

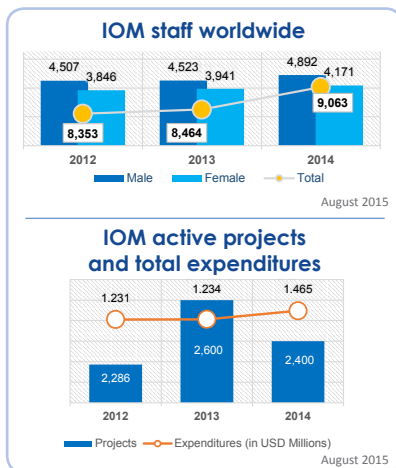
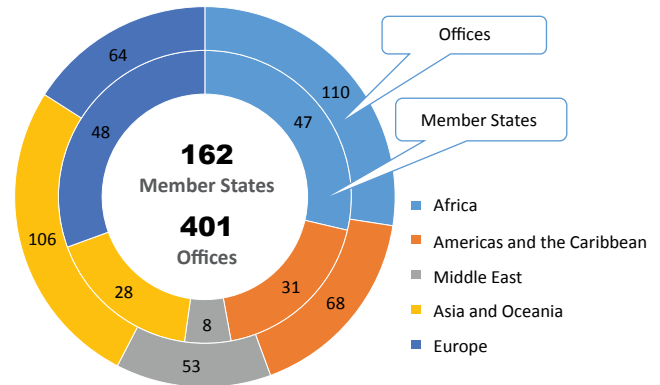
## DIGNIFIED, ORDERLY AND SAFE MIGRATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL

Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration is the leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration and is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. IOM works with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration, advance understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration and uphold the well-being and human rights of migrants.

### OVERALL EVOLUTION

More people are on the move today than at any other time in recorded history: 1 billion people – comprising a seventh of humanity. A variety of elements – not least the information and communications revolutions – contribute to the movement of people on such a large scale. The forces driving migration as a priority issue are: climate change, natural and man-made catastrophes, conflict, the demographic trends of an ageing industrialized population, an exponentially expanding jobless youth population in the developing world and widening North–South social and economic disparities.

As a consequence of this scale of human mobility, IOM continues to grow, currently counting 162 Member States, with a further 9 States holding observer status, as do numerous international and non-governmental organizations. The number of Field locations increased from 119 in 1998 to more than 400 in 2015. Operational staff increased from approximately 1,100 in 1998 to more than 9,000 currently, with more than 95 per cent of staff members based in the Field, with a ratio of 1:8 international versus national staff.



### ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Headquartered in Geneva, IOM's structure is highly decentralized, enabling the Organization to acquire the capacity closer to where the needs are in order to effectively deliver an ever-increasing number of diverse projects at the request of its Member States and partners.

IOM's Field structure is composed of:

- **9 Regional Offices** (Dakar, Senegal; Nairobi, Kenya; Cairo, Egypt; Pretoria, South Africa; San José, Costa Rica; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Bangkok, Thailand; Brussels, Belgium; Vienna, Austria), which formulate regional strategies and plans of action to provide programmatic and administrative support to the Country Offices within their regions;
- **2 Administrative Centres** (Manila and Panama), which provide administrative services to IOM's network of offices;
- **2 Special Liaison Offices** (New York, United States of America, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), which strengthen relations with specific multilateral bodies, diplomatic missions, and nongovernmental organizations;
- **9 Country Offices with resource mobilization and coordinating functions**, which ensure effective fundraising and liaison with donors and have the additional responsibility to ensure that migratory realities within a defined cluster of countries are taken into account in the programmatic activities of the region;
- **Country Offices and sub-offices**, which implement a wide range of projects addressing specific migration needs.

### SOME KEY INSTITUTIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

#### MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

Migration governance is a process in which a large number of stakeholders, public and private, need to be engaged. At the state level, it refers to the institutions by which authority on migration, mobility and nationality in a country is exercised, including the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies in these areas. The Migration Governance Framework presents a "high road" or ideal version of migration governance to which States can aspire, and for which IOM can provide support and assistance. IOM's view is that a migration system promotes migration and human mobility that benefits migrants and society when it: (a) adheres to international standards and fulfills migrants' rights; (b) formulates policy using evidence and a "whole-of-government" approach; (c) engages with partners to address migration and related issues; as it seeks to (d) advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society; (e) effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises; (f) ensure that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.

#### MIGRATION IN AGENDA 2030

Migration is incorporated in the SDGs – the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Direct reference to migration is made in target 10.7, to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies, which appears under Goal 10 to reduce inequality within and among countries. This particular target establishes important impetus for governments to adopt the "high-road" migration policies to promote dignified, orderly and safe migration for the benefit of all. Other migration-related targets call for eradicating forced labour and human trafficking, promoting safe and secure working environments for all workers, including for migrant workers, reducing the costs of migrant remittances and significantly reducing the number of people affected by disasters.

#### MIGRATION LAW

IOM has special expertise in the area of international migration law which contributes to advocacy for and compliance with international and regional standards. IOM facilitates dissemination of migration law knowledge, in particular, by helping governments and other migration actors strengthen their capacity to govern or contribute to migration management more effectively, notably through training and capacity-building activities, legislation review and research on migration law.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS

The international community increasingly recognizes that all migrants, irrespective of migration status, are entitled to have their human rights protected and fulfilled. Migrants' rights have been the focus of the High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development, UN-based frameworks, and other processes, including the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) and Regional Consultative Processes on migration (RCP). Additionally, through its global information campaign, IOM advocates for a more favourable, inclusive and balanced attitude towards migrants.

#### MIGRATION POLICY

IOM provides advice and support to governments and partners, with the overall aim to develop effective national, regional and global migration policies and strategies. IOM strives to establish internal and external coherence with regard to its approach to migration governance as a whole – including, but not limited to, protection and humanitarian policy – as it relates to migration and development.

### RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

IOM has a long-standing and extensive working relationship with the United Nations at several levels. IOM's growing relationship with the UN, is formalized through 34 cooperation agreements with various UN programmes and agencies. In 2013, Member States decided to establish a working group on IOM-UN relations and the IOM Strategy, to undertake a comprehensive review of these two issues of significant relevance. These discussions are ongoing.

### IOM DEVELOPMENT FUND

The IOM Development Fund serves as a unique global resource for eligible Member States to develop capacities in migration management. More than 480 IDF projects are currently implemented in over 112 countries worldwide. The Fund aims to address the needs of eligible Member States by providing "seed funding" for innovative and cutting-edge initiatives. Priority projects are identified by Member States in coordination with IOM Offices worldwide and include activities that enhance migration management practices and promote humane and orderly migration.

### GENDER

IOM's commitment to gender dates back to 1995. In recent years, the Organization has joined the UN System-Wide Action Plan (SWAP) for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, a systemwide accountability framework designed to accelerate progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women.

IOM is also reinforcing its policies and practices in all its Field operations to prevent and address gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) against women, girls, men and boys.

### MIGRATION EMERGENCY FUNDING MECHANISM

The IOM Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism (MEFM) was established to allow for rapid emergency response in the critical period between the occurrence of an emergency and when funding is actually received.

## SUPPORT TO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

### MIGRATION CRISIS OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) is an analytical and operational tool to formulate the way in which the Organization supports its Member States and partners to better prepare for, respond to and recover from migration crises.

### CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

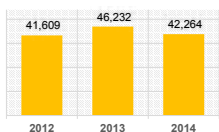
IOM leads the global Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster for natural disasters and implements related activities. The CCCM Cluster has developed guidance and built capacity through training efforts at the global, regional and national levels. Innovative approaches are applied in the management of the displaced persons through strategic partnerships with UN partners, national authorities and the private sector.

### DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

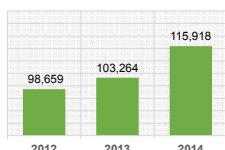
IOM's institutional displacement monitoring system is referred to as the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). DTM is increasingly being recognized by the humanitarian community as the operational tool of critical importance to the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance.

## SOME KEY STATISTICS

#### Assisted voluntary return cases

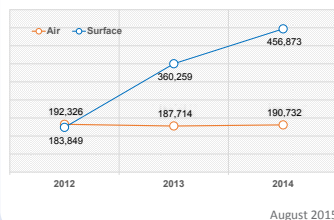


#### Transit assistance



#### Global movements

Refugees and migrants assisted by IOM with air and surface transportation

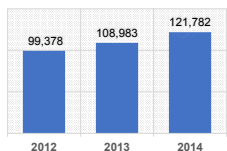


#### Current and significant IOM emergency operations:

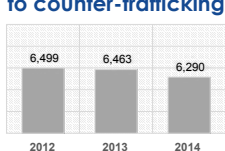
1. Central African Republic
2. Ebola response (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea)
3. Iraq
4. Syria crisis response (regional)
5. Nigeria crisis response (regional)
6. South Sudan (regional)
7. Yemen (regional)
8. Nepal
9. Ukraine
10. Myanmar

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#### Resettlement assistance



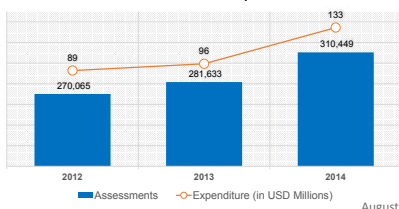
#### Movements in relation to counter-trafficking



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#### Migration health

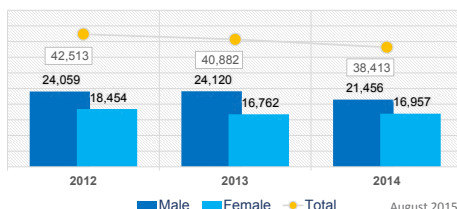
Health assessments among all migrants and total health expenditure



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#### Migrant training

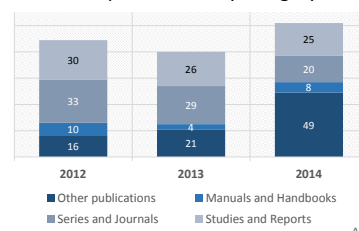
Beneficiaries trained by IOM worldwide



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#### Publications

IOM publications by category



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\* Notes:

1. Series includes Migration Profiles (MPs), the Migration Research Series (MRS), the International Migration Law (IML) Series and the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) Red Book Series.
2. Journals includes Migration Policy Practice (MPP) and the International Migration Journal (IMJ).
3. Other publications includes: flagship publications, edited books, periodicals, newsletters, brochures and infosheets.
4. Publications translated into French and Spanish are included in these figures.

### Migration is inevitable, necessary and desirable – if well governed.

Migration is **inevitable** because of, inter alia, demographic, economic and environmental factors.

Migration is **necessary** to meet labour demands and ensure the availability of skills and the vibrancy of economies and societies.

Migration is **desirable** for migrants and host populations alike – when governed humanely and fairly as a path to the realization of human potential.

