



# INTRODUCTION





## METHODOLOGY LIMITATIONS

The tagging of IOM projects against GCM objectives in PRIMA is on voluntary basis and therefore the data is likely to be incomplete. Nonetheless the exercise of collecting this data represents the first step in assessing IOM's support for GCM implementation which can shed light on broad trends.

# CHAPTER I:

## SUPPORT IN GCM IMPLEMENTATION AS COORDINATOR AND SECRETARIAT OF THE UN NETWORK ON MIGRATION (UNNM) AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

### 1.1. UN NETWORK ON MIGRATION COORDINATION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The United Nations Network on Migration (Network) was established by the Secretary-General in









### 1.3. MIGRATION MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

The Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (the Migration MPTF) was called for by the GCM and was established by the Network in May 2019 as a part of the GCM Capacity-Building Mechanism. The Migration MPTF is the first pooled funding instrument focusing on migration and its primary goal is to assist Member States in their national implementation of the GCM.

The governance structure of the Fund consists of a Steering Committee, a Fund Management Unit and the Administrative Agent. The Steering Committee<sup>11</sup> is a governing body of the Migration MPTF that is chaired by the Director General of IOM as the Coordinator of the Network. The Fund Management Unit, which is a part of the Network Secretariat structure, supports the operational functioning of the Fund, provides management support to the Steering Committee and liaises with the Administrative Agent. In its turn, the Administrative Agent in the face of the UNDP Multi-Part<sup>12</sup>



## CHAPTER II:

# SUPPORT IN GCM IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH IOM PROJECTS AND INITIATIVES

IOM is a highly decentralised organization with the majority of staff, funding, and projects largely designed and implemented by country offices. IOM has supported Member States and stakeholders that have adopted the GCM in implementing GCM since its adoption. The GCM constitutes one of the key frameworks for IOM along with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030)<sup>12</sup> guiding IOM's activities, as outlined in the IOM Strategic Vision<sup>13</sup>.

The categorisation of GCM objectives into each sub-chapter follows the structure of the IMRF Roundtable events as per IMRF modalities resolution (A/RES/73/326). The analysis of the data extracted from the PRIMA GCM 'Wizard' identified a total of 668 projects<sup>14</sup>



[Management and Camp Coordination Cluster \(CCCCM\)](#), and the [Migrants in Countries in Crisis \(MICIC\) Initiative](#). In particular, IOM co-leads with ILO and UNFCCC the [UNNM Thematic Priority 4](#) on migration in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.

To support capacity building at the global level to achieve objective 2, IOM has continued the roll-out of its capacity development programme on Migration, Environment and Climate Change. The objective of the training is to build the capacity of policymakers and practitioners to factor migration into climate change and development policies, as well as facilitate policy exchange on migration, environment and climate change. Moreover, IOM co-leads the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) in 2021 and 2022 – a global partnership that helps countries reduce disaster and climate risks by mobilizing the capacities and expertise of the partner organizations.

Examples of projects to advance objective 2 include a programme “Addressing Drivers and Facilitating Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the Contexts of Disasters and Climate Change in the IGAD Region” which is the only migration and climate change programme funded by the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund. The programme is co-lead by IOM, ILO, IGAD, UNHCR and PDD/UNOPS and aims to improve regional and national migration governance in the context of the adverse environment and climate-related impacts by generating data, updating national migration and mobility policies, strengthening preparedness and response capacities, and supporting the implementation of human mobility frameworks directed at the availability and flexibility of regular migration pathways.<sup>15</sup>

#### Objective 2: Addressing climate-induced mobility of indigenous communities in Paraguay

“Strengthening the Capacities of the Government of Paraguay to Address the Mobility of Indigenous Communities in the Context of Climate Change, Environmental Degradation, and Deforestation” is a project implemented by IOM in coordination with the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (INDI) supported by the IOM Development Fund under objective 2 of the GCM. The project entails a whole-of-government and multiagency approach and engagement and aims to contribute to the prevention of forced migration of indigenous communities in Paraguay caused by climate change, environmental degradation and deforestation. IOM's engagement and contribution are based on protocols of consultation and free, prior and informed consent of the involved indigenous communities. The project engages with four communities as beneficiaries and benefits 218 families reaching a total of approximately 1090 people.

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<sup>15</sup> UN Network on Migration, Migration-MPTF, Regional IGAD Programme. Available at [https://migrationnetwork.un.org/sites/g/files/tmzbdl416/files/resources\\_files/regional\\_igad\\_1.pdf](https://migrationnetwork.un.org/sites/g/files/tmzbdl416/files/resources_files/regional_igad_1.pdf).

The project carries out a participatory diagnosis with indigenous communities on forced migration in contexts of climate change, environmental degradation and deforestation, considering socioeconomic, labour, education, health and food aspects. These inputs will serve as a basis for the development and implementation of a pilot programme to comprehensively support initiatives selected by the four indigenous communities participating in the project. The pilot program, coordinated by INDI officials, will be designed with a gender perspective and considering its impact on the rights to land, territories, life and traditional livelihoods.

The Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) is a long-standing framework that has been utilised to support Member States and partners to better prepare for, respond to and recover from migration crises. In 2021, the MCOF was supplemented by an Addendum that enables IOM to use the MCOF to adapt to internal and international developments since 2012 and to remain fit for purpose.

Under objective 5





IOM has been supporting Member States in achieving their commitments under objective 12 inter alia through Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS).<sup>20</sup> MIDAS is a cost-effective customizable Border Management Information System that is intended to improve the facilitation and control of borders, support data sharing and policy planning while capturing traveller's biographic and biometric data. There are currently 20 countries that implement the MIDAS system in Central and South America, Africa as well as in Asia and the Pacific. In Somalia, around 20 points of entry implement the MIDAS to collect, process, store and analyse traveller information in real time across an entire border network.

Under objective 18, IOM supports Member States in developing approaches to labour mobility and skills recognition as skills-based migration is highly relevant in development contexts. In Cambodia<sup>21</sup> and Lesotho<sup>22</sup>, IOM is contributing to socio-economic recovery through improved skill training and access to employment opportunities for migrant workers impacted by COVID-19 related job losses.

## 2.2. CLUSTER II (OBJECTIVES 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 AND 21)

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<sup>20</sup> MIDAS is a user-



initiatives that enable vital event registration and conferral of legal identity to refugee, migrant, returned migrant, displaced and stateless populations.

As pointed out by the Secretary-General in his Second Report on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, Member States have yet to translate the commitment to save lives and establish coordinated efforts on missing migrants into meaningful action. A similar trend can be evidenced by analysing the IOM projects tagged in PRIMA with only one project contributing to objective 8 (see Annex 6). However, this may be reflective of the voluntary nature of the tagging. Examples of support to advance objective 8 include support in delivering critical life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable population affected by the La Soufrière volcano eruption in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines<sup>24</sup>.

IOM provides support to Member States, UN entities and partners through its contribution to the knowledge and data on objective 8, both through the [Missing Migrants Project](#), [Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative](#), and the [Displacement Tracking Matrix's \(DTM\) Flow Monitoring](#). IOM's Missing Migrants Project also increasingly works on capacity building with government and NGO actors, identifying best practices in terms of policy and practice on missing migrants and their families, in coordination with other relevant agencies such as the ICRC.

On objectives 9 and 10, IOM supports States in building and strengthening their capacity to intervene and disrupt migrants smuggling and trafficking in persons operations. This is done by engaging and cooperating with legislative bodies, law enforcement agencies and establishing border control measures. IOM's counter-smuggling activities are focused around four pillars such as: providing protection and assistance to smuggled migrants, addressing the causes of migrant smuggling; enhancing states' capacity to disrupt the activities of migrant smugglers; and promoting research and data collection on migrant smuggling. IOM is working towards engaging States towards a stronger commitment to addressing the misleading application of international standards at the domestic level to counter the smuggling of migrants, intertwined with irregular migration and, where applicable, with trafficking in persons too. In Argentina, IOM has been supporting the Biennial National Action Plan to combat trafficking in persons by collaborating in t

Against Trafficking in Persons, Alliance 8.7 and the 2030 Agenda, Global Compacts and Regional Processes.

### Objectives 9 and 10: Better Migration Management Programme

The Better Migration Management Programme has been developed in 2016 to address trafficking in persons (TiP) and smuggling of migrants (SoM) from and within the East and Horn of Africa region focusing on Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. This regional, multi-partner programme is co-founded by the European Union Trust Fund for Africa and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and is managed by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit.

As part of the Better Migration Management Programme in South Sudan, IOM has been providing technical assistance to the National Coordination Mechanism on Migration, South Sudan's whole-of-government response to migration management. A key output of this engagement is the provision of technical assistance to the Technical Task Force to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants to prevent, reduce and mitigate the risk of TiP and SoM as well as to protect vulnerable groups who have been affected by the ongoing crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic.

The main goal of providing technical assistance to the Task Force is to prepare the ratification instrument for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). This is done by analysing national legal frameworks against the UNTOC and looking ahead at how the Government enforces the instrument once it's ratified; assessing ratification and enforcement of UNTOC by the Eastern and Horn of Africa countries; and producing the ratification instruments.

In relation to objective 11, IOM supports States in strengthening the operational capability of border management which encompasses national and international coordination and cooperation among all relevant authorities and agencies involved. This is done by providing assistance that focuses on capacity-building for concerted border management including through targeted technical assistance to strengthen the operational capability of border management agencies. One of the tools of the integrated border management framework is the establishment of one-stop border posts (OSBP)



In total, 313 projects globally were tagged against GCM objectives under Cluster III, representing 46 per cent of all projects tagged against GCM objectives on GCM Wizard between December 2019 and March 2022. The majority of projects under Cluster III were tagged against Objectives 15 and Objective 16.

IOM, in supporting States in advancing Objective 14, has focused on the extension of direct







and FAO to develop a guidance tool for mainstreaming migration into development planning in social protection, agriculture and rural development.<sup>29</sup>



collaboration between its members. Within the capacity building activities stream, GMDAC supports governments to improve migration data and the evidence base by developing guidelines and strategies, data collection manuals, training materials and migration profiles, as well as facilitating workshops and assisting in project design.

### Objective 1: Mapping of the Armenian diaspora skills using big data<sup>34</sup>

Through the project “Enhancing Development through Diaspora Engagement in Armenia”, funded by the IOM Development Fund, IOM aims to build the capacity of the Armenian Government to engage the Armenian diaspora and leverage their skills, talents, and energies to support the country’s sustainable development plans.

Through innovative methods using big data, including analyses of web traffic and onomastic of public databases, IOM and its partners have been able to better map concentrations of the Armenian diaspora worldwide, and understand their professional networks of. Through analysis of the Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID) database, for example, the project has identified 26,945 scientists and researchers of Armenian origin living outside of Armenia, with many engaged in fields of importance to Armenia’s development, such as health, the social and natural sciences.

The tangible benefits of this research can already be seen, as based on mapping results IOM was able to identify relevant diaspora professionals and coordinate videoconferences between officials within the Ministry of Health and Armenian diaspora medical professionals in New York and Paris who had been treating cases of COVID-19. These medical professionals were able to provide Ministry of Health of the Republic of Armenia with key insights and information to support Armenia’s own response to the pandemic and treatment of COVID-19 patients.

### Objective 3: Provision of timely and accurate information on migration via Information Hubs<sup>35</sup>

Information Hubs are centres that provide safe and accurate information about migration procedures, services for migrants, the risks of irregular migration, and regular migration options. These hubs are coordinated by national and local authorities and are supported by IOM as part of the Western Hemisphere Programme (WHP) implemented by IOM in the Bahamas, Belize, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico and Panama.

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<sup>34</sup> Migration Network Hub Repository of Practices, Skills Mapping Through Big Data: A case study of Armenian diaspora in the United States of America and France, <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/practice/skills-mapping-through-big-data-case-study-armenian-diaspora-united-states-america-and>.

<sup>35</sup> Source: IOM Mexico Country Office submission.



Asia and the Pacific, Latin American and the Caribbean and Africa. A number of capacity building events and consultations with Member States and stakeholders were also organized.

## INFORMATION BOX: COVID-













