



# THE PROGRESSIVE RESOLUTION OF DISPLACEMENT SITUATIONS

This Framework is intended to guide IOM's approach to the progressive resolution of displacement situations as part of its wider response to migration crises. The Framework integrates a mobility perspective and recognizes the impacts of crisis and displacement on displaced populations, as well as on other migrants and affected populations.



# Table of contents

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
Contemporary trends in forced migration	3
The challenge to durable solutions	4
Reframing the approach to progressively resolve displacement situations	6
An IOM Framework: Progressively Resolving Displacement Situations	6
A tool set to support the development of an IOM response	7
<b>IOM mandate</b>	<b>8</b>
Coordination and Partnership	9
<b>The Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations: A Resilience-Based Approach</b>	<b>10</b>
Mission Statement	10
Strategic objectives	10
<b>IOM Programming</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Notes</b>	<b>15</b>





Crises are forcing record numbers to flee their homes seeking relative safety within or across international borders. The growing complexity and unpredictability of those crises is resulting in increasingly protracted displacement situations,<sup>2</sup> with seemingly insufficient political will to resolve many current crises. Complementing the three recognized durable solutions,<sup>3</sup> more can be done to mitigate the impacts of displacement and address its root causes.

This document frames IOM's broad, inclusive approach which recognizes the increasingly protracted nature of crisis and associated impacts on displaced populations, as well as on other migrants and affected communities. Predicated on the understanding that core protection and lifesaving needs have been met, IOM's approach to resolving or mitigating the impacts of forced displacement recognizes mobility as central to allowing people to preserve or increase available resources and opportunities, enabling them to save their lives, access basic assistance and/or to enhance livelihood opportunities. Supporting mobility can therefore be an effective way to assist those affected by human induced and natural disasters. The progressive nature of seeking resolution to displacement situations is highlighted, with efforts focusing on strengthening coping capacities, fostering self-reliance and creating conducive environments. Central to IOM's approach is recognition of the need for systematic efforts across multiple interventions and wide-ranging partnerships to advance resilience, grounded in long-term, evidence-based development action.

### Contemporary trends in forced migration

National and international actors are confronted with multi-variate factors that propel the forced migration of highly vulnerable populations; complex and diverse patterns of mobility within countries, across borders, circular movements; and the diversity and fluidity of categories of migrants<sup>4</sup>. The combination of increasing population displacement for longer periods with relatively low numbers of displaced populations achieving a durable solution highlights some key global challenges.

**Protracted displacement:** As a result of complex crises that defy the achievement of so-called durable solutions, the majority of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) are in situations of protracted displacement.<sup>5</sup> The violence in Syria, continuing conflict and displacement in the Horn of Africa, longstanding displaced populations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Colombia, Pakistan and Afghanistan indicate that protracted displacement is now the norm. By the end of 2016, some 56 million people, or over 85 per cent of displaced people globally will be in protracted displacement, a total which excludes a probably larger number who are unaccounted for<sup>6</sup>. Protracted displacement situations often aggravate protection challenges: affected populations may be deprived of basic rights and face poverty and insecurity, while hosting communities and States struggle with increased competition over access to basic services, labour markets and accommodation, potentially exacerbated by political and security concerns. However, current discourse is increasingly focusing on the economic dynamism of displaced populations and others on the move, recognizing positive impacts on local markets.





**Insecurity:** Human-made insecurity, often with political or ethnic origins, is frequently a key driver of displacement, including indiscriminate patterns of violence, conflict and persecution. These dynamics challenge national and international efforts to promote lasting political solutions and peaceful outcomes for those affected. A contemporary characteristic is the process of episodic violence, resulting in recurring and multiple displacements, exemplified by the case of Afghanistan.

**Natural disasters:** Disasters resulting from natural hazards are also a major driver of displacement, exacerbated by environmental fragility. Although spontaneous return may occur more quickly than in post-conflict situations, durable solutions to this typology of displacement are not always available, as exemplified by the failure to resolve land issues after the 2010 Haiti earthquake. Relocation is increasingly seen as an option, particularly after sudden onset disasters, but also as a preventative or alternative to displacement linked to the effects of climate change. However relocation efforts often risk undermining livelihoods and social networks in the process.

**Risk drivers:** A range of risk drivers may also precipitate involuntary migration, with these factors often reflecting fragile underlying conditions such as poor governance, water scarcity, food insecurity, drought, environmental degradation, famine and natural disasters as well as chronic and acute poverty, for example in the Horn of Africa. Often a combination of factors lies at the core of these migration trends, with the convergence or interplay of drivers and motivations hindering a clear distinction of forced displacement within wider mobility dynamics.

**Urbanization:** Urbanization is also a growing trend, with displaced populations settling outside of camps, dispersed in host communities, with urban areas often being a magnet. Displaced populations often reside in urban slums together with the urban poor, other migrant populations and marginalized groups, where needs and vulnerabilities are difficult to distinguish, and urban policies may have detrimental consequences for all. The urban displaced thus often fall through the cracks of available assistance and protection mechanisms. Here too the discourse is gradually changing to engender recognition of the positive contributions of displaced populations which may be maximized through the adoption of inclusive policies and practice, including related to labour market integration, as well as the way in which mobility flows to urban centres can play a role in enabling transition away from crisis.

**Mobility:** While displaced populations largely remain within their country of origin or immediate neighbourhood, increasing numbers are relying on wider patterns of mobility, both at regional and global levels, in seeking access to adequate protection, assistance and livelihoods. A wide range of mobility is evident, from micro movements within urban areas and temporary or staged returns to mixed migration flows<sup>7</sup> which include individuals with different needs and falling under different protection regimes, and comprise those that choose, or are compelled, to move across borders for a variety of reasons.<sup>8</sup>

**Step 1: Analyse the displacement situation within the wider mobility context**

## The challenge to durable solutions

Contemporary forced migration dynamics bring into sharp focus conceptual questions about the application of "durable solutions".





The three settlement options defined in durable solutions frameworks; sustainable voluntary return, sustainable settlement elsewhere<sup>9</sup> and sustainable local integration, are predicated on finite conditions. These conditions do not fully reflect contemporary forced migration trends or fluid post-crisis environments and are underscored by a preoccupation with ending mobility and movement. These finite concepts of place, event, state and status are challenged in contexts characterized by fluidity, instability and (traditional) mobility.

**A finite location:** For many there is seldom a predictable path from displacement to a finite physical end point and a fixed outcome, such as return to an original / fixed abode; instead a continuum of mobility and migration is often a key livelihood strategy, providing an adaptable means of dealing with the root causes, and long term consequences, of displacement.

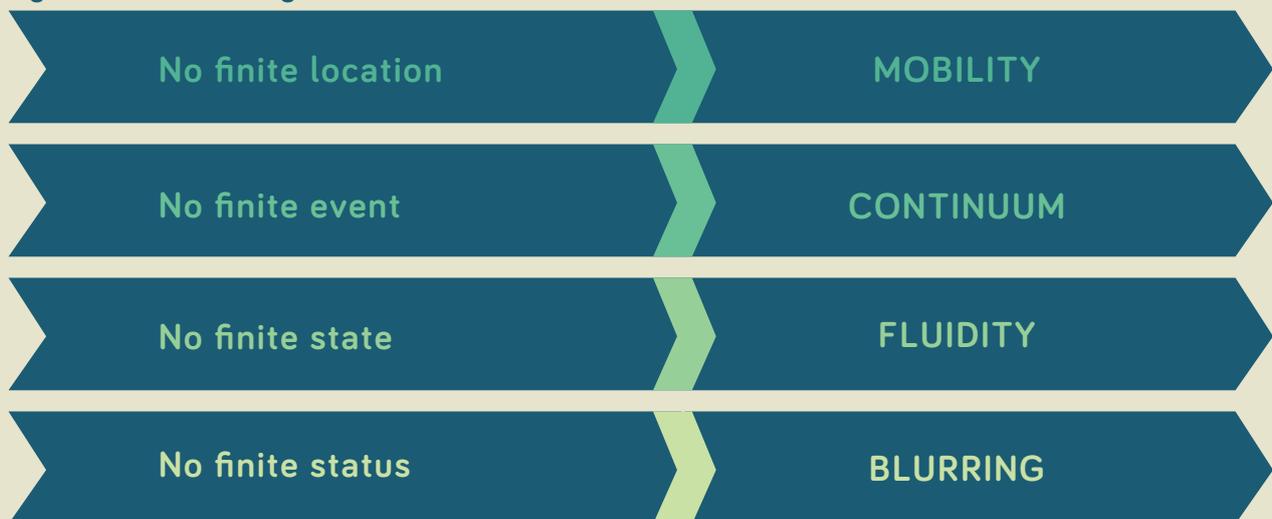
**A finite event:** Nor, in most cases, is there a finite event that ushers in a single comprehensive resolution to displacement; the "return" for example or a finite "one size fits all" international plan of action or a resettlement strategy for

refugees; rather many move in phases or stages based on individual and household decisions, reflected in fluid contexts.

**A finite state:** Protection and assistance needs related to displacement often continue beyond the physical movement. However, for many, displacement does not end at a point in time – households may have continuing requirements for livelihood assistance and rights must be protected: these necessities arising from displacement vary from place to place, community to community and through time.

**A finite status:** Existing durable solutions frameworks<sup>10</sup> focus primarily on refugees and IDPs, in view of their particular protection and assistance needs. However, other mobile populations are also impacted by crises and displacement, but may not receive the necessary attention or access to protection and assistance. Moreover, there are those who are unable to move and populations who host displaced populations. While these populations may not be in need of a solution to displacement per se, their rights and wellbeing may be impacted by displacement or influenced by efforts to support

Figure 1 - The challenge to durable solutions





durable solutions for those displaced, and their rights and concerns must also be recognized and addressed.<sup>11</sup> Attention is growing to trafficking and smuggling of populations in crisis situations,<sup>12</sup> as well as to migrants caught in crisis<sup>13</sup> and the consequences of mass expulsions. However, none of these groups are adequately reflected in existing legal or assistance frameworks.

## Reframing the approach to progressively resolve displacement situations

It is in this milieu that the international community is increasingly seeking greater synergy between traditional emergency responses by humanitarian actors and transitional and longer term assistance provided by development and other actors, recognizing the importance of building partnerships for more comprehensive and integrated responses that address the multi-variate factors that drive displacement and its consequences.<sup>14</sup> Based on contemporary forced migration trends and the fluidity of solutions, four key considerations help to reframe the approach to resolving displacement situations:

- Thorough analysis of the drivers of displacement, beyond the triggers of displacement,<sup>15</sup> highlighting the criticality of timely multi-stakeholder engagement, enhancing protection and assistance, all contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations.
- Investment in resilience<sup>16</sup> is increasingly recognized as critical to achieving transformational change, with three dimensional approaches across affected populations, multi-tiered interventions, from individuals through to systems, and thematic programming towards creating environments conducive to the realisation of rights. Mobility can be

a crucial component of resilience, and supporting mobility-based solutions can have significant implications for people's capacity to cope during situations of protracted displacement.

- Recognition of individuals, households and communities as agents of their own recovery is central, with outcomes taking place over time which are usually not uniform, and are un-coordinated, spontaneous, continuous and often creative.<sup>17</sup>
- A continuum of affected populations, rather than discrete categories, better reflects contemporary conditions and the commensurate need for wide ranging responses which address vulnerabilities. While recognizing the particular protection needs of refugees and IDPs, the needs of other migrants and affected populations, who may be equally vulnerable as a result of a crisis and associated displacement, must also be taken into account.

## An IOM Framework: Progressively Resolving Displacement Situations

Based on this analysis and derived from IOM's global experience of contemporary displacement dynamics, this Framework embraces broader, more inclusive approaches which integrate mobility dimensions towards progressively resolving displacement situations. The IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Populations,<sup>18</sup> grounded itself in relevant international law and frameworks, was a key foundation for this IOM Framework, not least the principles and eight criteria outlined therein.

This Framework is designed to:

- Guide IOM and inform its partners to frame





and navigate the complexity of forced migration dynamics and support efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations;

- Encourage multi-tiered initiatives recognizing and reinforcing the agency of individuals, households and communities combined with systemic support to create environments conducive to the resolution of displacement;
- Support Governments to take responsibility in protecting and assisting their own nationals and supporting realization of human rights as well as take action to address political barriers to resolving displacement;
- Promote partnerships with traditional and non-traditional actors in recognition of the complexity of resolving displacement

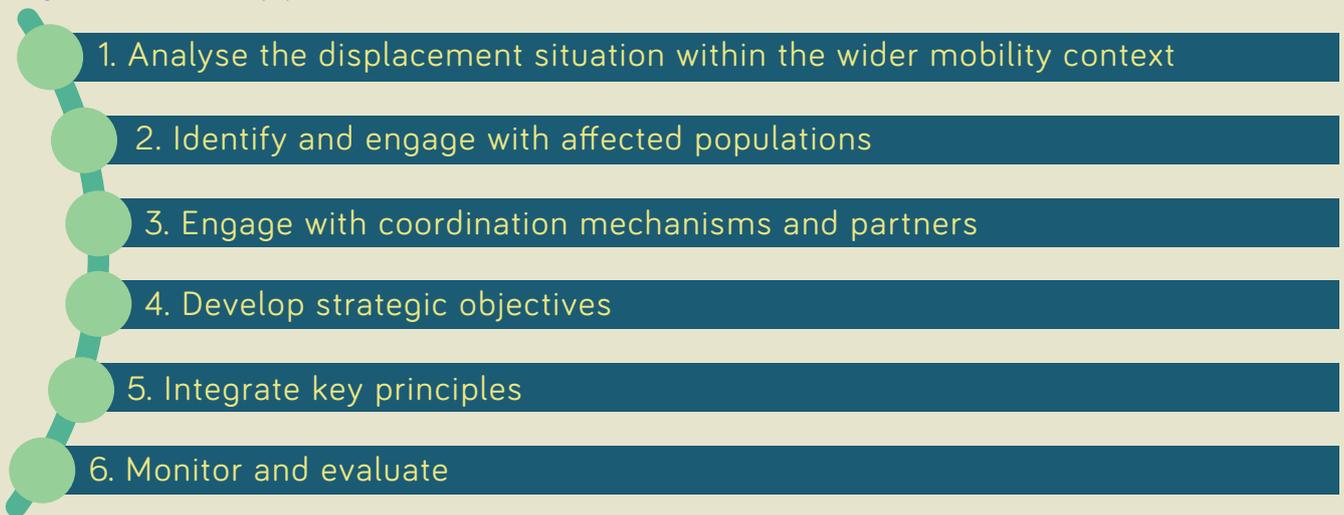
situations;

- Optimize humanitarian, development, peace and security interventions by employing a progressive approach to resolving displacement situations.

### **A tool set to support the development of an IOM response**

A six-step process has been developed to guide and support IOM staff in the systematic development of a comprehensive response to contribute towards the progressive resolution of displacement situations. Annexed to this Framework is a set of tools to support strategic planning, programme development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation, contributing to the progressive resolution of displacement situations.

**Figure 2 - A six-step process**





# IOM Mandate

Established in 1951, IOM was originally mandated to help European governments to identify resettlement countries for the millions uprooted by the Second World War. Resettlement<sup>19</sup> is one of the three internationally recognized settlement options for refugees. Today, IOM is the leading intergovernmental organization dedicated to migration. IOM is guided by its migration mandate described in the IOM Constitution,<sup>20</sup> the Migration Governance Framework (MIGOF),<sup>21</sup> the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF)<sup>22</sup> and the Principles for Humanitarian Action (PHA),<sup>23</sup> and other formal documents elaborating IOM’s mandate.

IOM has extensive experience in humanitarian action and in enabling voluntary return and reintegration, local integration and resettlement/relocation, as well as wider

**MIGRATION CRISIS**

IOM coined the term migration crisis in 2012 in order to capture the complexity of population movements caused by crisis, which typically involve significant vulnerabilities for affected individuals and communities and which generate acute and longer-term migration management challenges.

stabilization, peace-building, security and development work in communities of origin, transit and destination which contribute to the creation of conducive environments. This broad portfolio, framed by the MCOF, supports

## Figure 3 - Relevant IOM institutional frameworks MIGRATION GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

Defines a set of coherent, comprehensive and concrete principles that form the foundations of well-run migration systems which respect human rights and principled humanitarian action and recognize the role of migration in socioeconomic development.

While Objective 2, related to effective responses to the mobility dimensions of crisis, is central to the resolution of displacement, Objectives 1 and 3 on advancing the socioeconomic wellbeing of migrants and society and on safe, orderly and dignified migration are also relevant.

## MIGRATION CRISIS OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

Is based on the recognition that not all patterns of mobility during crises and not all those on the move during crises are comprehensively covered by current frameworks.

MCOF’s phased approach to migration crisis response contributes to the analysis of processes and activities that underpin the progressive resolution of displacement situations, recognizing the inter-connectedness of responses during each phase as well as synergies across sectors of assistance.

## PRINCIPLES FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Reaffirms adherence to the humanitarian principles, underpinning IOM’s humanitarian response to migration crises. The PHA also guides IOM’s overall response to migration crises when the Organization is also engaged through non-humanitarian activities of the MCOF, including efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations, recognizing that humanitarian responses often take place within broader settings encompassing issues of peace, security and development.





a comprehensive response to migration crises, considering the immediate impacts of displacement, as well as its longer term consequences, particularly evident in protracted displacement situations, and contributes to resilience-building efforts and addressing the underlying drivers of crisis and displacement.

### **Coordination and partnership**

With migration and displacement often cross-cutting themes, IOM is an integral member of inter-agency humanitarian, development, peace-building, security and human rights architecture which support national, regional and global goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals.<sup>24</sup>

Of specific relevance to the displacement context at global level, IOM, together with UNHCR, co-leads the Global Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster for natural disaster and conflict-induced IDP situations respectively. IOM is an active member of the Strategic Advisory Group to the Global Cluster for Early Recovery,<sup>25</sup> and of its Technical Working Group on Durable Solutions, and participates in initiatives of the Solutions Alliance. Further, IOM is a member of the Global Protection Cluster and the relevant Areas of Responsibility.<sup>26</sup> In relation to disaster-induced cross-border displacement, IOM is a standing invitee to the Steering Group of the Nansen Initiative. IOM is also the secretariat to the migrants in countries in crisis initiative.<sup>27</sup>

The range of regional forums and frameworks related to migration are an indication of the importance accorded to mobility issues, many of which relate to displacement and its resolution. Through a network of regional offices, IOM engages with key regional entities and fora, including Regional Consultative Processes,<sup>28</sup>

and promotes regional mobility perspectives to displacement.

IOM recognizes States as prime duty-bearers and, at their request, supports States to fulfil their responsibilities to protect individuals and their rights in line with international law. In this support function, IOM works closely with relevant governmental partners at all levels to ensure initiatives are well coordinated, often working with counterparts to build capacity towards efficient and effective policy and practice. Recognizing the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships to respond effectively and comprehensively to the complexity of contemporary displacement dynamics, IOM partners with relevant agencies of the United Nations, international organizations, civil society, the private sector, academia and diaspora, spanning humanitarian, development, peace and security fields.

**Step 3: Engage with coordination mechanisms and partners**





# The Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations: A Resilience-Based Approach

## Mission Statement

*“Working in partnership, maximize opportunities that employ mobility strategies to foster the resilience of displaced populations, other migrants and affected communities towards the progressive resolution of displacement situations”*

Figure 4: Strategic objectives



### OBJECTIVE 1

To identify and strengthen coping capacities weakened as a result of displacement situations

**Outcome:** Existing coping capacities and strategies strengthened and risks countered.

Primarily in partnership with humanitarian actors, IOM recognizes the criticality of identifying and reinforcing individual, household and community-level coping strategies to avoid interventions which may undermine existing coping mechanisms and mitigate against the adoption of harmful practices, which can have detrimental long-term consequences and undermine recovery. Simultaneously, systems may need to be reinforced to cope with displacement challenges, ensuring duty bearers can provide adequate protection and assistance and that the rights of affected populations are up-held to reinforce coping capacities.



### OBJECTIVE 2

To foster self-reliance by responding to the longer term consequences of displacement situations

**Outcome:** Displaced populations, migrants and affected communities are economically productive members of society, able to satisfy their own needs, including through mobility strategies.

IOM, together with humanitarian, development and private sector partners, promotes self-reliance approaches including a wide range of support tailored to individuals, households and communities, to mitigate the detrimental impacts of prolonged displacement situations and associated risks of dependency, and re-build skills, assets and networks for interim or longer term solutions.

Advocacy efforts and technical expertise towards the attainment of associated rights, complemented by efforts to re-vitalize affected local economies and promotion of formalized labour mobility and other regular migration opportunities, which facilitate inclusive access to livelihoods and employment, linking needs with demands.



### OBJECTIVE 3

To create conducive environments by addressing the root causes of crisis and displacement

**Outcome:** Political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights are up-held, in line with national and international standards and norms.

Environments must be conducive to the resolution of displacement situations, including at a minimum safety, security and freedom of movement; an adequate standard of living; access to services and access to housing, land and property or appropriate compensation, with inclusive governance and cohesive communities key enablers.

IOM works with development, peace, security, environmental and human rights actors to identify and address the drivers of displacement and barriers to the resolution of displacement. The strengthening of institutions, procedures and structures necessary for ensuring protection, including including the (re-)establishment of the rule of law and measures which enable the realization of human rights, enabling the development of capacities to build resilience.

Step 4: Develop strategic objectives

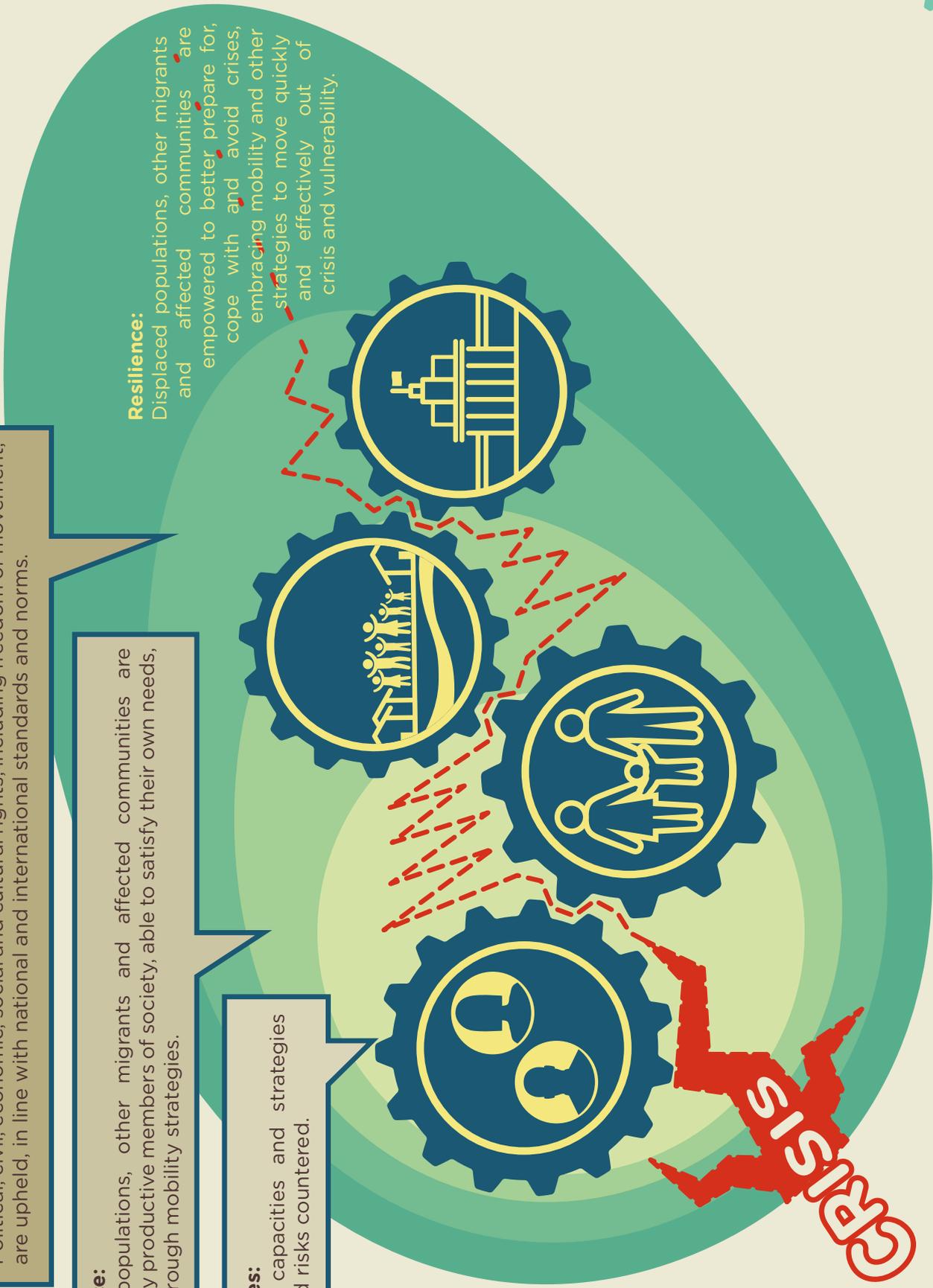


Figure 5: Progressive efforts towards resilience outcomes

**Conducive environments:**  
Political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights, including freedom of movement, are upheld, in line with national and international standards and norms.

**Self-Reliance:**  
Displaced populations, other migrants and affected communities are economically productive members of society, able to satisfy their own needs, including through mobility strategies.

**Coping Capacities:**  
Existing coping capacities and strategies strengthened and risks countered.





## IOM Programming

IOM programming is developed in consideration of three dimensions: (1) affected populations; (2) programmatic pillars; and (3) levels of intervention, and is guided by key principles. A parallel process of regular monitoring and evaluation ensures regular analysis of context and outcomes, particularly important in fluid environments.<sup>29</sup>

### Step 6: Monitor and evaluate

#### 1. Affected populations

While existing durable solutions frameworks focus primarily on IDPs and refugees, IOM recognizes the wider impacts of migration crises on populations beyond these groups, identifying three populations of concern to IOM, notably: displaced persons, other migrants and affected communities. IOM seeks to complement existing protection systems that respect the specific needs of IDPs and refugees, with a focus on vulnerabilities also evident within these three population groups.<sup>30</sup>

Lack of prioritization, or even exclusion, of these groups from existing frameworks results in these largely less visible groups being neglected and unaccounted for in crisis and post-crisis responses, potentially weakening resilience and undermining wider efforts to resolve displacement and up-hold rights.

IOM recognizes those affected by crisis and displacement as central actors and agents in finding their own solutions. IOM's own assessments and analyses<sup>31</sup> contribute to a shared understanding of individual, household and community level capacities

#### AFFECTED POPULATIONS<sup>33</sup>

1.5.a Displaced persons, including existing categories such as refugees, asylum-seekers, stateless persons and internally displaced persons covered by dedicated international protection frameworks and norms;

1.5.b Increasingly, migrants not or inadequately covered by dedicated international protection frameworks and norms, such as migrants involved in mixed migration flows, international migrants caught in crises in a country of transit or destination, environmental migrants and other vulnerable mobile populations; and

1.5.c Communities affected by a crisis but that are not displaced or communities hosting the above categories.

and aspirations, amongst others, enabling tailored approaches to progressively resolve displacement situations. The integration of gender, age and diversity across such assessments is fundamental to efforts to uphold human dignity and the well-being of individuals, households and communities.<sup>32</sup>

### Step 2: Identify and engage with affected populations

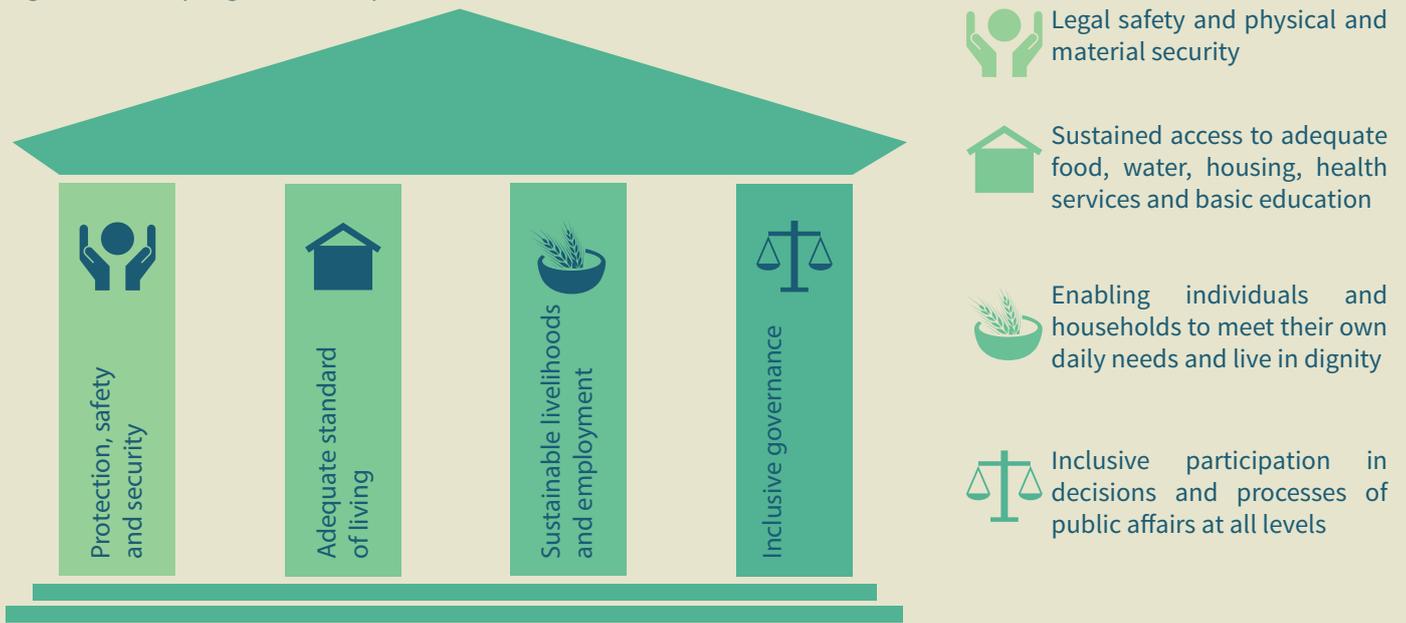
#### 2. Programmatic pillars

The four programmatic pillars of IOM's approach to the progressive resolution of displacement situations are grounded in the eight criteria outlined in the IASC Framework





Figure 7: IOM programmatic pillars

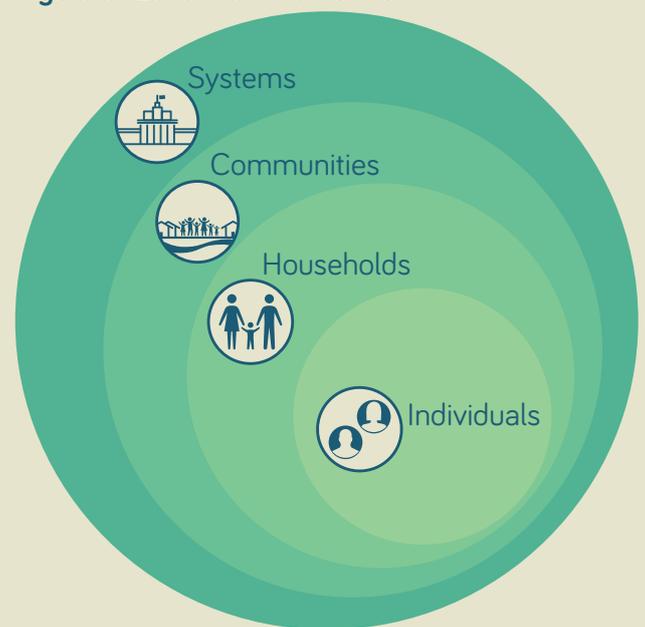


on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons. These include: protection, safety and security,<sup>34</sup> an adequate standard of living,<sup>35</sup> access to sustainable livelihoods and employment<sup>36</sup> and inclusive governance.<sup>37</sup> IOM applies a mobility approach to each pillar and, as appropriate, seeks opportunities which support progression towards solutions and identifies and mitigates potential risks which may undermine recovery.

### 3. Levels of intervention

Efforts to progressively resolve displacement situations may be carried out sequentially or simultaneously at four levels. Interventions may be tailored to individuals or households, recognizing age, gender and diversity considerations, as well as capacities or vulnerabilities and/or to communities, where norms and attitudes as well as absorptive and/or adaptive capacities must be understood. Systems-focused interventions aim to build capacity and support the creation of enabling policies and practices which up-hold rights.

Figure 6: Levels of intervention





### **Key programmatic principles**

IOM applies a set of key principles across programming towards the progressive resolution of displacement situations. These principles are inspired by key international frameworks,<sup>38</sup> which set out rights and responsibilities upon which IOM's response is based.

- Recognize States as prime duty-bearers and, at their request, support states to fulfil their responsibilities to protect individuals and their rights in line with international law.<sup>39, 40</sup>
- Be guided by the rights and needs of displaced other persons, other migrants and affected communities, recognizing and supporting their aspirations and their self-perception of their needs related to the progressive resolution of displacement situations.<sup>41</sup>
- Recognize that affected populations are not homogenous. Different communities, households and individuals have differing needs and varying levels of vulnerability<sup>42</sup> and so will achieve satisfactory thresholds of self-reliance, protection, human rights fulfilment and resilience at different times.
- Support the freedom of choice of affected persons to identify appropriate solutions, including those that embrace mobility and may not conform to existing mechanisms and structures, facilitating meaningful participation throughout the process.<sup>43</sup>
- Recognize how individuals, households and communities transition from crisis to stability; support the modalities of this process, acknowledging that affected populations themselves are agents, enablers and drivers of their own resilience, recovery and development.<sup>44</sup>
- Reinforce partnerships with a diverse range of stakeholders, including non-traditional partners such as diaspora and private sector, to seek strategic and operational synergies to increase opportunities for the progressive resolution of displacement situations.<sup>45</sup>

#### **Step 5: Integrate key principles**





1. Adapted from contributions by Professor Roger Zetter, Professor Emeritus, Refugee Studies Centre.
2. Displacement refers to “A forced removal of a person from his/her home or country, often due to of armed conflict or natural disasters” (IOM, Glossary on Migration, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011) Recognizing that the impacts of displacement extend beyond those immediately displaced, displacement situations refer to the wider context in which displaced populations, other migrants and affected communities find themselves. Protracted displacement can be understood as situations in which the process of finding solutions has stalled.
3. Definitions for durable solutions: “Any means by which the situation of refugees can be satisfactorily and permanently resolved to enable them to lead normal lives. Traditionally this involves voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement (IOM, Glossary on Migration, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011). “A durable solution is achieved when Internally Displaced Persons no longer have specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and such persons can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement. A durable solution can be achieved through: Sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (hereinafter referred to as “return”); Sustainable local integration in areas where internally displaced persons take refuge (local integration); Sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement elsewhere in the country).” (Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, 2010, IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, April 2010, p. 5).
4. IOM defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person’s legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is. (IOM Key Migration Terms, [www.iom.int/key-migration-terms](http://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms))
5. According to recent research, the average duration of conflict-related displacement is 23 years. (Crawford, N., Cosgrave, J., Haysom S., and Walicki, N. Protracted displacement: uncertain paths to self-reliance in exile. Humanitarian Policy Group Commissioned Report. September 2015, p.1)
6. Including those who are undocumented, are not recognized as a refugee, asylum-seeker or IDP, are displaced in urban areas, inaccessible populations due to conflict or political dynamics, amongst others who are not included in existing data collection systems.
7. Such flows may include migrant workers (both regular and irregular), smuggled migrants, trafficked persons, unaccompanied children, environmental migrants, stranded migrants, pregnant women, victims of exploitation and abuse, as well as refugees, asylum-seekers, family members seeking to reunite with their families. (IN/227 Mixed Migration Flows, Internal Instruction issued 10 August 2015).
8. All migrants, regardless of their status, are entitled to the protection of their rights in accordance, inter alia, with human rights law, refugee law labour law, law of the sea, maritime law, transnational criminal law, humanitarian law, nationality law and consular law at the international, regional and national level.
9. Resettlement in the case of refugees and settlement elsewhere in the country in the case of IDPs.
10. Most notably, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2), the UN Secretary-General’s Decision on Durable Solutions to Displacement and preliminary Framework for Supporting a More Coherent, Predictable and Effective Response to the Durable Solutions Needs of Refugee Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons (Decision Nr. 2011/20) and the Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, April 2010.
11. There is increasing advocacy for community-based approaches to promote social cohesion in recognition of the impacts of crisis and displacement on wider communities, beyond displaced populations alone, as recognized in international frameworks.
12. Crises and associated displacement situations may contribute additional risk factors related to trafficking in persons. While some forms of trafficking and exploitation are referred to in the framework of the Protection Cluster, other forms remain unaddressed within the Cluster System, representing a protection gap in crisis settings. (IOM, Addressing Human Trafficking and Exploitation in Times of Crisis, July 2015).





13. The State-led, multi-stakeholder consultative Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative, for which IOM is the secretariat, supports States and other stakeholders to better prepare for, respond to, and address the longer-term consequences of migrants caught in countries experiencing conflicts or natural disasters.
14. Moving beyond targeted, single-sector interventions, towards more complementary initiatives, based on joint analysis, which contribute towards joint outcomes.
15. Drivers are the underlying factors which contribute to fragility and undermine resilience, while triggers are key acts or events, or the anticipation thereof, that set off or escalate crisis.
16. Resilience can be understood as “the ability of individuals, households, communities, cities, institutions, systems, and societies to prevent, resist, absorb, adapt, respond and recover positively, efficiently, and effectively when faced with a wide range of risks, while maintaining an acceptable level of functioning and without compromising long-term prospects for sustainable development, peace and security, human rights and well-being for all” UNDG/IASC Guiding Principles on Advancing Resilience (Draft 30 September, 2015).
17. IOM’s own assessments and analyses (notably the Displacement Tracking Matrix, Migration Profiles and Return Intention Surveys) contribute to a shared understanding of individual, household and community level capacities and aspirations, amongst others, enabling tailored approaches to progressively resolve displacement situations. The integration of gender, age and diversity across such assessments is fundamental to efforts to up-hold human dignity and the well-being of individuals, households and communities.
18. Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, April 2010.
19. Resettlement is a sometimes unrecognized yet compelling instrument and symbol of international solidarity and responsibility sharing to find a durable solution for refugees who are unable to return to their country of origin for fear of continued persecution and do not have the option to stay in their country of asylum.
20. Adopted by the Migration Conference in Brussels on 5 December 1951; Constitution of the International Organization for Migration.
21. Member-State endorsed, frames the essential elements for facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people through planned and well managed migration; Resolution No. 1310 of 24 November 2015.
22. Member-State endorsed, frames IOM’s response to the mobility dimensions of crisis situations; MC2355.
23. C/106/CRP/20 IOM’s Humanitarian Policy – Principles for Humanitarian Action (2015).
24. The Sustainable Development Goals outline a commitment to 17 Goals, many of which directly or indirectly relate to resolving displacement situations. While there is no specific goal or target on displacement, the declaration acknowledges the issue as one of global concern, and pledges that no one will be left behind.
25. “Early Recovery is an approach that addresses recovery needs that arise during the humanitarian phase of an emergency, using humanitarian mechanisms that align with development principles. It enables people to use the benefits of humanitarian action to seize development opportunities, builds resilience, and establishes a sustainable process of recovery from crisis.” (Global Cluster for Early Recovery, Guidance Note on Inter-Cluster Early Recovery, January 2016, p. 12).
26. Including Child Protection, Gender-Based Violence and Housing, Land and Property.
27. A State-led, multi-stakeholder consultative process to support States and other stakeholders to better prepare for, respond to, and address the longer-term consequences of crises on the safety and well-being of affected migrants.
28. Regional Consultative Processes bring together a range of stakeholders for informal and non-binding dialogue and information exchange on migration-related issues of common interest and concern, with diverse agendas including crisis and displacement as regionally relevant.





29. The IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons provides useful guidance in this regard.
30. This approach is in line with a recommendation emanating from the Independent Whole of System Review of Protection in the Context of Humanitarian Action (2015, p. 69), notably the need for improved coverage which would require “a whole of caseload approach that addresses contextualized risks, patterns of harm, and coping mechanisms of all at-risk groups and individuals”, whatever their status or circumstance. It is also in-line with the MCOF MC2355, paragraph 6.
31. Notably the Displacement Tracking Matrix, Migration Profiles and Return Intention Surveys.
32. IOM adheres to and integrates the protection mainstreaming principles of avoid causing any unintended consequences of interventions, prioritizing safety and dignity, ensuring meaningful access, fostering participation, empowerment and accountability.
33. C/106/CRP/20 IOM’s Humanitarian Policy – Principles for Humanitarian Action (2015) I.5.
34. Reference to IASC Criteria: Long-term safety, security and freedom of movement; Access to effective mechanisms that restore housing, land and property or provide compensation; Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation; Voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement; Effective remedies for displacement-related violations, including access to justice, reparations and information about the causes of violations.
35. Reference to IASC Criteria: An adequate standard of living.
36. Reference to IASC Criteria: Access to employment and livelihoods.
37. Reference to IASC Criteria: Participation in public affairs at all levels on an equal basis with the resident population.
38. Inspired by the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2), the UN Secretary-General’s Decision on Durable Solutions to Displacement and preliminary Framework for Supporting a More Coherent, Predictable and Effective Response to the Durable Solutions Needs of Refugee Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons (2009) and the Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, April 2010.
39. All migrants are broadly protected under international law, regardless of their migration status, with States bearing the primary responsibility to protect and assist crisis-affected persons residing on their territory in a manner consistent with international law, as well as retaining obligations of protection and assistance towards their nationals abroad. However, in crisis situations, States may be unable or unwilling to provide necessary assistance and protection.
40. C/106/CRP/20 IOM’s Humanitarian Policy – Principles for Humanitarian Action (2015), II.7 and IV.2.
41. Ibid. IV. 3.
42. Including related to age, gender and diversity, Ibid IV. 4.
43. C/106/CRP/20 IOM’s Humanitarian Policy – Principles for Humanitarian Action (2015), IV. 6.
44. C/106/CRP/20 IOM’s Humanitarian Policy – Principles for Humanitarian Action (2015), 1.8.
45. Ibid. V. 4.



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