17.7 |
| 4 | Socioeconomic Development | 10.7; 10.C; 17.5; 17.16; 17.17 |
| 5 | Social Integration | 1.3; 3.7; 3.8; 3.D; 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4; 4.5; 4.A; 5.6; 10.2; 10.3; 10.4; 10.7; 16.3; 16.B |
| 6 | Trafficking in Persons | 5.2; 8.7; 10.7; 16.2 |
| 7 | Extra-Regional Migration | 5; 10.7 |
| 8 | Vision and Stance of the Region at the International Level on Migration | 10.7; 17.13; 17.14; 17.16 |
| 9 | Tourism | 1.3; 5.2; 8.7; 8.8; 8.9; 10.4; 10.7; 12.B |
| 10 | Human Mobility Caused by Disasters | 1.5; 5.2; 10.7; 11.5; 11.B; 13.1; 13.2; 13.3 |
| 11 | Protection of Refugees | 1.3; 1.4; 1.B; 2.2; 3.7; 3.8; 4.5; 5.1; 5.2; 5.6; 5.C; 8.8; 9.B; 10.2; 10.4; 16.3; 16.7; 16.A; 16.B; 17.8; 17.9 |
| 12 | Management of Migratory Crises | 10.7; 5.2; 16.2; 16.3; 16.9; 17.18 |

Working with regional and national partners, the IOM Development Fund project is also making a positive impact on migrants and their families and communities through the implementation of four priority initiatives that highlight the values of PAIM-SICA.

One of these is the development of a model for the remote delivery of mental health and psychosocial support services, aimed at migrants difficult to reach in person during the COVID-19 pandemic. Another initiative highlights the effects of climate change on migration and displacement in Central America. A third initiative will strengthen the preparedness and response capacity of countries in the region to public health emergencies in land border areas and migrant care centres. The fourth initiative aims to improve the quality of employment for a group of women returnees or are at risk of migrating, through an innovative training on information technology skills.

“The PAIM-SICA, prepared with the support of IOM, marks a milestone in the approach to migration, analysing migration from a multidimensional perspective, but above all from a humanitarian perspective, promoting dialogue and regional cooperation and placing the rights and needs of migrants at the centre of the agenda.”

Vinicio Cerezo,
Secretary General of the Central American Integration System (SICA) and former President of the Republic of Guatemala

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?

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: 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 15 million in 2021 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 goes to project implementation; 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 significantly 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 our website.
- In-kind donations are also welcome and can be discussed with the Fund management.

WE APPRECIATE YOUR INTEREST IN THE IOM DEVELOPMENT FUND

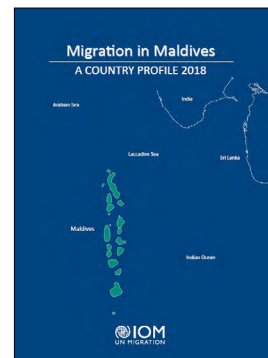
IOM COULD NOT CONTINUE ITS WORK WITHOUT YOUR SUPPORT

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

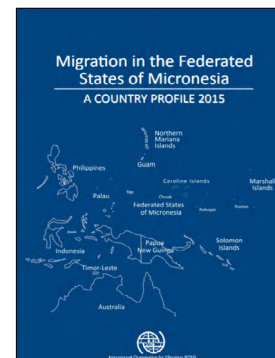
Migration Profiles



Migration Profile:
Maldives 2018



Migration Profile:
Viet Nam 2016



Migration Profile:
Federated States of
Micronesia 2015

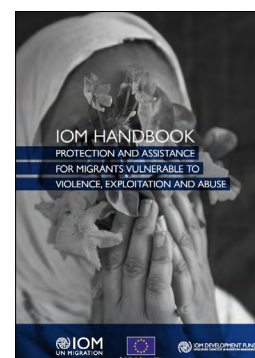


Migration Profile:
Kenya 2015

Training Manuals



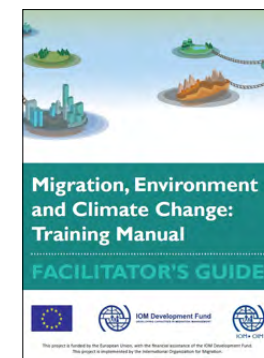
Inserção de migrantes
vulneráveis no mercado
de trabalho brasileiro,
Brazil
2018



Protection and
Assistance for Migrants
Vulnerable to Violence,
Exploitation and Abuse
2018

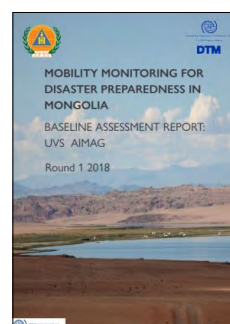


Guide pour l'intégration
de la diversité culturelle
dans les pratiques des
entreprises, Maroc
2018

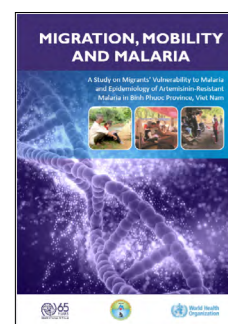


Migration,
Environment, and
Climate Change:
Training Manual
2016

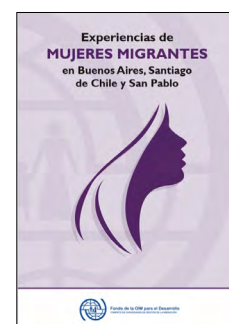
Needs Assessments



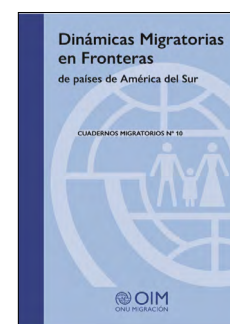
Mobility Monitoring for
Disaster Preparedness
Mongolia
2018



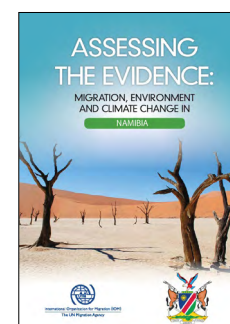
Migration, Mobility and
Malaria
Viet Nam
2016



Experiencias de Mujeres
Migrantes
Argentina, Chile, Brazil
2017

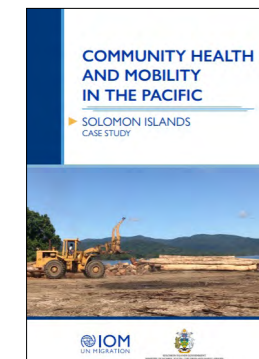


Dinámicas Migratorias
en Fronteras
MERCOSUR Region
2018



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

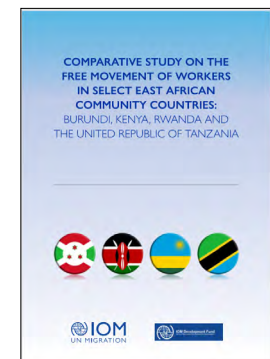
Research Reports and Studies



Community Health and
Mobility in the Pacific:
Solomon Islands
2018



Exploring the Role of
ICTs in Recruitment for
Human Trafficking
2019

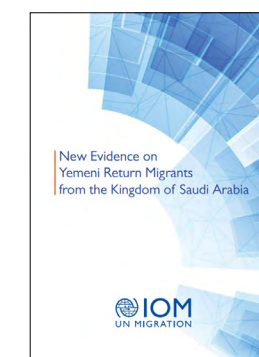


Comparative Study on
the Free Movement of
Workers
2018

Other Reports



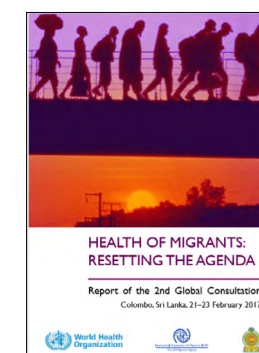
Migration, Environment, and
Climate Change: Regional
Policy Forum
2018



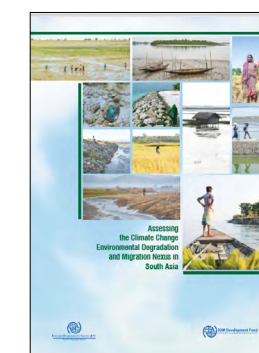
New Evidence on Yemeni
Return Migrants from the
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
2018



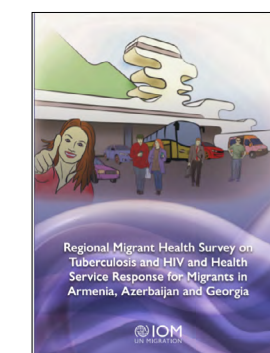
Impact of Disaster-Driven
Migration on the Lives of
Mongolian Herders
2018



Health of Migrants:
Resetting the Agenda
Report of the 2nd Global
Commission in Sri Lanka
2017



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



Regional Migrant Health
Survey on Tuberculosis and
HIV and Health Service
Response for Migrants
2019

■ Asia and Oceania

Vanuatu: The Most Hazard-Prone Country in the World Takes Action on Planned Relocation

Vanuatu, an archipelago nation in the south-west Pacific, is the most disaster-prone country in the world, according to the [2020 World Risk Index](#). Vanuatu regularly faces mass displacement events, especially from volcanic eruptions and Category 5 tropical cyclones. As recently as April 2020, Tropical Cyclone Harold, a Category 5 storm, made landfall across several of Vanuatu's northern islands, displacing an estimated 18,000 people, with over half of this population still displaced one month after the storm.

Exposure to natural hazards exacerbates displacement pressures when combined with other factors like rapid urbanization, insecure land tenure arrangements, and weak land use planning. These displacement events have contributed to a growing awareness within the Government of Vanuatu of the need to better plan for and mitigate the risks of disasters and displacement, including by undertaking planned relocation as a last resort. In 2018, Vanuatu became among the first countries in the world to produce a [national policy on climate change and disaster-induced displacement](#).

Planned relocation is a particularly complex and sensitive area. Communities needing assistance, such as those living in informal settlements, as well as communities seeking guidance on how to move away



A volcanic eruption in 2017 led to the mass evacuation and displacement of 11,000 people from Ambae. The photo shows communities packing up their belongings to move by boat to nearby islands for safety. Ambae, Vanuatu, 2017.

Relevant SDGs:



hazards, whether sea-level rise or volcanoes, need guidance about the best ways to relocate. Currently, community and local government representatives, such as Chiefs, women leaders and Area Council Administrators, do not have a clear point of contact in the National Government to seek advice on and possible assistance for planned relocation. Planning for these populations needs to be underpinned by a strong focus on rights, gender, and protection, must entail access to quality services, and must address complex issues such as custom land tenure systems in communities of destination.



We have to do something tangible to help communities.



Alice Natu,
Disaster Risk Reduction and Camp Coordination/
Camp Management Officer, National Disaster
Management Office of Vanuatu

At the request of Vanuatu's Government, IOM is collaborating with key departments on a project entitled "Vanuatu: Building Capacity to Address Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement Phase II", supported by the IOM Development Fund. The project aims to support the Government's efforts towards better managing displacement situations in the context of both sudden disasters and slow-onset hazards by planning relocation strategies ahead of time. These strategies are developed through a participatory and coordinated approach, to ensure they address the communities' identified needs. The project will run until February 2022.

What is Custom Land Tenure?

Custom land tenure is enshrined in the Constitution of Vanuatu, which in 1980 abolished freehold land ownership and returned alienated lands to indigenous ni-Vanuatu custom owners.

Customary land means land that is owned by indigenous owners being "any lineage, family, clan, tribe or other group who are regarded by the rules of custom, following the custom of the area in which the land is situated, as the perpetual owners of that land" (Vanuatu Custom Lands Management Act No.33 of 2018).

Today, custom land can be leased through an administrative process, but can never be fully owned by a party external to the customary landholder. In recent times, it is estimated that between 85–90 per cent of land in Vanuatu remains as customary land without leases (World Bank, 2012).

The first phase of the project, currently underway, is focused on consultations with communities. The consultations include meetings with groups previously impacted by displacement and groups facing future planned relocation due to environmental hazards. The key objectives of this consultation are for the communities to communicate the key environmental challenges they face and their resulting ongoing experiences of mobility, their existing links with other cultural groups or tribes that they may be drawing upon for security, the preliminary conversations that the community leaders have been having relating to relocation, and the understanding and needs perceived by the communities on the topic of planned relocation.

The consultations also involve a creative process to collect video and audio stories from community members. The consultation results will be presented in an accessible and engaging multi-media format that can be shared and spread, with the aim of raising the profile of this significant issue to both government leaders and the public. In Vanuatu, stories matter, and are an important and respected cultural process. By placing emphasis on the format through which the findings of the consultations are presented, IOM Vanuatu hopes to assist the government to hear the voices directly from those people who will be most affected by national decisions on planned relocation.

The second phase of the project will then take an innovative approach to assist the Government of Vanuatu on its journey towards accreditation for the Green Climate Fund (GCF), which will provide a direct access pathway to available funding, as well as autonomous project design and delivery process for the Government, in the space of climate change adaptation. To become accredited to the GCF, countries need to demonstrate that they can screen projects for social and environmental risks, including displacement. This accreditation is a core impact of the project, as it opens access to a much greater resource pool for similar future projects. Moving towards the development of national safeguards on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, the project activities will seek to develop a strong foundation for future inclusion in a suite of national environmental and social safeguards for Vanuatu.



The Government has a responsibility to assist communities affected by displacement. Often one of the most complex issues involved in trying to address displacement and relocation challenges is land, especially when the land involved is not government land but custom land.



Leith Veremaito,
Vanuatu Director of Department of Local Authorities



An informal resettlement site in Santo, Vanuatu, where evacuees lived for an extended period of time. Santo, 2018.

Amid Border Closures, North Pacific Island States Revamp their Counter-Trafficking Responses

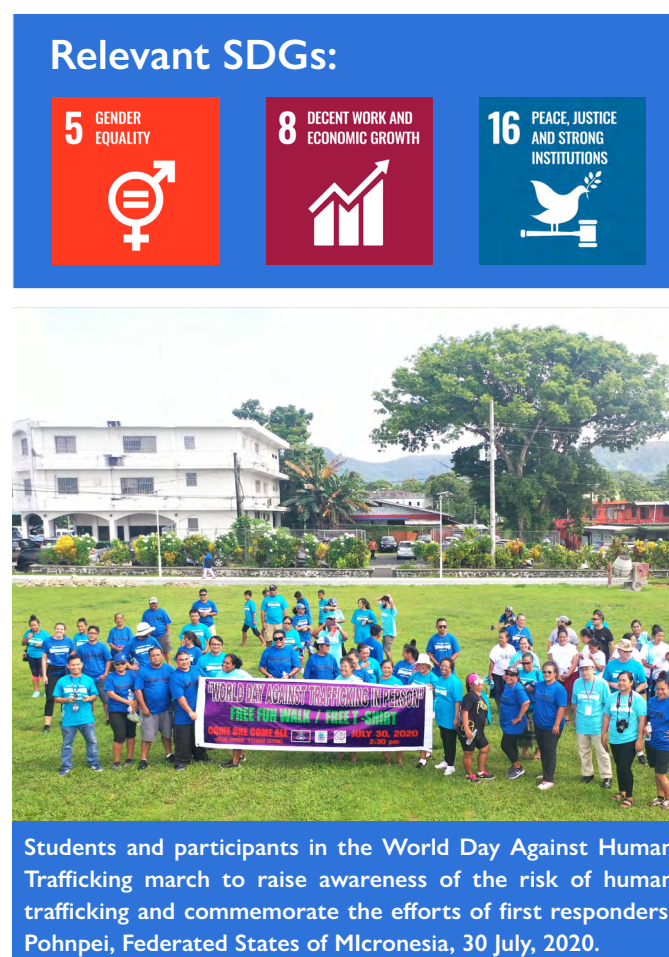
March marks nearly one year since three North Pacific Islands States – the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau – effectively sealed their borders from incoming flights in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The strict measures have successfully kept out any cases of community transmission.

However, as the pandemic continues to fuel vulnerability to human trafficking globally, the impact of extended isolation is posing a new layer of challenges for the North Pacific. Pre-existing barriers, including scarce resources, geographically dispersed populations, and limited stakeholder availability and capacity, are looming even larger.

Despite the challenges, the island nations have shown resiliency by shifting focus inwards to adjust their counter-trafficking responses. This boosted multi-sectoral efforts to revamp existing policies and reinforce the capacity of on-the-ground stakeholders. It also paved the way for strong government ownership over counter-trafficking efforts.



Hand-over of information, education, and communications (IEC) material. Jennifer Anson, Executive Director of the Anti-Human Trafficking Office, and Dale Jenkins, IOM Education Consultant. Koror, Palau. May 2020.



Students and participants in the World Day Against Human Trafficking march to raise awareness of the risk of human trafficking and commemorate the efforts of first responders. Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, 30 July, 2020.

As one of the few counter-trafficking actors with an on-the-ground presence, IOM has actively supported the North Pacific in its road to building effective counter-trafficking responses. Two concurrent regional projects supported by the IOM Development Fund, “Strengthening Human Trafficking Protection Mechanisms across the North Pacific” and “Improving Access to Support Services for Vulnerable Migrants in the North Pacific”, have enabled IOM’s comprehensive and multi-faceted support to all components of society, including governments, service providers, and local communities.

“Despite its long history around the globe, human trafficking is a new crime for the Federated States of Micronesia and its people. We are committed to vehemently combat human trafficking, protect victims of trafficking, and proactively prosecute cases, until the country is free from human trafficking.”

Mr Lino Amor,
Assistant Secretary, Anti-Human Trafficking Services Division, Federated States of Micronesia



Participants marching through Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, during the World Day Against Human Trafficking. Pohnpei, 30 July, 2020.

Each country’s anti-trafficking entities have developed more robust counter-trafficking frameworks with IOM’s support, ranging from the facilitation of policy dialogues and coordination meetings to the development of National Action Plans and other policy documents. First responders in the region, including law enforcement and service providers, have also institutionalized a victim-centred support system, an essential tool for ensuring rights-based approaches are taken at every step. In such systems, victims are empowered, their rights and dignity prioritized, and their recovery promoted. IOM has supported the technical development and implementation of these systems.

Simultaneously, through targeted awareness-raising and outreach activities, the Governments and IOM have continued to engage with local communities and at-risk groups on anti-trafficking interventions. This project’s knowledge-building component, including focus group discussions and Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) surveys, helped ensure that all prevention activities are grounded in evidence and tailored to the unique needs of communities.

Aside from their global-level contribution to several interlinked SDGs (5.2, 8.7, 8.8, 16.2) that address human trafficking, the projects aim to complement and maximize synergies with national strategies and regional frameworks, including IOM Pacific Strategy and Pacific Immigration Development Community

Regional Framework to Combat Human Trafficking and People Smuggling. Such synergies will be further bolstered by a community of practice that upcoming activities, including a regional workshop, planned for the later phases of the project aim to establish in the region.

“The challenges to countering human trafficking in the North Pacific are unique and require a whole of society approach and strong intergovernmental collaboration. Thanks to the IOM Development Fund and the strong commitments from the Member States, IOM in the Federated States of Micronesia has also been able to support the Republic of the Marshall Islands and Palau in launching a set of initiatives fostering policy dialogue, intersectoral collaboration, participation of civil society and communities, and capacity-building of key stakeholders. These projects are an important step forward towards ensuring protection of migrants.”

Mr Salvatore Sortino,
Chief of Mission, IOM Federated States of Micronesia

EUROPE

Preventing Vulnerabilities among Street Children in North Macedonia

Ramadan, Muhamed, Fatima, Ramiza* and ten other street children are happy to be back in the Day-care centre for street children in Skopje, the capital of North Macedonia, after a one-year break due to the COVID-19 pandemic. They can finally reestablish their daily educational routines and are excited about their return to formal education.

There are around 1,000 street children in the country, most living in poverty and difficult situations. Many spend most of their time on the streets, forced to earn money by begging, vending small items or collecting plastic. They are highly exposed to exploitation and trafficking and can end up in situations of unsafe and irregular migration. They live on the margins of the society, in informal settlements, often struggling to survive the day. They lack personal documents such as birth certificates, which can preclude access to schooling systems and other state resources. They also face many other constant challenges in entering formal education, among them the multi-faceted impacts of living extreme poverty, a lack of

Relevant SDGs:



understanding of the long-term importance of education, and instability within the family.

Since August 2019 and with financial support from the IOM Development Fund, IOM, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy of North Macedonia and the Centre for Social Work in Skopje, has been implementing the project "Strengthening the Institutional Capacities in Counter Trafficking in Human Beings among Vulnerable Migrants", which aims to help children like Ramadan, Muhamed, Fatima, Ramiza and many others across the country.

*Names have been changed for the purposes of confidentiality.



Thank you notes to IOM and day-care staff, written by children who go to school there. Skopje, North Macedonia, February 2021.

“

In 2019, we were all very happy that we managed to return 15 children from the Day-care centre back in school. Their success serves as an example and motivates the new group of 14 street children that we have now in the Day-care centre to work hard and achieve the same goal. The return of Roma street children into the formal education represents a critical underpinning to equality and inclusion and is crucial for the social and intellectual development of each child and the realization of his or her full potential.

”

Natasa Stanojevic,
Director, Skopje Centre for Social Work

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the national efforts in effectively preventing human trafficking and other migration related risks among vulnerable groups, in line with the national strategies of counter-trafficking in human beings and social inclusion.

The project organized two training workshops including 14 and 20 social workers, respectively, building their case management and counter-trafficking skillsets. The case management training mainly focused on the use of the Handbook on Protection and Assistance to Migrants in Vulnerable Situations (AVM handbook) under the Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants (GLOACT), IOM's primary Handbook on the topics.

The project then piloted a programme focused on the provision of referrals and direct assistance to street children, provided by the newly trained social workers. The project also was specifically designed to ensure a rights-based and gender-sensitive approach.

Through this pilot programme, 362 vulnerable street children have been identified and assisted. Almost all children were members of the Roma community and almost 40 per cent were girls. 85 per cent of all victims of trafficking in 2018–2019 were Roma.

It is very difficult for street children to exit the vicious cycle of poverty and socioeconomic exclusion, as almost 80 per cent of them come from families with unemployed and uneducated parents. Through this pilot project, 275 street children's families were



Trained social workers reached out to families in the Skopje area to raise their awareness of the project and the day-care opportunities for their children. Skopje, June 2020.

that must be followed by all to protect the personal and public health.

In addition to referrals and information, 58 street children and their family members' lives were changed directly through the provision of emergency medical assistance, legal support, provision of food and non-food items, as well as support in their re-socialization and reintegration. A portion of the project funding was used to launch a new pilot initiative, a Direct Assistance Fund (DAF) managed by IOM in coordination with the Centre for Social Work in Skopje. Findings and good practices from this pilot initiative will help to improve the work done in this area in the future, and funding to scale-up the DAF is currently being pursued.

“

Working every day with street children is very challenging but also extremely rewarding. Through this pilot project and tailored support, we aim to change their lives and create better opportunities for them in the future.

”

Calika Gurmesevska,
Head of the Day-care Centre

Albania: Stronger Institutions for Better Migration Governance

Migration is central to Albania's social and economic development considering the large proportion of Albanian citizens living abroad and a strong dependency on migrant remittances. Additionally, because of Albania's geographic position, it has also become a country of transit as well as destination for many migrants, creating a complex migratory landscape in the country.

This poses multiple opportunities and challenges in Albania's push to improve migration governance and embrace opportunities for safe, regular and orderly migration, for the benefit of both migrants and the society as a whole. Albania has committed to a wide array of international instruments on migration and human rights, and recognizes that well-governed migration is key to EU integration, but the complex current migration trends have made clear planning challenging.

Against this backdrop, in 2018–2019, the Government of Albania drafted the National Strategy on Migration 2019–2022 (NSM) and its Action Plan (AP), with the support of IOM through the IOM Development Fund project "Strengthening Institutional Capacities on Migration Governance in Albania."

Relevant SDG:



The strategy recognizes that stronger institutions are essential for effective migration governance and are much needed to translate efforts into concrete actions. It also highlights the importance of having a clear articulation of "who does what" and assure that services delivered to various categories of migrants ensure gender- and child-sensitive approaches, as well as protect migrants in vulnerable situations, to leave no one behind.

This is exactly what the project aims to achieve, in its effort to further build the capacities of the Government officials in charge of the implementation of the NSM and AP. The project directly contributes to the IOM's institutional strategy on migration and sustainable development by building the capacities of the government to improve institutional structures and strengthen government authorities' skills.



A meeting of the Steering Committee developing curricula for a holistic human rights and gender-sensitive migration governance training programme for government authorities, in line with the National Strategy on Migration 2019–2022. Tirana, February 2020.

“

The Strategy represents an important step towards the accomplishment of the national and international commitments of the Government of Albania in the field of migration. The document came as a result of the need for a cross-sectorial approach towards migration governance, to address the challenges and to maximize the impact of migration for the development of the country.

”

Former Albanian Deputy Minister of the Interior

An in-depth assessment of capacities for effective migration governance at various levels of management in all related government institutions was conducted in the first part of the project. A detailed mapping analysis utilizing various analytical and evaluative perspectives highlighted 4 key areas where interventions are needed to address gaps and ensure effective migration governance: organizational/staffing; legal/competence; training/information; and financial/equipment.

Key recommendations in these areas included the need to strengthen inter-institutional coordination in a more clustered way, around inter-related measures, and to foster cooperation among leading and supporting institutions, including the creation of thematic coordination groups.

In line with identified needs, work has now started towards another important milestone, the development of a holistic human rights and gender-sensitive migration governance training programme for government authorities.

IOM Albania has already engaged a team of experts that are working on the development of the training curricula, including a Training of Trainers (ToT), building on local best practices and international standards, in close collaboration with the Albanian School of Public Administration and other relevant institutions. Several Albanian entities have provided their feedback on what the content and the methodology of the training should encompass.

The training module will be aligned to the IOM's "Essentials of Migration Management 2.0" and will

include a set of topics considered to be the key components for migration governance training. The global frameworks Albania has committed to will also be included, such as the Sustainable Development Goals and other relevant instruments that deal with migration governance. The training manual will be developed to take in account the possibility of delivering it both online and in-person in order to overcome the challenges of organization during COVID-19 pandemic.

Ultimately, this project will lead to improved migration governance in Albania through a capacity-building approach for Government officials in charge for the implementation of the National Strategy on Migration for the benefit of all migrants, and particularly vulnerable migrants.

Essentials of Migration Management 2.0

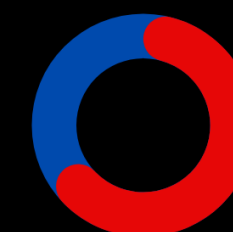
EMM 2.0 is IOM's flagship programme on migration management which provides online resources and foundational training to government officials and all stakeholders dealing with migration. The programme will be launched to the public towards the end of 2021.

ALBANIA KEY MIGRATION STATISTICS

TOTAL NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS

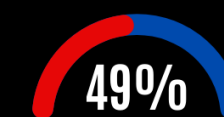
1.3 million

MID-YEAR 2020 (UN DESA)



1.3 million emigrants

2.9 Million Total population



49%

(UN DESA, 2020)

FEMALE MIGRANTS

Share in the international migrant stock

Key Migration Statistics for Albania. from UN DESA, 2020.

Notes

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 800 projects in various areas of IOM activity and has benefited over 120 Member States.



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