



Global Migration Group Stocktaking Exercise on Crisis-Related Migration Report, Recommendations and Point for Decision

Executive Summary

In follow-up to the decision of the Global Migration Group (GMG) Principals at their November 2014 meeting, IOM facilitated the exercise to take stock of the GMG agencies' activities regarding crisis-related migration. This exercise is complementary to the protection at sea stocktaking exercise facilitated by UNHCR.

In line with the findings of this stocktaking, proposed recommendations to the GMG Principals are as follow:

1. Prioritise life-saving responses to crisis-related migration, and in this regard provide direct assistance and support services to affected populations and their communities.
2. Enhance the capacity of states, including at the local/municipal level, to provide gender responsive protection of the rights of migrants inter alia to reduce loss of life and other human rights violations and abuses.
3. Continue promoting regular avenues for rights-based human mobility and help create the conditions for migration to take place in safe, fair, orderly and dignified ways.
4. Support strengthening the evidence-base for crisis-related migration concerns and include migrants and their representatives in policymaking processes.
5. Continue exploring partnerships for equitable, inclusive growth and sustainable development, and support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to create the structural conditions and make systemic changes needed to enable positive outcomes of migration for all involved.

Proposed Decision Point for Principals: In light of the recommendations derived from the GMG stocktaking on crisis-related migration, and the likelihood that crisis-related migration will remain on global, regional and national agendas in the coming years, the GMG should ensure that this stream of work is appropriately integrated into the next GMG multi-annual work plan (2016-2018) and the work plans of the working groups and task forces.

I. BACKGROUND



1. Context

In November 2014, at a high-level meeting of the Global Migration Group (GMG), the Principals decided:

“to take stock of all the existing efforts on crisis-related migration and protection at sea and analyse them ahead of the next Principals’ meeting, with a view to informing both the response of the GMG to the IMO as well as preparing a comprehensive GMG strategy on the issue, outlining the extent to which these efforts could be molded into the GMG’s future work or, if it was not within the GMG’s purview, considering the recommendations the GMG might make to others with regard to the development of such a strategy.”

Following discussions at the working level GMG meeting, a “non-meeting” was held at UNHCR in mid-January 2015 to discuss how to take forward this request. Participating agencies supported the view that this stocktaking for both topics should be an inter-agency collective effort, and not merely a listing of agencies’ individual activities.

UNHCR initiated the stocktaking on protection at sea, and IOM was requested to facilitate the complementary exercise on crisis-related migration.

2. Methodology and scope of research

Assumptions: This exercise’s purpose was to identify gaps in responses to “crisis-related migration”. This term was agreed on by the GMG Principals. “Crisis-related migration” is not the subject of any legal definition with legal implications and consequently there is no impact on legal frameworks for the protection of refugees.

The exercise therefore uses a broad and inclusive working definition of crisis-related migration as “large scale, complex migration flows induced by crises, typically involving vulnerability. These can be slow onset or sudden, internal or cross-border, regular or irregular, natural or man-made”. This working definition encompasses all types of large scale crises, all legal categories of populations, within or across countries of origin, transit or destination. This working definition encompasses all types of large scale crises, all legal categories of populations, within or across countries of origin, transit or destination. In this context, it is important to note that people fleeing across international borders because of persecution or armed conflict [(which might be considered to be or to engender forms of ‘man-made crisis’)] are typically entitled to specific protections under international, regional and domestic refugee law.

Because the aim of this stocktaking exercise was to uncover gaps in responses to “crisis-related migration”, it was beyond its scope to consider the wide range of mechanisms and activities that exist for the protection of asylum-seekers and refugees[who are on the move because of, or otherwise affected by, crisis situations], save to the extent that refugees travelling in ‘mixed flows’ may at various points share similar immediate needs with others



in those flows, may be affected by broader migration-management policies and practices, and require specific responses to ensure their access to asylum procedures and international protection.

Compiling the information across these broad categories allows for a useful comparative overview of how GMG agencies selected their examples of activities at the country, regional and global level, emphasizing their strengths in the area of crisis-related migration. This will help create a general understanding of what the GMG agencies consider as a group to be crises, and will take on board the differences in interpretation: some may look at crises as an acute issue that requires international assistance; others may focus more on chronic situations and their prevention.

This approach, communicated throughout the survey process, allows for an agency-neutral survey, which limits the influence of agency-specific assumptions about crisis-related response and therefore leads to conclusions that will guide the GMG in how, if appropriate, to better adjust in a coordinated manner to the trends of migration crises, rather than following a variety of different institutional approaches.

IOM also mentioned that, in addition to using agencies' inputs for the GMG Principals stocktaking exercise, relevant responses to this survey would also be used as input to the Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative's (MICIC) stocktaking on principles, guidelines and effective practices to address the situation of migrants caught in countries in crisis. Given the narrow scope of the MICIC,¹ colleagues from the MICIC Secretariat at IOM will follow up with agencies' individually to identify the relevant information for this purpose. This process will be finalized over the summer of 2016.

GMG agencies survey through a country-level matrix. IOM designed a user-friendly template which builds, as agreed at the January 2015 meeting, on UNHCR's work in facilitating the stocktaking on protection at sea. One lesson UNHCR shared underscored the importance of all contributors sticking to the pre-defined template without which it would be excessively challenging to compare detailed inputs across agencies.

The matrix was constructed along the following criteria/pre-defined variables:

- **Type of crisis:** Responding to the request to prepare a comprehensive GMG stocktaking to encompass the focus of all member agencies, this exercise uses a broad definition of crisis-related migration involving natural or man-made crises.
- **Status:** To distinguish between the types of response according to the stage of the crisis, respondents were advised to select one of the pre-defined options: current (new), ongoing (protracted), and past.

¹ The scope of the MICIC initiative is limited to migrants caught in countries experiencing specific types of crises such as conflicts/civil unrest and natural disasters. See <https://micicinitiative.iom.int/about-micic>



- **Countries:** These were selected to allow a sample stocktaking of past and present crises, in line with the working definition, from the timeline 2013 to projects currently in the pipeline for 2016, covering pre-crisis, response and recovery phases. Thirty-five countries were initially included in the study: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Lao, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Myanmar, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey and Yemen. Following one agency's helpful suggestion, IOM added Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia to the initial list. Two agencies sent input to the matrix with an added country, however the input was not included in this response as it went beyond the parameters under which all agencies completed the survey. Such additional elements might be considered for all agencies in a second, follow-up survey.
- **Timeline:** the time factor is the crisis and not the activity i.e. the survey was concerned with activities in preparation for, response to or recovery from a crisis that occurred between 2013- 2015. In this context, a crisis can be defined as current (new - e.g. Nepal, in May 2015); ongoing (protracted – e.g. Syria, over the past 5 years); or past (where recovery efforts have been completed). A longer timeline allowed for a thorough analysis beyond crisis response, to include preparedness and recovery activities.
- **Reach:** Respondents were requested to give the approximate number of beneficiaries of the relevant activity.

While recalling the need for clear categories, IOM welcomed feedback on these categories to allow interpreting and comparing the data more accurately, taking into account the context of different agencies' areas of work.

3. Process

In early June 2015, IOM sent a message requesting all GMG agencies to fill out the crisis-related migration matrix with their organization's activities in the selected countries. IOM offered detailed explanations of categories and guidance on completing the matrix, including an example of a populated matrix. The data collection process was extended until August 2015 to allow agencies as much time as possible to respond.

To facilitate the analysis work and reflect all inputs, IOM asked agencies to send, separately from inputs within the matrix, any observations on gaps in categories directly relevant to crisis-related migration activities.

Some agencies argued that it was impractical to retrieve information at the country or regional level, and IOM suggested that these agencies leave the country and/or region entry from the pre-defined template unselected. IOM thanks those agencies for having sent their inputs on the regional and global scale.

II. RESULTS



The following agencies provided populated matrices: IOM, UNFPA, UNDP, UNODC, ILO, IOM, FAO, UNHCR and OHCHR. UNU clarified that they are not conducting any relevant activities at the moment.

WHO stated they wished to contribute but did not provide the input in matrix form by the end of the polling process. After the polling process, UN Women also stated they wished to contribute.

The total of 1,800 pages of consolidated data was compiled and analyzed at the country, regional and global levels. All input received at regional and global levels was reflected in the country-level analysis.

IOM has received no observations from the GMG agencies on the gaps in categories directly relevant to crisis-related response.

Some GMG agencies clarified that their populated matrices included elements of protection at sea, raising the question of whether these agencies focus on the maritime aspect and not throughout the countries listed in the exercise. One agency clarified that its response incorporated and expanded upon their work on protection at sea. These results suggest that protection at sea may be seen by some agencies as an integral part of crisis-related migration.

A. THEMATIC FINDINGS: BY CATEGORIES OF SECTORS OF ACTIVITIES

This section lists the findings of the survey by theme. Since the scope of the exercise is to analyze the activities and mandate of the GMG as a whole, by drawing on the strengths of all agencies, in distilling the results, the following have been included: a) mainstream activities, with frequent occurrence, and b) unique niche activities that serve as promising best practices for cross-regional fertilization.

While the scope of this survey is agency-neutral, tags of GMG agencies implementing specific policy or programmatic lines serve to confirm and/or help identify specific practices already having a track record. This analysis included a cross-comparison of input by agencies, with partnerships among several GMG members being noted.

a. General & cross-cutting

This section includes work on (1) legal frameworks and normative standards; (2) mainstreaming protection of migrants in existing frameworks; (3) capacity building; (4) data collection, analysis and information sharing; (5) inclusion of migrants in policymaking processes; (6) communication and outreach; (7) international cooperation; (8) advocacy; (9) monitoring and accountability; (10) and cluster activities.

1. Legal frameworks and normative standards



- At the global level:
 - Promotion of the ratification and effective implementation of UN human rights treaties and international labour standards through human rights and other supervisory mechanisms and awareness raising activities;
 - Standard setting activities to provide guidance on compliance with human rights obligations (through publications, reports, general comments);
 - Promotion of the ratification and implementation of UN standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols on trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.
- At regional levels:
 - Development of non-binding legal frameworks related to irregular migration in the region, with a view to promoting a more protection-sensitive approach for refugees and stateless persons as well as for others in need of international protection in mixed migratory flows.
- At country levels:
 - Implementation of protection-sensitive responses to irregular movements including differentiated approaches for refugees and asylum-seekers;
 - Support to the development and implementation of legislation against trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants as well as to the development of protocol to investigate and prosecute trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants;
 - Application of core international labour standards to employment of refugees in host countries;
 - Support to the enforcement of wage standards for migrant workers in agriculture;
 - Enforcement of Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP).

2. Mainstreaming protection of migrants in crisis in existing frameworks

- At the global level:
 - Joint statements and Global Consultations;
 - Development of comprehensive, whole-of-government migration policy;
 - Participate in and develop the MICIC.



- At the regional level:
 - Support to the Regional Conference on Migration (Puebla Process) and the South American Conference on Migration (Lima Process);
 - Support development of a regional strategy framework on environmental degradation, climate change-induced migration.

- At the country level:
 - Support to comprehensive response to crises, including through the development of country plans on the basis of the Migration Crisis Operational Framework;
 - Support to implementation of whole-of-government, comprehensive migration policies and responses to irregular movements;
 - Support contributions to the revision of the legislation on migration, population, disaster risk reduction;
 - Support to mainstreaming protection of migrants in the National Socio-Economic Development Plans and/or sectoral plans;
 - Support to Ministries of Labour, Interior and Social Affairs and social partners to develop or review policies to strengthen access to employment/labour market/livelihoods opportunities in host countries of refugees, migrants and youth;
 - Support to the development or review of peace and justice legislation;
 - Support to the development or review of National Strategy and Plan of Action against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants;
 - Support to the development of plans or strategies on the rights of children, adolescents and youth, including prevention of forced recruitment and mental health assistance for disengaged children, adolescents and youth;
 - Support to the development of conflict rehabilitation, victims' compensation and land restitution national or local plans;
 - Development or review of District Disaster Preparedness and response Plans for highly disaster prone districts;
 - Protection mainstreaming in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) planning and preparedness;
 - Protection mainstreaming in post-conflict preparedness plans;



- Support to mainstreaming of Gender Based Violence in preparedness and emergencies.

3. Capacity building

- At the global level:
 - Technical support and capacity building on the protection of human rights, including labour rights of migrants, and development of tools;
 - Training on the international legal framework related to migration for government officials;
 - International refugee law training for senior officials;
 - Training on a human rights based approach to migration for government officials, civil society actors, national human rights institutions and United Nations staff.
 - Provide states and other stakeholders with practical guidance on how to protect migrants' human rights at international borders (Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders, OHCHR, 2014).
 - Provide policymakers in States, national human rights institutions, civil society, lawyers, judges and migrants themselves with information on the economic, social and cultural rights of migrants (Economic, Cultural and Social Rights of Migrants in an Irregular Situation, OHCHR, 2014)
- At the regional level:
 - Capacity building to States on the management of mixed migration flows in the context of regional cooperation frameworks;
 - Capacity-building to GMG agencies' staff to promote and implement employment and livelihoods strategies.
- At the country level:
 - Build capacity of States to manage migration in a comprehensive and balanced way, through a “whole-of-government” approach;
 - Strengthen local capacities to improve the assistance of migrants and communities, including in the areas of preventing irregular migration and enhancing access to legal avenues of migration;
 - Build coordination, planning and budgeting capacity for national and local level institutions;
 - Build capacity of national and local actors for hazard mapping and mass evacuation planning;



- Support to establishment of a Risk Management Unit;
- Build capacity of Ministry of Agriculture in seed sector development, new crop growing technologies, food security, food safety, animal health, implement large-scale investment projects, agrarian reform, adaptation to climate change;
- Build capacity of Ministry of Public Health including through support to include a Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) therein;
- Building capacity of Ministry of Justice on trafficking and smuggling investigation and prosecution, through training of relevant officers on identifying victims of trafficking; for law enforcement officials as well as judges and prosecutors to ensure access to asylum for victims of trafficking (VoT);
- Strengthening the operational capability of border crossing points, in enhancing border management information systems and related procedures, and in enabling concerted border management cooperation and long term regional synergies;
- Building capacity of states in assessing and improving the security of their identity documents, especially travel documents, and related issuance and management systems, with a focus on effective, robust and internationally compliant processes;
- Implementation of or support to relevant national strategies for refugee protection;
- Build capacity of legal actors and police to address gender-based violence;
- Support to humanitarian and protection-sensitive border management, including through training to high-level administrative officials, police authorities, security forces, local authorities and civil society, at the borders and in surrounding areas;
- Sensitization sessions and training of officials, frontline officers, and border guards on the identification and referral of groups of people with particular vulnerabilities (i.e. asylum-seekers and refugees, stateless, victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, child victims of sexual abuse);
- Support to and monitoring of well-functioning asylum systems and institutional frameworks, and the capacity to manage them;
- Support to employment services, labour inspection services, vocational training institutions on livelihood orientation, job intermediation, including by adjusting to the needs of refugees and host communities;



- Support to service providers (e.g. business development services and microfinance providers) to produce local economic development opportunities, including through the establishment of a fund for associations and cooperatives to access grants for business development, new business ventures and export promotion;
- Building technical capacities of all concerned actors to leverage national platforms to end child labour;
- Ensure capacity building of agricultural and rural sector partners and the adoption of standardized language.

4. Data collection, analysis and information sharing

- At the global level:
 - Establish the Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) to conduct research for evidence-based policymaking;
 - Hold consultations with NGOs on evidence informed approaches to crisis-related migration;
 - Draft a global report on trafficking in persons.
- At the regional level:
 - Information sharing and harmonisation of statistics: Support to Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) based in Nairobi; North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force; Regional Mixed Migration Movement Unit (R3MU) in Bangkok.
- At the country level:
 - Development of an information management tool to inform all the international community on the situation of displaced population (Displacement Tracking Matrix) and regular migration flows;
 - Development of database and information systems on human trafficking, including through voluntary reporting systems on migrant smuggling (VRS-MSRC);
 - Support to states in shaping proactive migration policies through improved migration data collection and management, including through the Border Management Information System: the Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS).
 - Conducting value chain, labour market and business development analyses to support absorption of refugees into employment/livelihoods opportunities;



- Mapping of service providers: skills training and micro-finance institutions;
- Food security ,livelihoods and rural labour assessments;
- Database, data collection tools and working group on gender-based violence;
- Household surveys; focus group discussions; interviews with relevant entities.

5. Inclusion of migrants in policymaking processes

- At the country level:
 - Data collection of communications with the communities through Community Response Maps receiving feedback from affected communities;
 - Support to improved, sustainable and direct participation and initiatives of local communities;
 - Support integration of refugees into regular national labour market studies and analyses;
 - Support integration of refugees into national social dialogue mechanisms impacting employment/industrial policies, and in advocacy on employment/livelihoods opportunities;
 - Selection of self-help support group and introducing of focal point from self-support group to gender-based violence.

6. Communication and outreach

- At the regional level:
 - Regional communication strategy to inform authorities, the media, migrants and their families on the risks of migrant smuggling and its links with organized crime.
- At the country level:
 - Contact with and dissemination of resources and information to local, national and foreign press;
 - Support to Ministries of Agriculture on provision of media materials related to improvement of agriculture sector;



- Support to governments with improvement of their communication and information strategy targeting migrants and civil society;
- Support to governments with development and production of information campaigns for migrants on dangers of irregular migration;
- Awareness-raising of at risk populations regarding the risks of undertaking dangerous journeys;
- Social media campaign on protection in emergency contexts;
- Media campaigns to identify and report cases of trafficking and smuggling, including with a focus on children;
- Regular monitoring and evaluation visits to ensure that the affected people are receiving the support they need;
- Conduct sexual and gender-based violence sessions in camps and other evacuation sites.

7. International cooperation

- At the global level:
 - Support to Global Meeting of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs) Chairs and Secretariats, including ongoing support through cross-fertilization among RCPs and the engagement of RCPs in global fora and processes.
 - Participate in the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) to End Child Immigration Detention (OHCHR).
- At the regional level:
 - Support to Regional Conference on the Andaman Sea migrant crisis in Bangkok in May 2015.
- At the country level:
 - Participation in UN Country Teams, Humanitarian Country Teams and cluster coordination mechanisms;

Coordination and cooperation on mixed movements through the Mixed Migration Task Forces (MMTF) in the relevant countries.

8. Advocacy

- At the global level:



- For the rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees:
 - Publications detailing experiences of migrants and the relevant human rights and labour standards;
- For States' adherence to international protection standards:
 - With civil society actors.
- At the regional level:
 - Development of Situation Reports.
 - Participate in the Campaign to End Child Detention, initiated by the Parliamentary Assembly at the Council of Europe
- At the country level:
 - Using evidence to inform sustainable livelihoods programmes for host communities, including refugees;
 - Promoting the need for policy development/modifications to address the issue of returning regular/irregular migrants and ensuring social/livelihoods integration;
 - Awareness-raising on referral pathways and victim identification for cross border victims of trafficking;
 - Advocacy for protection of unaccompanied migrant and refugee children;
 - Advocacy for assistance and protection to returning undocumented nationals in post-conflict situations;
 - Awareness raising on Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) projects for civil society organizations and migrant groups;
 - Promoting measures to discourage irregular onward movement of migrant worker returnees due to lack of integration policies and programmes;
 - Advocacy for having food security and agricultural livelihoods considered in the preparedness and response mechanisms;
 - Advocacy for local agriculture investment that creates employment opportunities for youth.

9. Monitoring and accountability

- At the global level:



- Human rights and other supervisory mechanisms' monitoring of States' human rights record, including the situation of migrants and refugees in mixed movements.
- At the regional level:
 - Monitoring of the treatment of refugees, asylum-seekers, stateless and other persons found to be in need of international protection (i.e. respect for the principle of *non-refoulement*, interception, etc);
 - Regular monitoring missions at entry points at regional levels, and interventions with the authorities when necessary.
- At the country level:
 - Joint field monitoring visits, including follow-up visits after disasters, with line ministries;
 - Development of information systems for the management of temporary shelters to support national authorities in assessing and monitoring the needs of displaced populations;
 - Design of software for the registration and characterization of conflict victims to track institutional services;
 - Monitoring of reception centers to ensure protection and human rights needs;
 - Monitoring of immigration detention facilities to ensure human rights based governance of such facilities;
 - Developing indicators to ensure integration of refugees into labour market data collection activities;
 - Increase food availability among conflict-affected vulnerable rural households and support continuous assessment and monitoring of the food security situation, including through implementing partners;
 - Support to monitoring poverty alleviation.

10. Cluster activities

- The Global Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster
- Shelter / non-food items cluster
- Protection cluster
- Gender-based violence sub-cluster



- Livelihoods cluster
- Food Security and Nutrition cluster
- Health cluster
- Unaccompanied migrant children task force group

b. Pre-crisis

This sub-section includes GMG agencies' activities on (11) contingency planning; (12) insurances; and (13) pre-departure training.

11. Contingency planning

- At the regional level:
 - Task force to monitor and report on threat levels within the framework of emergency preparedness and emergency response.
- At the country level:
 - Support the development of contingency plans with countries likely to see an influx of people if there are any instances of post-election upheaval;
 - Support planning of and assessment of government capacity to meet needs of surge in returning migrants;
 - Pre-positioning of emergency shelter and non-food items;
 - Support to livelihoods planning as part of disaster response;
 - Supporting development/modification of labour migration policy and ensuring synergies with employment policies to prepare for migrant worker returnees.
 - Support prepositioning of health supplies and materials, as well as strengthen public health measures to prevent, detect and respond to health threats at locations affected by high human mobility

12. Insurances

- At the country level:
 - Establishment of savings, insurance and credit community cooperatives (SACCOs) through technical assistance and grants.



13. Pre-departure training

- At the country level:
 - Cultural orientation trainings;
 - Training on human rights monitoring and reporting in humanitarian action.

c. Crisis response

This section includes (14) GMG agencies' activities related to consular assistance and documentation; (15) access to asylum; (16) tracing, victim identification, management of human remains and notification of families; (17) establishment of temporary reception facilities; (18) alternatives to detention; (19) counter-trafficking; and (20) counter-smuggling.

14. Consular assistance and documentation

- At the country level:
 - Tracking of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and affected communities and documenting the number of IDPs in evacuation centres or displacement sites;
 - Support States' consular network to better manage their visa application caseloads, by providing tailored support solutions designed to enhance data collection, streamline processes, eliminate the delay of administrative functions, improve service standards, lower costs, combat fraud and strengthen security at diplomatic missions.
 - Health assessments, psychosocial counselling and referral to adequate health services.

15. Access to asylum

- At the country level:
 - Access to asylum for those in need (i.e. through building government capacity, establishing asylum mechanisms, training and capacity building activities, advocacy, etc.).

16. Tracing, victim identification, management of human remains and notification of families



- At the global level:
 - IOM's Missing Migrants Project, a global database tracking data on deceased and missing migrants worldwide.
- At the country level:
 - Strengthen institutional capacity for the diagnosis and cemetery mapping, in order to promote rights' restoration, access to truth and satisfactory measurements, for families of disappeared victims.

17. Establishing temporary reception facilities

- At the country level:
 - Provision of shelter and the maintenance and coordination of transitional sites, such as bunkhouses and transitional shelter sites;
 - Reception arrangements to respond to the basic needs of the persons of UNHCR concern and facilitate their early identification and referral and/or and safely transfer to other facilities as required;
 - Health assessments and psychosocial counselling and provision of reproductive health services.

18. Humane alternatives to detention

- At the country level:
 - Emergency response mechanism to limit and respond to security round-ups, detention and deportation of migrants and asylum-seekers;
 - Network of detention monitors and community protection committees;
 - Training to paralegals, judicial officers, law enforcement agencies, etc to reduce instances of arbitrary arrest and detention of asylum-seekers;
 - Support the reintegration process of individuals demobilized from the illegal armed groups through capacity-building strategies and activities that aim to strengthen participants' social and economic skills.

19. Counter-trafficking

- At the regional level:
 - Support to Regional Consultative Processes with a counter-trafficking component: Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and



Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process), the Budapest Process, the MDSA initiative and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD);

- Development of agency-led strategies, e.g. 2012-2013 Strategy and Regional Plan of Action on Smuggling and Trafficking from the East and Horn of Africa;
 - Pilot partnership arrangement with the Singapore Management University (SMU) on mapping legislation and policy developments on trafficking in South East Asia and Thailand;
 - UN-ACT – UN Action for Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons in the Asia region.
- At the country level:
 - Support to border institutions to more effectively manage crisis induced displacement and mass movements across borders, through humanitarian border management.
 - Direct assistance for victims of gender-based violence/VoTs in disaster-affected populations;
 - Drafting of SOPs to guide referral and assistance to victims of trafficking;
 - Reinforcing the role of access to employment and livelihoods in addressing vulnerabilities to trafficking;
 - Increasing agricultural opportunities for communities vulnerable to trafficking.

20. Counter-smuggling

- At the global level:
 - Expert consultation on migrant smuggling and human rights.
- At the regional level:
 - Support to Regional Consultative Processes with a counter-trafficking component: Bali Process, IGAD and Almaty Process on Refugee Protection and International Migration (Almaty Process).
- At the country level:
 - Awareness-raising activities on the risks of undertaking dangerous journeys;



- Reinforcing the role of access to employment and livelihoods in addressing vulnerabilities to smuggling.

d. Post-crisis and transition to development

This section includes (21) GMG agencies' activities related to assisted voluntary return and reintegration; (22) reintegration of returnees; (23) community stabilization and resilience building; (24) re-migration; (25) durable solutions; (26) disaster risk reduction; (27) socio-economic well-being of migrants and (28) ethical recruitment.

21. Assisted voluntary return and reintegration

- At the regional level:
 - Support to relevant Regional Consultative Processes: Bali Process and Puebla Process.
- At the country level:
 - Support with assisted voluntary return and reintegration on case by case basis with prior approval of concerned governments;
 - Support to voluntary returns of non-refugee unaccompanied and separated children, after a careful best interests determination assessment as well as ensuring that they are not at risk upon return.

22. Reintegration of returnees

- At the country level:
 - Support to development of a local strategy for migration and development, including returnees;
 - Reintegration programmes including cultural re-integration, livelihood assistance and psychosocial support;
 - Support agriculture livelihood and rapid food production projects to returned/re-established IDPs through emergency projects;
 - Support to Land Policy Design and Land Policy Reform Processes;
 - Formulation and implementation of productive projects for host communities as a strategy to prevent irregular migration.

23. Community stabilization and resilience building



- At the country level:
 - Early recovery and rehabilitation;
 - Protection support to IDPs and affected communities;
 - Resilience-building projects;
 - Peacebuilding and reintegration programme to promote peace, reconciliation and security through outreach, reintegration and community recovery initiatives;
 - Support protection of children and adolescent victims of armed conflicts and their families, through preparation of local beneficiaries for the territorial peace in focalized geographical areas;
 - Improvement of basic infrastructure for IDPs;
 - Promoting sustainable growth for the economic inclusion of poor, conflict-affected and excluded groups, through innovative productive and financial inclusive solutions or identification, consolidation and implementation of small business initiatives, for targeted families in temporary shelters in order to enhance income generation alternatives for these beneficiaries;
 - Transfer of knowledge through expatriate nationals to strengthen national capacities and ensure the link between migration and development;
 - Tsunami Recovery Waste Management, municipal solid waste management;
 - Preparing home communities for social/economic integration of returnees;
 - Rapid food production and strengthening of community and institutional capacity, directed to improving and sustaining the food security of indigenous communities affected by conflict;
 - Rehabilitation of livelihoods and food security for vulnerable people affected by violence, as a strategy for implementing the right to food, rebuilding the social fabric and promoting peace solutions;
 - Support to the Land Restitution Programme and Unit through technical assistance to agriculture livelihood projects in 8 departments; and support the restitution process of nine indigenous and Afro Colombian communities, so that their collective land is restituted;
 - Emergency supplementary feeding of productive animals to ensure their survival;
 - Support to social cohesion and reconciliation in host communities.



24. Re-migration

- At the country level:
 - Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals (TRQN) programme to link diaspora members with development needs in their countries of origin;
 - “Building Back Better/ Safer” programmes for inclusive and resilient recovery.

25. Durable solutions

- At the regional level:
 - Establishment of regional cooperation on movement of agricultural migrants;
 - Durable Solutions for refugees promoted with states.
- At the country level:
 - Strengthening health systems to ensure adequate responses to health needs of returnees, with emphasis on primary health care;
 - Promote access to employment and livelihoods as key element of durable solutions strategy, including 1) through labour market intermediation and employability of vulnerable job seekers, 2) support to start-ups, and 3) by increasing potential of income generation and employment creation of agriculture value chain through local economic development;
 - Support for drought mitigation;
 - Assistance to sustainable solutions for Internal Displaced Populations;
 - Facilitation of “back to home” mechanisms for cross-border agriculture labourers;
 - Leveraging the remittances of migrant workers and investment in to the rural development and development of agriculture for ensuring food security for the migrant’s families.

26. Disaster risk reduction

- At the country level:
 - Support to development of Disaster Risk Reduction, conflict reduction, seismic preparedness strategies or national plans;



- Support for reducing risk in the urban areas and increased resilience against risks;
- Support conflict and natural disaster-affected communities in rural areas to incorporate risk management in agriculture livelihood activities;
- Irrigation systems and reducing dependency on rain fed rangeland production system to irrigated fodder production;

27. Socio-economic well-being of migrants

- At the regional level:
 - Support to relevant Regional Consultative Processes: The Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia (Colombo Process) and Abu Dhabi Dialogue.
- At the country level:
 - Cash for Work and cash grants to shelter beneficiaries;
 - Job training activities, vocational orientation, coordination with national training counterparts;
 - Support generation of sustainable livelihoods for IDPs households headed by women in vulnerable the communities.

28. Ethical recruitment

- At the global level:
 - Promotion of the ratification and effective implementation of the ILO Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181) and the 2014 Protocol to the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29).
- At the regional level:
 - Support to relevant Regional Consultative Processes: Colombo Process and Abu Dhabi Dialogue;
 - Enhancing fair recruitment practices in migration corridors (both within and between regions) with high flows of migrants.
- At the country level:
 - Support States' efforts to preventing the illicit use and forced recruitment of children, adolescents and youth, and prevent their recruitment by illegal armed groups;



- Training workshops for recruitment agencies.

B. FINDINGS BY REGION

1. Middle East and North Africa

- Support to the Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development (Rabat Process), including by identifying capacity needs and to support states' protection sensitive responses to mixed migration;
- Follow-up to the EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative (Khartoum Process), with a focus on bringing about a positive change in the public discourse and, eventually, a gradual change to government policies on asylum and migration in the GCC countries;
- Follow-up to the Sana'a Declaration adopted at the November 2013 Regional Conference on Asylum and Migration from the Horn of Africa to Yemen. The objective of the conference was to adopt a Regional Plan of Action to address the challenges related to asylum/refugee protection and irregular migration;
- In Morocco, since early 2013, monitoring missions in the eastern region of Oriental, through which more than 90% of irregular mixed movements pass;
- In some countries, GMG agencies designed and implemented Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the identification and referral of VoT with international protection needs and continue to work with a number of NGOs and civil society organisations to provide assistance to victims of trafficking who are also persons of concern to UNHCR and considered extremely vulnerable (i.e. Egypt, Libya);
- Assessments of impact of Syrian crisis on the labour market in Jordan and Lebanon and employment profile of Syrian refugees to guide livelihoods responses in four regions in Lebanon; and the Joint study on children living and working on the streets in Lebanon, including Syrian refugee children and assessments on child labour in the agricultural and urban informal sectors in Jordan, including Syrian refugee children.

2. Asia Pacific

- Support to the Regional Cooperation Framework under the Bali Process, and the Jakarta Declaration on Addressing Irregular Movement of Persons of 2013;
- The Almaty Process promotes sustained dialogue and exchange of information on migration issues and on refugee protection challenges on a wide range of issues,



including: (1) Humanitarian Emergencies and Emergency Preparedness; (2) Irregular Migration Immigration, Border Management and Security; (3) Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling; (4) Human Rights of Migrants; Asylum and Refugees; (5) Migration and Climate Change; (6) Mixed Migration;

- Regional Consultation on Immigration Detention for South Asia and South East Asia (in November 2013). Participants agreed on activities to move forward with the national and regional action plans.

3. Latin America and the Caribbean

- Support to Puebla Process or the South American Conference on Migration;
- At the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Cartagena Declaration, efforts to integrate main protection concerns within a regional framework for the next decade that would build on the 2004 Mexico Plan of Action. All countries have renewed their commitment to high protection standards through the adoption of the Declaration and Plan of Action of Cartagena+30 in December 2014;
- Caribbean Conference on the Protection of Vulnerable Persons in Mixed Migratory Flows in the Bahamas to discuss challenges and solutions, organized in May 2013;
- Within the framework of the Cooperation Agreement between the Central American Integration System (SICA) planned support to the establishment of a “Human Rights Observatory on Displacement” in Central America for displaced populations who have been forced to leave their communities of origin. The goal is to set in place a common system for the analysis of quantitative information about this phenomenon in order to facilitate the formulation of public policies and regional coordination and cooperation.

4. Western Africa and Horn of Africa

- Through the Regional Group on Protection in Mixed Migration, monthly meetings to share information on activities, programmes and policies related to the protection of the rights of refugees and other people on the move in West Africa and to coordinate activities at the regional level;
- Support to the Economic Community of West African States’ (ECOWAS) migration framework in West Africa.
- Follow up of the Sana'a Declaration and the Khartoum Process;
- Regional Dialogue on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants for the Horn of Africa, launched in October 2014;



- Regional group on Emergency and Preparedness Response (EPR) under OCHA lead in West Africa. Regular meetings to discuss and follow-up with humanitarian initiatives and ongoing crises in West Africa region;
- Support to the ECOWAS humanitarian framework in West Africa through capacity-building activities strengthening CCCM and DRR capacities at the regional level in addition to MCOF sensitization;
- Protection of refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless persons in mixed migratory movements, including by sea (in the context of the Red Sea/Gulf of Aden);
- Emergency preparedness, including addressing the nutritional needs of refugees. This involves maintaining emergency stockpiles and updating contingency and coordination plans;
- Coordinated-inter-agency response to the South Sudanese emergency. Several GMG agencies deliver protection and life-saving assistance, as well as basic services, with a special focus on the protection of the most vulnerable, including refugees, women, children, and others with specific needs.

III. GAP ANALYSIS

The GMG has an important role to promote the wider application of all relevant international and regional instruments and norms relating to migration, and to encourage the adoption of more coherent, comprehensive and better coordinated approaches to the issue of international migration and results of this survey confirm this. Also strong were results in the areas of: capacity building, advocacy, and community stabilization and resilience building, etc.

GMG has the potential to further define its role in supporting states respond to, prevent and recover from crisis-related migration, particularly by building on individual GMG agencies' strengths with a view to promote coherence between global, regional and country-level responses, as well as advocacy, capacity building, protection and direct assistance to vulnerable mobile populations.

Further identification of gaps will be made by analysing not only the categories but also the interventions/activities, particularly with a view to ensure this stream of work is appropriately integrated into the next GMG multi-annual work plan (2016-2018) and the work plans of the working groups and task forces.

Noting the significant impact of crisis related migration and the relevance of this exercise, and the need for partnerships, particularly in light of evolutions since the GMG Principals' decision in November 2014, further analysis of GMG's efforts are necessary.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION



In line with the initial findings of this survey, proposed recommendations to the GMG Principals are as follow:

1. Prioritise life-saving responses to crisis-related migration, and in this regard provide direct assistance and support services to affected populations and their communities. This entails providing direct assistance and support services (i.e. urgent health care; food; non-food items; psychological support; temporary shelter; counselling; referrals to asylum processes, communication with families, consular offices and referral services as appropriate etc.).
2. Enhance the capacity of States, including at the local/municipal level, to provide gender responsive protection of the rights of migrants inter alia to reduce loss of life and other human rights violations and abuses. In order to protect rights, cross-sectoral approaches include strengthening legal frameworks as well as efforts aimed at addressing the drivers of and at reducing the negative contributing factors to irregular and forced migration and enable a genuine choice between migrating safely and finding local alternatives.
3. Continue promoting regular avenues for rights based human mobility and help create the conditions for migration to take place in safe, fair, orderly and dignified ways.
4. Support strengthening the evidence-base for crisis-related migration concerns and include migrants and their representatives in policymaking processes.
5. Continue exploring partnerships for equitable, inclusive growth and sustainable development, and support the implementation of the SDGs, to create the structural conditions and make systemic changes needed to enable positive outcomes of migration for all involved.

In light of the recommendations derived from the GMG stocktaking on crisis-related migration, and the likelihood that crisis-related migration will remain on global, regional and national agendas in the coming years, the GMG should ensure that this stream of work is appropriately integrated into the next GMG multi-annual work plan (2016-2018) and the work plans of the working groups and task forces.

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