Displacement is one of the main consequences of conflict-induced crises, requiring peacebuilding and recovery interventions attuned to the mobility dimensions of conflict. More than 40.5 million people sought refuge within and across international borders in 2020 due to conflict and disasters. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has a robust peacebuilding portfolio designed to both prevent and resolve conflict, addressing conflict dynamics as drivers of displacement, and supporting sustainable peace and reintegration.

IN BURKINA FASO, IOM HELPS WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LIVESTOCK FARMER GROUPS TO SUPPORT RETURNEE'S SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION © IOM 2020

In 2020, IOM had 40 active peacebuilding projects designed to prevent or reduce violence and support transitions from conflict to peace, in 21 countries globally. IOM's approach to peacebuilding programmes helps individuals, communities and institutions to address the root causes of conflict, manage conflict triggers and dynamics, reduce negative migration pressures and lay the groundwork for resolving displacement.

Programmatic responses include addressing socio-economic and political conflict drivers through improved government/community cooperation, including community policing, the facilitation of reconciliation and reintegration of former combatants/fighters (DDR), improving access to institutions and services, and building community resilience and social cohesion through community violence reduction, participation and engagement processes. Specific attention is paid to conflict sensitivity and gender and youth specific considerations, and thematic work in human rights and protection, land, property and restitution, transitional justice, health, psychosocial support, and livelihoods across IOM's peacebuilding programming.

IOM's peacebuilding toolbox is comprised of several distinct sub-sets of peacebuilding work: Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR), Disengagement, Disassociation Reintegration and Reconciliation (DDRR) related work, Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE), Community Violence Reduction (CVR) and community-based conflict management, Community Policing for conflict management, Security Sector Reform (SSR), and Community Stabilization in conflict settings.

IOM'S PEACEBUILDING APPROACH AND CHARACTERISTICS

Outcomes	Tools and Methodologies	Activities
• Establishment of conflict resolution mechanisms • Prevention of recruitment • Economic opportunities • Political participation • Safety and security • Reintegration and reconciliation • Access to transitional justice and reparations • Community violence reduction • Reduced natural resource tensions • Basic services provision	• Evidence-based context and stakeholder analyses • Participatory, inclusive approach • Accountability to Affected Populations • Iterative, adaptive, multisector programming • Opportunistic, activating local capacities • Conflict sensitivity / Do No Harm • Information Counseling and Referral Services • Adaptation via continuous Monitoring and Evaluation	• Livelihoods (vocational/business training) • Community events (infrastructure, sports) • Psychosocial support • Community policing • Inter and intracommunity dialogue • Training & capacity-building of (government) institutions • Provision of accurate information • Land and property • Social mobilization and participation • Social cohesion building

Beneficiaries: youth-at-risk, former combatants/fighters, conflict-affected host, displaced and returning communities

[1] See IOM's Migration Governance Framework (MIGOF) and IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF).

Peacebuilding Active Projects Early 2021

PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM (PVE)

At their roots, displacement and violent extremism (VE) are transnational phenomena, which often emerge from common sets of social challenges and drivers in fragile and crisis-affected contexts. VE is a principle cause of displacement globally and distressed migrants, such as those in conditions of protracted displacement, may be vulnerable to recruitment into violent extremist organizations. IOM's PVE programmes address underlying drivers, motivations and vulnerabilities to VE that may arise in contexts of marginalization, exclusion, human rights violations, social isolation, lack of livelihood opportunities and defection from armed groups. Recognizing that vulnerability in itself is insufficient to explain why some people choose to join VE groups, IOM has tailored its prevention and reintegration programmes to address structural motivators, enabling factors, and individual incentives that generate contextual susceptibility to VE.

SECURITY SECTOR REFORM (SSR)

SSR refers to activities to reform or rebuild a state's security sector aimed at the accountable and effective provision of state and human security within a framework of democratic governance. These activities may include participation with state's forces, as well as non-state and civil society actors. IOM has over 20 years of experience in SSR activities, including managing the NATO Trust Funds in Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, and implemented various SSR-related projects

in the Democratic Republic of Congo. IOM's SSR activities include substantial work on community policing, along with the Immigration and Border Management Division (IBM) to support police and law enforcement institutions to better engage with communities to help improve human security and prevent and address sources and consequences of criminal activities as a driver of conflict and displacement. IOM has undertaken significant community policing work in Iraq, Indonesia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Tajikistan among other locations.

DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION (DDR)

IOM has been engaged in DDR programming for more than 25 years, providing reintegration solutions to former combatants/fighters, their dependents and return communities to help prevent a relapse into conflict and associated displacement. IOM supports former combatant/fighter reintegration through support to government institutions, targeted individual assistance, as well as community support that fosters socio-economic recovery, social cohesion, strengthened resilience and reconciliation.

At the individual level, IOM supports former combatants/fighters in their transition to civilian life through an information counseling and referral process and assistance with livelihoods start-ups and skills training. At the community level, IOM works to create an environment conducive to return, reconciliation and reintegration by building social cohesion and addressing community-level needs. At the institutional level, IOM assists local, regional and national government institutions to enhance their responsiveness, communication and capacity to address challenges of DDR and sustainable reintegration.

COMMUNITY STABILIZATION

IOM's community stabilization approach focuses on processes that support ownership, resilience and cohesion while addressing basic material needs. This process includes creating the conditions for communities and crisis affected groups to co-exist peacefully, resolve tensions through non-violent means, restore trust in local leadership and regain agency for recovery.

PROMOTING PEACEFUL TRANSHUMANCE IN THE LIPTAKO-GOURMA REGION

The Liptako-Gourma region (Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger) faces specific vulnerabilities and risks resulting from weak access to basic social services, repeated climatic shocks, and general insecurity in the region due to the presence of violent extremist groups. In this context, the high mobility of herders and their animals and their exploitation of resources exacerbates the situation, contributing to conflict.

In response, IOM launched the "Promotion of Peaceful Transhumance in the Liptako-Gourma Region" project in 2020 to support the actors of the three Liptako-Gourma countries to prevent and effectively manage conflicts related to transhumance in the three border areas. To mitigate and prevent further violence, IOM utilized its long-standing experience in data collection to establish the Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) to map the formal and informal corridors and to monitor the transhumance flows throughout the region. Coupled with an early action system that involves local authorities, relevant line ministries, and herder representatives, the TTT helps inform all stakeholders about the potential of conflict ahead of a herd's arrival in sensitive spots throughout the entire Liptako-Gourma region. In addition, 10,000 people are benefitting from awareness-raising sessions on social cohesion, transhumance, and peace in Burkina Faso.

For more information: https://www.iom.int/transition-and-peacebuilding **Contact:** TRDCoreGroupHQ@iom.int **Follow:** @UNMigration