

# IOM NGO Humanitarian Consultations

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Switzerland



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## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAP – Accountability to Affected Populations

ALNAP – Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action

CHS – Core Humanitarian Standard

CONCORD – European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development

DTM – Displacement Tracking Matrix

FORIM – *Forum des Organisations de Solidarité Internationale issues des Migrations*

IBC – International Blue Crescent

ICMC – International Catholic Migration Commission

ICVA – International Council of Voluntary Agencies

IDP – Internally Displaced Person

IFRC – International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

ILO – International Labour Organization

IMC – International Medical Corps

IOM – International Organization for Migration

MICIC – Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative

NGO – Non-Governmental Organization

OHCHR – Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

OPGA – Office of the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations

PHA – Principles for Humanitarian Action

PICUM – Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants

PRDS – Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations

PSEA – Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

RRF – Rapid Response Fund

SDG – Sustainable Development Goal

UN HLS – United Nations High-Level Summit on Refugees and Migrants

UN SG – United Nations Secretary-General

UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

WHS – World Humanitarian Summit

## Executive Summary

On 13 June 2016, the second annual IOM NGO Humanitarian Consultations were jointly organized by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) in Geneva, Switzerland.

98 participants attended the Consultations, including 76 representatives of 46 NGOs in 18 countries: Australia; Belgium; Colombia; El Salvador; Ethiopia; France; Hong Kong, China; Italy; Libya; Malaysia; Mexico; Saudi Arabia; South Sudan; Switzerland; Thailand; Turkey; Ukraine; and the United States.

The overarching theme of the Consultations was that of partnership. The event showcased examples of good partnership practices between NGOs and IOM from the field, emphasizing the distinctive value added for both partners.

During breakout sessions, participants took stock of best practices on current topics: changing the negative narrative on migration, the humanitarian–development nexus, and accountability to affected populations.

Participants also identified ways of advancing and expanding IOM–NGO complementarity across these key areas in the future.

At a time of unprecedented mobility, the opportunities emerging from the World Humanitarian Summit and impending 19 September UN High-Level Summit were discussed and assessed, with a focus on opportunities for NGOs and IOM to work better together to fulfill respective humanitarian roles more effectively.



**IOM NGO Humanitarian Consultations**

## Introduction

With an unprecedented number of people on the move, and with the growing number and complexity of crises, the need for a context-specific, flexible humanitarian response has never been more pressing. The 2016 Consultations were held against this backdrop, and on the heels of the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) and in the lead-up to the 19 September UN High-Level Summit on Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants (UN HLS).

The first IOM NGO Humanitarian Consultations were held in Geneva in June 2015, providing a platform for IOM's humanitarian partners to engage in the development of IOM's humanitarian policy: the Principles for Humanitarian Action. As in 2016, the 2015 Consultations were jointly organized by IOM and ICVA.

2016 Consultations' objectives:

- To provide a platform for frank and open dialogue on principled humanitarian action;
- To build on the 2015–2016 roadmap for IOM–NGO humanitarian partnership and identify possible ways forward;
- To take stock of the humanitarian context post-WHS, and pre-19 September UN HLS.

The discussions focused on:

- Complementarity, best practices, and areas for improvement in IOM–NGO partnerships in the areas of countering the xenophobic narrative on migration, forging a humanitarian–development nexus, and fostering accountability to affected populations;
- Ahead of the 19 September UN HLS, the necessity of ensuring rights and needs remain at the center of humanitarian action, beyond categorizations;
- The shared values of equitable and inclusive partnership and unity of purpose between IOM and humanitarian NGOs.



IOM NGO Humanitarian Consultations

Interested audiences who were unable to attend could follow the streaming of short interviews with participants, speakers and organizers, on the importance of the event, on the social networking service Periscope.

## Opening Addresses and Introductory Remarks

In their opening addresses, **Ambassador William Lacy Swing**, Director General of IOM, and **Nan Buzard**, Executive Director of ICVA, stressed that the 19 September UN HLS is the opportunity to reassess response based on categorizations and ensure needs are at the heart of humanitarian action.

Acknowledging that the UN HLS will take place against the challenging backdrop of rapidly growing xenophobia, Ambassador Swing reiterated IOM's commitment and support for UN Secretary-General's (UN SG) initiative for a global campaign against xenophobia and racism.<sup>1</sup> Ms Buzard stressed the role of civil society in reaching out to individuals and communities to humanize migration. Both speakers encouraged participants to use the Consultations as a platform to reflect on ways to further joint engagement against the toxic narrative on migration. The full addresses of Ambassador Swing and Ms Buzard are in Annex 2.

Head of Department of Operations and Emergencies of IOM, **Mohammed Abdiker**, and Interim Director and Head of Humanitarian Policy of Norwegian Refugee Council, **James Munn**, built on these points. Both emphasized that strong civil society partnerships are conducive to facing uncomfortable questions and that they crucially contribute to principled humanitarian action. Mr Munn acknowledged IOM's inclusive attitude to partners that converges with the principle of solidarity. He called for unity in civil society, singling out advocacy and joint funding as areas for continued strategic partnership of NGOs with IOM in the future.

Acknowledging the valuable input of the NGO partners on IOM's institutional humanitarian policy discussed at the 2015 Consultations, the Principles for Humanitarian Action (PHA), Mr Abdiker announced that the IOM Council had widely welcomed the policy in November 2015.

Subsequent discussion centered around protection mainstreaming and the centrality of protection in IOM's and NGOs' activities; measures taken to ensure compliance with humanitarian principles; and the place of the rights and needs of internally-displaced persons (IDPs) in preparations for the 19 September UN HLS.

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<sup>1</sup> In his report [\*In safety and dignity: addressing large movements of refugees and migrants\*](#), submitted in April 2016 ahead of the 19 September Summit, UN SG initiates "a global campaign led by the United Nations to counter xenophobia, emphasizing direct personal contact between host communities and refugees and migrants." (pp. 15)



## Session I: Enhancing Cooperation and Dialogue between IOM and Humanitarian NGOs

This session was held in the breakout group format. Participants split up in three thematic groups and each of the groups was jointly facilitated by IOM and an NGO partner. The facilitators delivered introductory thoughts on the topic to initiate the discussion. Each group sought to identify two examples of best practice and two recommendations for future engagement between IOM and NGOs.

### Group I: Changing the Public Narrative and Negative Perception of Refugees and Other Migrants

The group was facilitated by:

- Leonard Doyle, Head of Media and Communications Division and Spokesperson, IOM
- Aurelie Lamaziere, Humanitarian Advocacy Advisor, Save the Children

This breakout group discussion helped to realize the importance of language and wording in shaping the public narrative and perception of refugees and migrants in order to move beyond statistics and use values as a basis.

Presentations showcased good examples of initiatives and campaigns, such as the IOM-supported campaign *I am a migrant*, Oxfam's *Stand as One*, PICUM's *Words Matter Guide*, and Save the Children's video *Still the Most Shocking Second a Day*. Those readily available and accessible tools, campaigns and materials help balance out the negative rhetoric and deconstruct stereotypes and prejudice.

The discussion highlighted that **significant challenges need to be overcome** in order to have a meaningful impact. These include the lack of capacities, which prevent actors to respond quickly enough, as well as the need for new approaches that are adapted to the context. In these regards, **joining efforts was identified as an essential practice that should be capitalized on further**. While it helps mitigate capacity gaps, it allows networks and actors from various backgrounds (civil society, international organizations, UN agencies, governments) and at different levels (local, regional, international) to work on supporting a campaign, advocate and raise awareness, using a context-specific approach. The degree of **awareness** in different countries and within different segments of society **varies widely, requiring differentiated approaches**. **Working with structures that are central to communities** such as schools, universities, and faith-based institutions has been showcased as successful in many contexts.

#### Key Messages

##### Best practices identified:

- Language: Promoting appropriate language and terminology around refugees and migrants. Examples include [10 Myths about Migration and Development](#) (a joint initiative by ICMC, CONCORD, and FORIM to debunk some widely shared misconceptions), PICUM's [Teaching Guide on Realities of Undocumented Migrants](#).

- Migrants' voices, telling their own story directly, can empower refugees and migrants and help to connect people and communities. The [\*I am a Migrant\*](#) campaign is one example. Important to be mindful of the potential risk and repercussions that airing their stories can have for migrants.

#### Recommendations:

- Language: Build on existing initiatives to influence the public narrative and seize opportunities to correct the words of others (e.g. by sending letters to the editor to correct terminology). Media training was another recommendation.
- Migrants' voices: Shift from organizational promotion to individual, emotionally relevant stories that highlight the positive stories of integration, coming from migrants/refugees but also host/receiving communities. Across the board, it is necessary to consider how to measure change in perceptions.

## Group 2: Humanitarian–development Nexus and Progressive Resolution of Displacement

The group was facilitated by:

- Louis Hoffmann, Head of Transition and Recovery Division, IOM
- Michael Bowers, Senior Director of Strategic Response and Global Emergencies, Mercy Corps

Referring to the Report of the Secretary-General for the World Humanitarian Summit *One Humanity, Shared Responsibility*, the discussion highlighted the need to work simultaneously towards: (1) ensuring that protection and assistance needs are met; and (2) reducing future needs. Early investment in prevention and seeking solutions is essential to reducing aid dependency and promoting dignity, and must be a collaborative effort by humanitarian and development actors, as well as all others, including diasporas.

**Resilience is often cited as an approach that brings humanitarian and development actors together.** Building resilience includes integrated action via early investment, preparedness, and planning by linking humanitarian and development communities. It also includes policy level efforts, potentially around inclusive policies, avenues for regular migration, and protection of rights, amongst others.

Yet, there is a **lack of examples of such efforts** and little insight into how such initiatives work in practice. The discussion concluded that **efforts** to resolve displacement and empower affected populations **require the engagement of a broad range of actors, with growing emphasis on the importance of strengthening local civil society organizations** in recognition of their vital role.

**Empowering affected populations is central to resilience** and supporting a return to normalcy. Situations are often highly contextualized, and vulnerabilities often relate to specific individuals or groups (e.g. unaccompanied or separated children), which require tailored approaches. A soon-to-be-released global study by IFRC looks at how the vulnerability of migrants moving along a route may change, identifying available capitals and interlinkages with migrant capacities. While self-reliance (including through financial inclusion, for example) is often critical, complementarity with other programming and approaches, such as psychosocial interventions where appropriate, can maximize the

achievement of intended outcomes. The subsequent discussion focused on **the difficulty of quantifying and identifying impacts of resilience**, with the associated need to better share data and conduct systematic evaluations.

## Key Messages

### Best practices identified:

- Cash-based aid: Evidence demonstrates that affected populations prefer to receive cash instead of other “in kind” aid, supporting dignity through choice. However, cash-based interventions must be adapted to needs and context and integrated approaches should empower beneficiaries and reduce potential aid dependency.
- Integrated approaches towards resilience: Efforts to build resilience, reduce need and resolve displacement require multi-disciplinary approaches. Participatory programming inclusive of affected populations and relevant actors (authorities, civil society, private sector, international agencies, diaspora, etc.) can change dynamics and break down silos for improved outcomes.

### Recommendations:

- Evidence-based responses: It is challenging to measure resilience and there is currently a lack of evidence to substantiate outcomes of resilience-based approaches. Measuring the achievement of intended outcomes will be necessary to ensure the relevance and appropriateness of interventions in specific contexts.
- Systematic or tailored approaches to resilience: Exchange of experience of resilience-based programming including the successes and challenges (e.g. tailoring responses, balancing principles and seeking common language) may be a useful step towards enhanced understanding of potential opportunities and pitfalls.

## Group 3: Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

The group was facilitated by:

- Vincent Houver, Head of Preparedness and Response Division, IOM
- Christine Knudsen, Project Director, The Sphere Project

Presentations and discussion emphasized that **progress had been made** in putting accountability on the agenda of the humanitarian community. **However, challenges remain in going beyond declarations of commitment** towards guidance and adherence and in gathering more evidence and field practice relevant to accountability frameworks.

Unfortunately, inter-agency approaches to accountability remain scarce and funding limitations remain.

**The concrete challenges and areas for improving AAP include**, firstly, **communication with affected populations**, especially from the affected communities towards humanitarian actors, to ensure humanitarian activities are needs-based and also to be able to tap into the information that resides in the communities and is valuable for crisis response. Secondly, **adapting humanitarian actors’ activities**

**to feedback**, and ensure affected populations can advocate for issues of concern to the community. Thirdly, **timely sharing of raw data between humanitarian actors**. More broadly, **what is needed is establishing a global knowledge base and a community of practice in the humanitarian sector**.

## Key Messages

### Best practices identified:

- Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM): Originally established by IOM to track displaced populations for internal purposes, DTM has become a key data resource informing humanitarian responses across sectors and organizations providing quality, timely data for the benefit of the entire humanitarian response.
- Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS): The interface between AAP and humanitarian standards, as outlined in the CHS, provides a coherent, standardized framework integrating quality, efficiency and accountability, although the need to contextualize remains.

### Recommendations:

- Un-pack AAP: Avoid over-simplifying the discourse on AAP. There are many streams and aspects across principles and standards; to be effective this requires further unpacking and discussion;
- Share data: Assessment fatigue is increasingly evident so better approaches to data sharing are needed. Often the challenge is precisely sharing the outcomes of assessments. More and better cooperation between aid providers is needed in sharing information in a timely manner and a format that is exploitable by others;
- Engage the diaspora: Stronger engagement with the diaspora may provide an additional resource and line of communication with migrant populations.

## Session II: NGO-IOM Partnership Fair

Session II showcased examples of good IOM–NGO partnership practices from the field, with partnerships from Nepal, South Sudan, Turkey, Ukraine and Colombia. In a speed-dating format, the partnerships were represented jointly by NGO and IOM staff in the form of a marketplace. The primary objective was to provide the participants with an opportunity to hold discussions with the presenters and exchange good practices.



Representatives of the NGO IBC and IOM Turkey presenting their partnership

Below is a brief overview of the showcased partnerships, with more detailed information available in the annexed info sheets.

- Colombia: Partnership in **strengthening organizational capacity** with the NGO Narrar para Vivir to address the needs of victims of sexual violence. While IOM provides capacity building, Narrar para Vivir brings gender-sensitive insights and expertise. IOM could incorporate the lessons learned and reflect gender perspectives;
- Nepal: **Synergy in crisis response** with AmeriCares to address rehabilitation needs of persons with earthquake-related injuries. AmeriCares provides two secondees and essential medicines and devices. It is expected IOM and AmeriCares will further the synergy in crisis response as well as technical collaboration;
- South Sudan: **Support for access to resources** with the International Medical Corps (IMC). IOM supports IMC to provide health services to IDPs through its Rapid Response Fund (RRF). IMC provides quality medical care on the ground and builds capacity of local partners;
- Turkey: Partnership in **financial and technical support** with the International Blue Crescent (IBC) to establish improved access to services for refugees in Istanbul. IBC provides strong dialogue with local authorities, while gaining international experience and developing technical capacities and best practices;
- Ukraine: Partnership in **organizational capacity building** with the NGO Promin that has evolved across various sectors of assistance to provide targeted information to IDPs on trafficking. Promin acquires new skills related to humanitarian response, while its specialized nature ensures that the potential risks of trafficking are mitigated.

## Session III: Lead-up to the UNGA High-Level Summit on Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants

Session III examined the process leading up to the Summit and the ways to join efforts, and particularly the space for the civil society. Moderated by **Ignacio Packer, Secretary-General of Terre des Hommes International Federation**, the four-member expert panel comprised:

- Elizabeth Ferris, Senior Advisor to the UN Global Summit on Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants;
- Michele Klein-Solomon, Director of MICIC (Migrants in Countries in Crisis) Secretariat, IOM;
- Eva Sandis, NGO Committee on Migration;
- John Bingham, Head of Policy at the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC).

### High-Level Panel on the Lead-up to the Global Summit on Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants

**Elizabeth Ferris** expressed hopes that the Summit would have a balanced global focus, although the flow into Europe has received the most attention of the public. Ms Ferris noted that, in spite of the importance and scale of internal displacement worldwide, the Summit would not focus on this issue, as it remains divisive for the states.

Ms Ferris provided an overview of UN SG's report ahead of September 19 UN HLS, which is structured around three pillars related to protection and the development of global compacts on refugees and migration respectively.<sup>2</sup> Ms Ferris concluded by adding that another expected outcome of the Summit would be IOM joining the UN.

**Michele Klein-Solomon** stressed that, for refugees and many other migrants that make up large migration movements, migration is rarely a genuine matter of choice and entails an inherent pre-existing vulnerability that is exacerbated if people are prevented from migrating. The challenge at the Summit is to address this vulnerability while underlining the positive impacts of orderly and safe migration.



Left to right: Michele Klein-Solomon, Elizabeth Ferris, Ignacio Packer, Eva Sandis and John Bingham

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<sup>2</sup> The three pillars include: protection issues facing both refugees and migrants – sea, borders, detention, xenophobia; the global compact for responsibility-sharing for refugees; and the global compact for safe, regular and orderly migration.



Further, Ms Klein-Solomon emphasized the twofold paradox, in principle and in practice, of sovereign states' discretion to determine which nationalities can enter their territory. In principle, the tension arises from an imbalance, namely that the human right to leave a country has no counterpart in a right to enter another country. In practice, there are insufficient safe and legal channels to migrate, despite labor market gaps and aging populations.

**Eva Sandis** underlined that civil society action in relation to the Summit starts with the [\*5-Year Action Plan for Collaboration\*](#) that focuses on development, rights of migrants, partnerships, and labor mobility. She pointed out that civil society expected immediate action. Recommendations were shared, including developing opportunities for labor migration in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) [\*target 12.g\*](#)<sup>3</sup> and for states to establish stakeholder-inclusive mechanisms that protect the needs of migrants, encompass border management, and conform to the guidelines developed by ILO, IOM and OHCHR.

In preparation for the Global Summit, Ms Sandis explained that civil society decided to self-organize an NGO-led HLS Civil Society Action Committee, in addition to participating in the Steering Committee convened by the Office of the President of the General Assembly. The NGO-led HLS Civil Society Action Committee, co-organized by ICMC, ICVA and the NGO Committee on Migration, builds on the presence of refugee- and migrant-focused organizations and aims to approach individual states directly, seeking a partnership relationship with the organizers of the preparations for the Global Summit.



**Ignacio Packer, Eva Sandis, and John Bingham hold the 5-Year Action Plan for Collaboration**

**John Bingham** called for unity and partnership ahead of the 19 September UN HLS, the first such event on migration and refugees expected to yield a formalized outcome. He stressed that civil society was organized to follow and try to influence this process closely through such initiatives as the *5-Year Action Plan for Collaboration* and the HLS Civil Society Action Committee. He urged the civil society to examine and decide which post-Summit modalities of implementation, outcomes, and coordination it would advocate for. He said the three pillars of SG's report strongly converge, with xenophobia being an example of a cross-cutting issue, and asked the civil society to reflect on how to tackle this problem. Advocacy, particularly with governments, lied at the center of the role of the civil society in this process.

Mr Bingham addressed the two concrete outcomes of the Summit in relation to IOM: IOM possibly joining the UN and the results of the MICIC initiative. He explored the implications of IOM joining the UN

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<sup>3</sup> SDG target 12.g: "Create cooperative agreements related to human mobility to enable safe, lawful, less costly migration across or within borders."

in terms of UN's migration mandate, and the impact on IOM in terms of protection. He also underlined that, since MICIC had been a state-led and state-owned initiative, civil society would follow it up carefully and position itself accordingly.

## Discussion

Following the panel, the discussion focused on the place of the root causes of displacement in the lead-up to the Summit. Ms Ferris stressed the priority to ensure that the governments implement existing frameworks.

Concerning IDPs, Colombia was mentioned as an example of an existing system of reparations and a national database on IDPs. Participants expressed concerns about the lack of a more systematic response and responsibility-sharing to address internal displacement.

The importance of dignified choice and robust reintegration programming and assistance when it comes to voluntary return was also emphasized.

Several participants expressed concern that the logic of the European Union's deal with Turkey would be applied elsewhere.

The discussion was closed by Mr Packer, re-iterating the importance of affording civil society an equitable place in a process as important as the Global Summit.



## Closing Remarks

The Consultations were closed by Laura Thompson, Deputy Director General of IOM, and Nan Buzard, Executive Director of ICVA.

Ms Thompson noted that the process of IOM joining the UN had been a long one, necessitating internal reflection, especially on maintaining IOM's operational character and **horizontal approach to cooperation and partnership, including with NGOs.**

Ms Thompson addressed the issue of the **toxic narrative on migration**, estimating it to be **among the biggest challenges IOM faces**, as exemplified by the widespread perception that migration is a "problem to be solved" rather than a reality to be managed. She recognized civil society as playing a vital role in changing this perspective, and reiterated the importance of inclusive discussion on this.

The inclusion of migration in SDGs and the WHS were both relevant developments for the humanitarian–development nexus; however, Ms Thompson noted the importance of greater engagement with the **private sector which can play a significant role** in the post-WHS environment, as well as in achieving the migration-related SDGs.

Ms Thompson closed with a reflection on the importance of accountability to affected populations, underlining the pressure on all actors to ensure appropriate responses and to **connect better with beneficiaries.** She singled out **DTM as a tool to support enhanced accountability.**

Ms Buzard stressed that the NGO community would be closely following the **implementation of IOM's humanitarian policy** and would hold IOM to account accordingly. Ms Buzard is eagerly awaiting IOM's **new framework on the Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations (PRDS)**, especially in conjunction with the work of Mercy Corps on resilience. She recommended that IOM ensures inclusivity in leading processes, in relation to civil society as well as beneficiaries.

In relation to the humanitarian community, Ms Buzard accentuated that the goal of humanitarian actors was to **protect and assist humans, irrespective of status or category.** She assessed that the WHS often highlighted the difference between actors, and called for focusing on what brings us together rather than on what separates us.

Ms Buzard commented on the main themes of the Consultations, encouraging the participants to **start connecting stories and thus tackle the negative narrative.** She underlined that the political dimensions of the humanitarian–development nexus needed to be addressed and that the **examples of what multi-mandated agencies had already been doing across the humanitarian–development divide should be collected.** As for accountability, Ms Buzard advocated for avoiding over-simplification, for **focusing on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)**, and for **better information sharing** between actors while minding confidentiality.

Ms Buzard concluded that the clear **theme running throughout the Consultations was the diversity and power of complementarity: in advocacy, policy development, emergency response, partnering with frontline responders, and in investing in capacity.**

Responding to Ms Buzard's invitation to share their feedback, participants, reiterated the importance of including affected communities and populations, as well as the grassroots, in crisis response. Also, they commended IOM on the newly-developed PRDS framework and underscored that the implementation of MICIC guidelines would be closely followed.

## Annex I List of Participants

### Annex I.I All Participants

	Organization	Name	Email Address	Location
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## Annex I List of Participants

### Annex I.2 Breakout Groups – Lists of Participants

#### Breakout Group 1. Public Narrative and Perception of Refugees and Other Migrants

*Facilitators: Leonard Doyle, IOM, Switzerland and Aurélie Lamazière, Save the Children, Switzerland*

1. Ralston Deffenbaugh, Lutheran World, Federation, Switzerland
2. Cesare Fermi, INTERSOS, Italy
3. Mohammad Iqbal Omar, MERCY Malaysia
4. Brooke Lauten, NRC, Switzerland
5. Frederique Lehoux, CARE International, Switzerland
6. Martina Liebsch, Caritas Internationalis, Italy
7. Ramon Marquez, Refugio para Personas Migrantes La 72, Mexico
8. Julia Mayerhofer, APRRN, Australia
9. Ignacio Packer, Terre des Hommes, Switzerland
10. Anna Pascale, ICMC, Switzerland
11. Esta Paschalidis-Chilas, Settlement Services International, Australia
12. Nathalie Perroud, ICMC, Switzerland
13. Silvia Rossini, Franciscans International, Switzerland
14. Eva Sandis, NGO Committee on Migration, USA
15. Melika Yassin Sheikh-Eldin, AMES Australia, Australia
16. Monika Brühlhart, UNHCR, Switzerland
17. Amy Smith, Fortify Rights, Thailand
18. Charlotte Stemmer, Oxfam, Switzerland
19. Hina Tabassum, Children & Women Trust, Pakistan
20. Victoria Wisniewski Otero, Justice Centre Hong Kong, China
21. Joseph Youhana, AMES Australia, Australia

#### Breakout Group 2. Humanitarian-Development Nexus and Progressive Resolution of Displacement

*Facilitators: Louis Hoffman, IOM, Switzerland and Michael Bowers, Michael Bowers, Mercy Corps, USA*

1. Mayerlis Angarita, Narrar Para Vivir, Colombia
2. Antonio Elias Baños Valle, Caritas El Salvador, El Salvador
3. Carlotta Bellini, Save the Children, Italy
4. Tiziana Bonzon, IFRC, Switzerland
5. Noah Bullock, Cristosal, El Salvador
6. Nan Buzard, ICVA, USA
7. Tatjana Domicelj, Act for Peace, Australia
8. Patrick Duplat, IRC, Switzerland
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10. Jason Knapp, Church World Service, USA
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17. Parsu Sharma-Luitl, APPRN, Australia
18. Najeeba Wazefadost, Australian National Committee On Refugee Women, Australia

### **Breakout Group 3. Accountability to Affected Populations**

*Facilitators: Vincent Houver, IOM, Switzerland and Christine Knudsen, Sphere, Switzerland*

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12. Lorène Tamain, ACTED, France
13. Addis Tesfa Woldemichael, Africa Humanitarian Action, Ethiopia



## Annex 2 Opening Addresses

### Annex 2.1 Opening Address of Ambassador William Lacy Swing, Director General of IOM<sup>4</sup>

Good morning and welcome to the second annual IOM-NGO Humanitarian Consultations. Unfortunately, I cannot be with you in person due to prior engagements in China, but, with the aid of technology, I wanted to be able to welcome you here today.

Good morning also to Nan (Nan Buzard, ICVA Executive Director) who I understand is joining me in this opening. I would like to thank you, Nan, for your continued engagement and, in particular, for working with us on this event for a second year now. I am pleased to see that some of the key issues that I know are important to Nan are also being discussed today, including:

- Moving beyond categorizations to ensure humanitarian assistance is accessible to all, irrespective of status, and
- The need to change the toxic narrative increasingly evident in many societies.

I would like to focus my reflections today around three “N”s:

- The needs of those affected by crises,
- The narrative on migration and
- The nexus, the coming together of humanitarian and development communities.

#### 1. Needs

First of all, as you know, we are living in a world with the greatest human mobility in recorded history, including many fleeing conflict and persecution. Given the complexity of these mobility patterns, we must adopt a needs-first, rights-based approach to life-saving assistance for all vulnerable migrants, regardless of status.

So this is my first “n” – needs. While refugee status is a central aspect of ensuring protection, we must also acknowledge that other migrants are also owed protections under human rights and other relevant law. They too have immediate needs to be addressed. The September 19 High-Level event is our opportunity to reinforce this commitment to the protection of the rights of all migrants.

Closely linked is our accountability to those we protect and assist, which you will be exploring in more detail later today. AAP was a hot topic at the recent WHS which I attended.

#### 2. Narrative

Another central challenge is that of changing the increasingly negative perception of migrants, including those displaced by crises; which brings me to my second “n”, the narrative. Xenophobia can undermine social cohesion between displaced communities and their hosts, and it makes it harder for us as humanitarians to respond to needs and uphold the rights of vulnerable migrants.

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<sup>4</sup> A pre-recorded video of Ambassador Swing’s address opened the Consultations.

## **Annex 2 Opening Addresses**

Media have a pivotal role to play in combating xenophobic reactions and fears. They are central in shaping – or re-shaping – the public discourse. Can we help the media to strike a better balance between the negative reporting on migration issues with reporting on the overwhelmingly positive contributions of migrants to the economy and social fabric of their host countries and the critical investment they make back home?

The Secretary General's intention to launch a global campaign to counter xenophobia is one which IOM fully supports.

During these consultations, I hope you can explore how we can mutually amplify our impact, given our shared objective of changing the toxic narrative on migrants and migration.

### **3. Nexus**

Thirdly, reconciling the humanitarian-development nexus is a concern to all of us, and is my third and last “n”. The steadily rising cost of humanitarian action, particularly as displacement becomes increasingly protracted, has triggered renewed efforts to bridge the gap, with resilience-based approaches resonating with both humanitarian and development actors.

IOM's own efforts to transition between relief and development are evident both in policy and in practice. We see mobility as a potentially crucial component of resilience. Mobility, including flight from danger, is intrinsically linked with the drive to improve circumstances, conditions and opportunities — all of which are essential building blocks of resilience.

I look forward to hearing feedback from your exchanges later today on reconciling the humanitarian-development nexus and some pragmatic examples of how this works in practice.

To conclude, I deeply believe that partnership is central to achieving our shared goal of assisting and protecting those most affected by crises. Let us grasp this opportunity to deepen and strengthen our partnerships and better respond to the needs of the people we serve. I fully support this humanitarian dialogue and the important work you do, and hope that today's discussions will be fruitful.

### **Annex 2.2 Opening Address of Ms. Nan Buzard, Executive Director of ICVA**

First I want to say thank you. Thank you to IOM for prioritizing time in the year to meet with NGOs to talk specifically about humanitarian issues. This is the second time we have organized this forum with IOM.

And thank you to all who have come to today's meeting. We are really looking forward to listening to your views, your concerns, your concrete suggestions for a way forward to advance important issues related to people on the move.

## **Annex 2 Opening Addresses**

### **IOM and NGOs**

Today we are going to talk about improving cooperation and dialogue between IOM and humanitarian NGOs. As I was thinking through this, I was struck by a few questions.

First, how does IOM relate to humanitarian NGOs?

- I am really interested to see the examples from the NGO-IOM Partnership Fair this afternoon of field-level cooperation.
- IOM directly implements the vast majority of its programming, so it should be less prone to seeing us as “implementing partners.” When money is not changing hands, this really frees IOM to focus on strategic and advocacy and other kinds of partnerships.
- I am hoping throughout the day we will come up with some ideas for targeted, clear, complementary advocacy related to the 19 September Summit and beyond.

Second, how do humanitarian NGOs relate to IOM?

- Some NGOs see IOM as a like-minded ally speaking out for migrants, delivering important services related to refugee resettlement, etc.
- We should take note of IOM’s leadership on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. The UN has been profoundly discredited, but they are not the only ones. NGOs need to ensure they have the HR policies in place to make sure they are doing the right thing.
- Some NGOs have challenged IOM to take a more protection-sensitive approach relating to the kind of activities IOM does for member states, particularly as it relates to detention and returns.

### **Transcending Categories**

I like Bill Swing’s “three N approach” (Needs, Narrative, Nexus).

Bill’s point that we should move beyond categories really sticks with me. ICVA’s network has traditionally focused on refugees, but we recognize there are mixed flows. We see commonalities and differences between migrants, IDPs, refugees, stateless persons, etc. What is the best way to affect change for people on the move and avoid losing sight of important nuances? The 19 September Summit’s focus on migrants and refugees, but not IDPs, is posing real challenges for our community.

When it comes to changing the narrative – this piece of work is so important. It requires establishing partnerships way beyond our current networks, and really tapping into communities. So far, from what we’ve seen, discussions about the Secretary General’s interest in creating a campaign to fight xenophobia won’t go far enough. We need to go beyond UN and IOM campaigns, beyond outreach to the media. We need to create face-to-face opportunities for migrants to tell their own stories. I challenge you to think on this.

Finally, people’s ideological understanding of the Humanitarian-Development Nexus is different. The structure of how organizations are organized is not lined up. The IASC commitment at the moment

## **Annex 2 Opening Addresses**

notes the types of places where there will be an effort to do things differently – but it is very UN-focused at the moment. The direct impacts on NGOs will not be realized for a while.

### **Final Words**

Speaking of UN-focus. We have been wondering about the benefits of IOM joining the UN. We hope doing so won't distract from the issues or potentially impact what we love most about IOM: its nimbleness and passion for people on the move. That is what we love most about NGOs, and see these characteristics as something that brings us together.

### IOM and “Narrar para Vivir” Network of female survivors - A Partnership to Strengthen Organizational Capacity



#### LOCATION OF PARTNERSHIP



#### CONTEXT

The Montes de María region of Colombia is located in the departments of Sucre and Bolívar. It has been severely affected by the armed conflict and has a history of serious human rights violations (including forced displacement, homicides, and sexual violence) committed by various actors in the armed conflict, including the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrilla groups and paramilitaries.

#### IOM - NARRAR PARA VIVIR<sup>1</sup> PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE

The Narrar para Vivir (“Tell to Live”) is a network of female victims who are survivors of violence in Montes de María. The network works to advocate for, empower and promote female participation to promote individual and social wellbeing and accompany their search for truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition of human rights violations committed by armed actors in the Colombian internal armed conflict. IOM and Narrar para Vivir partnered to strengthen the organizational capacities of the network to enable it to measure the magnitude of violence and reduce the indicators of violence against women, support advocacy protocols and initiate local public policy change through social mobilization. Initiatives included learning initiatives focusing on measures for prevention, comprehensive advocacy, access to justice and social mobilization to prevent sexual violence; training trainers on legal instruments and public policies for female victims of sexual violence, outreach to grassroots women’s groups in six municipalities and the creation of a base line identifying principal indicators of sexual violence against women.



#### THE NECESSITY OF PARTNERSHIP

Since 2014, IOM<sup>2</sup> has supported capacity strengthening of Narrar para Vivir as part of a wider reparations initiative. An initial project in 2014 focused on supporting the development of recommendations on collective reparations for women’s organizations. In 2015, IOM supported the network to develop training and empowerment strategies on rights for female leaders. A communications strategy was also developed enabling access to information on sexual and gender-based violence. This strategy contributed to the psychosocial accompaniment process the network leads with the female victims it brings together.

<sup>1</sup> The network consists of 840 women who have been working together since 2000 to overcome the impacts of conflict on their everyday lives (including threats, forced internal displacement, persecution, and sexual violence).

<sup>2</sup> With the support of the USAID funded Victim’s Institutional Strengthening Program

### PARTNERSHIP ACHIEVEMENTS

- 30 women from the network were trained on sexual health, sexual and reproductive rights, prevention and attention protocols, and citizen participation to stop sexual violence against women.
- Socialization of legal frameworks for gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive rights was finalised and reproduced as a good practice to be implemented by IOM in other regions.
- Capacity building of the network's 15 branch representatives on legal frameworks and awareness raising at community level.
- Network capacity building on social mobilization processes, legal frameworks for rights, and participation and social mobilization strategy. "Narrar para Vivir, territorio de paz" ("Narrar para Vivir, territory of peace") developed.
- Design of methodologies and activities needed to conduct awareness-raising workshops on prevention and advocacy for female victims of sexual violence in the context of armed conflict.
- Awareness-raised among San Juan Nepomuceno's inhabitants on prevention, healing different types of violence, and discrimination against women, and reforms to the penal code, penal procedures, Law 294 of 1996, and other regulations.

In addition to strengthening the organization and increasing its political visibility, the network director, Mayerlis Angarita, was able to participate as a representative of victims at the negotiating table between the Colombian Government and FARC in Havana. IOM was able to gather local experiences enabling the design of relevant psychosocial interventions which take into account gender perspectives and victims of sexual violence in individual and collective rehabilitation in particular. Moreover, the women who participated in the trainings on women's rights are now better positioned to demand respect of their rights from local authorities.



**The network has been able to impact decision-making at the national and regional levels**

### ADDED VALUE OF THIS PARTNERSHIP

IOM's support for Narrar para Vivir has been fundamental in terms of organizational strengthening and empowering women. Through collaborative efforts, the two organizations exchanged knowledge and strengthened their respective methodologies. IOM was able to incorporate the lessons learned and reflect gender perspectives. Female victims of forced displacement who were also victims of sexual violence were identified and, with support from the network, received guidance to begin the process to recognize and access comprehensive reparations processes.



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**IOM and AmeriCares -  
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and Beyond, Injury and  
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**AmeriCares**  
*A passion to help. The ability to deliver.*

### LOCATION OF PARTNERSHIP



**Nepal**

### CONTEXT

In April and May 2015, two devastating earthquakes hit Nepal, killing over 8,000 individuals and injuring nearly 22,000. While many of the acute medical needs of patients were met in the weeks following the disaster, the need for follow-up care, including readmission for medical complications, reconstructive or secondary surgery, wound care and physiotherapy continued for months. This remains critical in the prevention of life-long impairments or disabilities. Sixty-eight per cent of injuries assessed and assisted through IOM's Patient Referral Transport Service were injuries to lower limbs, which have a significant impact on a person's mobility and engagement in livelihood

activities, particularly in rural areas where farming is a major source of income.

IOM, in coordination with the Injury and Rehabilitation Sub-Cluster and the Curative Services Division within the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), identified a need for district level "step-down care", a form of transitional rehabilitation care to address the rehabilitation needs of persons with earthquake-related injuries. In November 2015, in partnership with AmeriCares, IOM opened the Injury Rehabilitation Unit (IRU) to patients with the objective to reduce the long term effects of earthquake sustained injuries and support individuals in their recovery and regain maximum functionality.

### IOM - AMERICARES PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE



With an estimated 2,100 injuries in Sindhupalchowk, the district was prioritized for the establishment of the model "step-down care" facility. In coordination with the District Health Office in Sindhupalchowk and the District Hospital, the 20-bed IRU in Chautara was quickly established and began providing comprehensive, high-quality services to earthquake-injured individuals triaged by the district hospital. To respond to the various needs of the injured, the IRU provides intensive physiotherapy, medical rounds, round-the-clock nursing care, health promotion/education sessions and psychosocial support. Within the IRU a "Transit Home" was created where patients and their caretakers can live independently before being safely discharged in the community. Upon discharge, patients are also put in contact with vocational training programmes in the district.

Until May 2016, the IRU cared for 100 patients. By end of September 2016, the IRU aims to support 40 additional patients. The length of stay for each patient ranges between two weeks and four months depending on the severity of his/ her condition. All referrals to the IRU are triaged and overseen by the District Hospital Chautara. Unique in Nepal, being a short duration, high intensity care facility supported by a multidisciplinary team, IOM worked with WHO and the Injury and Rehabilitation Sub-Cluster members to establish the IRU as 'demonstration site' for step down care at the district level. This has included tours for rehabilitation partners, training of Nepali physiotherapists, and the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for handover to health authorities for use in future disasters where mass casualties are a factor and for specialist health facilities.

### THE NECESSITY OF PARTNERSHIP

IOM and AmeriCares have worked together since 2005. AmeriCares has partnered with IOM to save lives and extend access to health care and medical referral services to tens of thousands of vulnerable migrants, internally displaced persons and residents of local communities suffering from natural disasters in 18 countries in Africa and Asia, most recently Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines and the Nepal Earthquake as well as, the Ebola Outbreak Response in Liberia. In May 2013, IOM and AmeriCares signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) which reaffirms both Organizations' commitment to join forces in the development and implementation of programmes and interventions in the fields of health and emergency, as well as emergency preparedness, psychosocial support in emergencies, labour migration, counter-trafficking, health technical assistance, post-conflict demobilization and rehabilitation, poverty reduction, promotion of economic growth and support for human development.

### PARTNERSHIP ACHIEVEMENTS

- Established access to medicines and medical equipment within IOM Nepal's emergency health operations;
- Establishment and operation of the IRU in Sindhupalchowk District, Nepal, with 57 beneficiaries within its first four months of operations;
- Additional health human resources available to the IOM Nepal health program through two secondments by AmeriCares;
- Drafting of SOPs for the Provision of Step Down Care in a Post Disaster/Mass Casualty Setting based on the IOM Nepal experience.
- Co-funding to support the construction and operation of the project with a shared vision to create a model for future disasters.

AmeriCares contributed funding, two secondees based at the IRU, as well as essential medicines and medical equipment. Beyond the operations of the IRU, AmeriCares currently supports the development of SOPs for the Provision of Step Down Care in a Post Disaster/Mass Casualty Setting based on IOM's experience in Nepal, collaborating with IOM on the vision to create a model for future disasters.

### ADDED VALUE OF THIS PARTNERSHIP

Based on positive outcomes achieved as a result of the global partnership between IOM and AmeriCares since 2005, including the experience in Nepal, it is the intention of both organizations to expand the scope of the partnership, to include joint resource mobilization, and technical collaboration. Both IOM and AmeriCares aim to develop a joint multi-year partnership plan.



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## Annex 3 IOM NGO Partnerships Showcased at Partnership Fair – Info Sheets

### IOM and International Medical Corps (IMC) - A Partnership to Improve Access to Medical Services for Affected Populations



#### LOCATION OF PARTNERSHIP



#### South Sudan

#### CONTEXT

The Republic of South Sudan seceded from Sudan in 2011, in line with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The newly formed Government of the Republic of South Sudan had articulated a development agenda but ambitious state-building initiatives were curtailed by the emergence of civil conflict in December 2013. Violence broke out in the

capital Juba and rapidly spread with other communities and regions increasingly drawn into the conflict. Forces have since splintered, and factions continue to change sides swiftly. Long-term structural and proximate issues have been major catalysts of the protracted conflict and the rapid escalation of violence. The current conflict in South Sudan can be characterized as 'an emergency within an emergency', with fluid mobility trends.

In April and May of 2014 and 2015, Leer County was overrun by fighting displacing a majority of the population. In 2016, as the peace agreement held, populations began returning to towns and villages, leaving their hiding places in swamps.

#### IOM - IMC PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE

In close coordination with the Cluster system, IOM, through the Rapid Response Fund (RRF), supports national and international NGOs to respond across seven sectors (WASH, NFI, Health, Nutrition, Protection, Humanitarian Coordination, and Shelter) throughout the country.



IOM supported IMC to provide primary and reproductive health care to IDPs sheltering in the Protection of Civilians (PoC) site in Juba after the outbreak of conflict in December 2013. As the conflict continued, IOM supported IMC to respond to conflict-affected populations in Adok, Leer County, Unity, one of the hardest hit areas and most inaccessible for much of 2014 and 2015.

After the PoC site in Malakal was attacked, IMC turned to IOM for support to respond to provide emergency nutrition services to vulnerable IDPs both within and outside the PoC site.

**THE NECESSITY OF PARTNERSHIP**

Based on the recommendations of the Health and Nutrition Clusters, and with escalating needs in remote areas, IMC reached out IOM for support to meet the needs of displaced, conflict affected populations. IMC was able to scale up to meet needs quickly thanks to the rapid support of the IOM.

**PARTNERSHIP ACHIEVEMENTS**

Together, IMC and IOM ensured access to health or nutrition services to over 50,000 IDPs, both within PoC sites and in hard to reach areas of South Sudan. IMC was able to build from the original IOM support to continue to provide services for affected populations. In turn, IMC in Adok supports a national NGO who will take over at the end of the project. IMC provides on the job training as well as surge capacity to respond to medical emergencies when needed.

**ADDED VALUE OF THIS PARTNERSHIP**

Through the RRF, IOM can provide support quickly to respond to emergencies across South Sudan. IOM assists in the proposal process and, based on sound understanding of the context, responds flexibly to changes in the operating environment.



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 **IMC has medical staff on the ground to provide quality medical care and nutrition services to displaced and conflict-affected populations, and works to build capacity of local partners for a more sustainable response.**



### IOM and International Blue Crescent Relief and Development Foundation (IBC) - A Partnership to Improve Access to Services for Syrian Refugees in Istanbul



#### LOCATION OF PARTNERSHIP



**Turkey**

#### CONTEXT

With the Syrian conflict in its sixth year, the protracted crisis continues to see refugee flows into neighbouring countries, including Turkey. Turkey now hosts the largest number of refugees in the world, with over 3 million Syrian refugees. Ninety percent

live with host communities, while the remainder reside in camps operated by the Government of Turkey. Over half of Syrian refugees recognised under Turkey's Temporary Protection Regulation are children.

Whilst the Temporary Protection Regulation offers protection and assistance and access to basic services such as health and education, the large number of refugees has overburdened the national and local public service delivery system. Access to services is further limited by language barriers, lack of information and awareness and different interpretations of the legal provisions by some service providers.

#### IOM - IBC PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE

In contributing to the refugee response, IOM and its partners have worked to establish and operate multi-service community centres. One such center was established by IOM and IBC, with IOM providing financial resources and technical support.

The community centre seeks to improve access to services for Syrian refugees residing in Istanbul and to contribute to their self-reliance and local integration. In view of the urban nature of displacement, fostering the resilience of host-communities is also a key objective.

The multi-service community center located in Sultanbeyli district of Istanbul, provides the following services:

- Psychosocial support
- Legal assistance
- Non-formal education for children
- Language and computer and other vocational training for Syrian adults
- Interaction with host community to manage conflict and promote social cohesion





## THE NECESSITY OF PARTNERSHIP

In 2015 IBC undertook consultative meetings with district mayors to better understand the needs of the refugee and host population. With some 10,000 Syrian refugees registered in one local municipality, the mayor struggled to meet the needs of refugees and the host communities. IOM was able to enter into a partnership to provide financial support to IBC for the establishment of a community centre to respond to the needs of refugees in this locality. Throughout this initiative, IOM and IBC have worked closely with national and local authorities and in line with national policies and international humanitarian standards.

## PARTNERSHIP ACHIEVEMENTS

Over 1,400 Syrian refugees have benefited from the services at community center during the first five months of 2016 (58% female) from the period January 2016 to May 2016.

Over 200 Syrian refugees have participated in socio-cultural activities/awareness raising activities in the host community.

## ADDED VALUE OF THIS PARTNERSHIP

This partnership has provided IBC an opportunity to gain international experience and best practices for responding to the needs of people who have fled conflict. The various capacity building initiatives provided by IOM, as well as ongoing technical support to develop appropriate conflict management and social cohesion activities, has strengthened the NGO.



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**Engagement with a local actor has enabled access  
to hard to reach refugees residing in an urban setting.**

The partnership has also strengthened dialogue with local authorities, opening opportunities for IOM to engage with, and support the capacity building of local municipalities. On the basis of this partnership, IOM and IBC are currently initiating an assessment of the conflict dynamics between refugee and host communities in order to inform the conduct of conflict management and social cohesion activities.

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## Annex 3 IOM NGO Partnerships Showcased at Partnership Fair – Info Sheets

### IOM and Promin A partnership to mobilize and build capacity of NGO Counter-Trafficking Specialists to Respond to the Needs of IDPs in Ukraine



#### LOCATION OF PARTNERSHIP



Ukraine

#### Partnership timeline



#### CONTEXT

Conflict erupted in eastern Ukraine in April 2014, following the annexation of Crimea in March 2014, evolving into open warfare and deadly skirmishes that reached their apogee in February 2015. Thereafter, protracted confrontations along the contact line that divides the Donetsk and Luhansk regions into government-controlled (GCA) and non-government controlled areas (NGCA) between Ukrainian forces and armed combatants have prevailed, resulting in over one million people forced to flee their homes. Most left with few belongings and were in need of shelter, food, and non-food assistance, as their savings were often meager, social benefits took time to re-register, and livelihoods options were limited. Grassroots volunteer organizations, civil society, and host communities have provided a robust response to the immediate needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs).

#### IOM - PROMIN PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE

From the outset, Promin has partnered with IOM to provide humanitarian assistance and livelihoods support to those displaced by conflict, as well as raising awareness of the risks of human trafficking. In 2014 and 2015, Promin provided individualized assistance to over 2,600 of the most vulnerable IDPs, including non-food items, water, sanitation and hygiene interventions, psychological support and other direct assistance, tailored to respond to individual and household needs. In 2015, the NGO participated in IOM's nation-wide livelihoods programming, supporting IDPs to establish small businesses or self-employment initiatives. At the end of the same year, Promin joined IOM's effort to provide targeted trafficking prevention information to IDPs and to monitor trafficking risks and trends in the regions bordering the Donbas conflict area<sup>1</sup>.



<sup>1</sup> A recommendation emanating from recent IOM research indicates that counter trafficking measures should be part of the humanitarian response, to prevent trafficking in persons and protect vulnerable and at-risk populations. IOM, Addressing Human Trafficking and Exploitation in Times of Crisis (2015).

### THE NECESSITY OF PARTNERSHIP

IOM has been cooperating with Promin since the mid-2000s with a focus on countering human trafficking. In partnership with IOM, Promin has implemented numerous advocacy, capacity building, and trafficking prevention projects, as well as provided tailored rehabilitation and reintegration assistance to some 100 victims of trafficking. Promin is a member of the National Counter-Trafficking NGO Coalition – an informal association of 30 local NGOs from all regions of Ukraine that provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking.

In June 2014, in recognition of the growing needs of IDPs, IOM approached members of the Coalition to request support. NGOs, including Promin, used their existing capacities and strong cooperation with local government entities to provide individualized humanitarian assistance to meet the needs of the most vulnerable IDP families. They were able to do so thanks to the tried and tested strategies they had applied over many years to support victims of trafficking. IOM provided overall guidance, training on emergency response and protection mainstreaming, as well as funds.

### PARTNERSHIP ACHIEVEMENTS

Together, IOM and the specialized counter-trafficking NGOs provided tailored humanitarian assistance to over 25,000 IDPs. Just under 8,000 IDPs participated in trafficking prevention and safe employment training, mitigating the risks of trafficking among this vulnerable population. Over 5,400 IDPs and members of host communities have benefitted from livelihoods support to promote self-reliance, implemented by IOM in collaboration with local NGOs, including specialized counter-trafficking NGOs.

### OVER 200,000 COPIES OF COUNTER-TRAFFICKING INFORMATION

posters and brochures were disseminated through the organizations and agencies frequented by IDPs to raise awareness of the risks of human trafficking.

### ADDED VALUE OF THIS PARTNERSHIP

As a result of pre-existing partnership, proven modus operandi and strong capacities, IOM and specialized counter-trafficking NGOs were able to rapidly mobilize and respond to the humanitarian needs of IDPs in Ukraine. The specialized nature of Promin and other NGOs ensured that the potential risks of trafficking were mitigated, through awareness raising, prevention services and situation monitoring among IDPs. Specialized NGOs acquired new skills related to humanitarian response.



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