



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency



A GLOBAL NGO NETWORK
FOR PRINCIPLED AND EFFECTIVE
HUMANITARIAN ACTION

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CSO – Civil Society Organization
DRC – Danish Refugee Council
DTM – Displacement Tracking Matrix
ECOWAS – Economic Community of West African States
GCM – Global Compact for Migration
HNO – Humanitarian Needs Overview
ICVA – International Council of Voluntary Agencies
IDP – Internally Displaced Person
IGAD – Intergovernmental Authority on Development
INGO – International Non-Governmental Organization
IOM – International Organization for Migration
LCED – Lacha Community and Economic Development
MRC – Migration Response Center
NFI – Non-food Item
NGO – Non-governmental Organization
NNGO – National Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA – Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PANiDMR – Pan African Network in Defense of Migrants’ Rights
PoP – Principles of Partnership
ReDSS – Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat
RMMS – Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat
RRF – Rapid Response Fund
RRR – Recovery, Return, and Reintegration
SRP – Strategic Response Plan
TGH – *Triangle Génération Humanitaire*
UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UN – United Nations
WVI – World Vision International

Executive Summary

The third IOM-NGO Humanitarian Consultation was held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 11 to 12 September 2017. The Consultation convened under the theme *complementarity, coherence, and collaboration*, and was jointly organized by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), in close collaboration with the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), an ICVA member and long-standing IOM partner in the region.

74 participants attended the event, including 45 representatives of 33 NGOs from 11 countries: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda in the East and Horn of Africa, as well as Nigeria, Switzerland, and the United States.

During the 2-day Consultation IOM and humanitarian NGO partners deliberated on the following topics:

1. Internal Displacement and durable solutions for IDPs;
2. Mixed Migration – Addressing the needs of migrants in vulnerable situations;
3. IOM-NGO Partnership in Cluster Coordination;
4. Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM).

In panel discussions and breakout sessions, participants identified opportunities, gaps and challenges, and put forth recommendations on how to better leverage on IOM and NGOs' respective strengths. Relevant regional initiatives and institutional frameworks were discussed with a view to further joint and complementary engagement. IOM and NGOs explored how they can work better together in the region to more effectively protect and assist people in need. Opportunities were identified for closer cooperation, especially in light of closing the humanitarian-development gap to more effectively address protracted crisis, shrink needs, and reduce risk and vulnerability. Much of what was discussed over the two days links up to the core responsibilities of, and joint and individual commitments to, the Agenda for Humanity.

Introduction

The 2016 World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) set a forward-looking agenda for humanitarian actors to collectively address future humanitarian challenges. As a founding member of the Global Humanitarian Platform IOM endorses the [Principles of Partnership \(PoP\)](#) that aim to ensure equality, transparency, result-oriented approaches, responsibility and complementarity across humanitarian partnerships. The PoP are foundational in all humanitarian partnerships, and help leverage the value of diversity and complementarity in advocacy, policy development, and operational response.

Held since 2015, IOM's annual Humanitarian Consultations provide a unique opportunity for IOM and current and potential future NGO partners to come together and engage in strategic dialogue, explore new ways of working together, and build better partnerships to deliver greater impact. The Humanitarian Consultations are meant to help inform IOM policy, programming and coordination, and are a forum for open and constructive dialogue. The annual IOM-NGO Humanitarian Consultations are part of IOM's active advocacy with NGOs globally and throughout the year. IOM-NGO Humanitarian Consultations complement IOM's consultations with the wider civil society that extend beyond the scope of crisis response.

Against the background of an increasingly complex global context and its impact on humanitarian action,

IOM remains committed to working closely with NGOs – international, national and local – as NGOs are key actors in saving and protecting lives in an efficient, accountable and principled manner and bring a unique perspective and expertise to crisis response.

In contrast to the global scope of the Consultations in 2015 and 2016 which were both held in Geneva, the 2017 Consultation was hosted in, and focused on, a region: the East and Horn of Africa. As frontline crisis responder, IOM plans to regularly hold Humanitarian Consultations not only in Geneva but also, every alternate year, in regional hubs. Biennial regional consultations are meant to bring dialogue closer to field realities and to enhance the inclusion of, and accessibility for, local actors.

The objectives of the 2017 Regional Consultation for the East and Horn of Africa were to

- Foster dialogue between IOM and NGOs on the current challenges facing humanitarian action in the region;
- Encourage frank and open discussion on the realities of IOM-NGO partnerships and implementation of the Principles of Partnership¹. How do IOM and NGOs relate to one another and how are they to move forward together?
- Reflect on the existing best practices and identify ways to strengthen and widen joint engagement between IOM and NGOs.

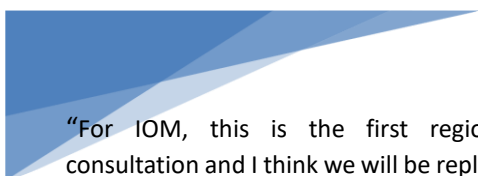
The discussions focused on

- Addressing internal displacement in the region – Obstacles and opportunities for including durable solutions as a shared outcome, better integrating the resilience approaches, and bridging the humanitarian-development divide;
- Mixed migration and migrants in vulnerable situations – Common vulnerabilities and IOM-NGO complementarities to address the resulting needs, improve mechanisms in place and build on existing best practices;
- Experiences of IOM-NGO partnership in cluster coordination – Successes, lessons learned, and areas for improvement so NGOs and IOM can better leverage on their respective strengths;
- Global Compact on Migration, centering around the points of entry for NGOs in the region.

¹ The five principles of equality, transparency, result-oriented approach, responsibility, and complementarity are the reference framework for joint engagement between humanitarian actors. IOM is among the organizations who have endorsed the principles.

Opening Remarks

Jeffrey Labovitz, IOM Regional Director for the East and Horn of Africa, welcomed participants to the first regional IOM NGO Humanitarian Consultation, reminding that IOM was among the founding members of the Global Humanitarian Platform,² the forum that developed the Principles of Partnership (PoP). He pointed out that every single country in the East and Horn of Africa is either seeing grand-scale displacement of its population or hosting large numbers of the displaced, emphasizing the relevance of



“For IOM, this is the first regional humanitarian consultation and I think we will be replicating this in other regions going forward. What we’re learning and hearing from NGOs is how we can coordinate better and how we can work more closely together.”

Jeffrey Labovitz, IOM

joint humanitarian action. Confronting the challenges of the second biggest maritime migratory route in the world – the eastward migration route to Yemen – there is a need to work on a regional migration response plan. IOM and NGOs need to also look at development dimensions, and not just humanitarian issues, when addressing mixed migration.

In his opening remarks, **Marco Rotelli, ICVA Regional Representative for Africa**,

emphasized the humanitarians’ common objective to strengthen their cooperation for the benefit of people concerned and the affected communities, also referring to the PoP which were adopted 10 years ago in 2007. Commending IOM for leadership to put the event together, he stressed the high importance of the Consultation for ICVA who seeks to strengthen its regional presence and role in creating bridges between agencies and NGOs. The important regional initiatives – the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) and the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) – relevant to the themes of this year’s Consultation also showcase the richness of NGO expertise in the region.


Karin Sorensen, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) Deputy Regional Director – East Africa and Yemen, welcomed the move of the Consultations into the region, noting they would serve as a benchmark for similar consultations moving forward and encouraging participants to maximize the opportunity to actively engage. She noted the importance of the Consultation themes to DRC, which hosts the RMMS and leads ReDSS together with partners. She reminded participants that, regardless of the status of displaced people in terms of international conventions, their vulnerabilities were similar: in mixed flows, refugees and migrants experience similar hardships along their routes, have similar needs upon arrival, and see their rights commonly and repeatedly violated in similar ways. Contemporary challenges, including drought and climate change, but also border management, return criteria, burden sharing and global responsibilities, influence mixed flows and highlight that these phenomena go beyond the mandate and expertise of any one organization so key actors need to ensure complementarity.

Nan Buzard, Executive Director of ICVA, stressed ICVA’s commitment to serving its member organizations and reflected on the network’s 55th birthday. The Consultation is an opportunity for NGOs to converse and consult with IOM, including on whether and how it would be changed by its status as a UN-related

² A forum that brings together NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and the UN and related international organizations with the goal to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian action and the relationships between humanitarian organizations.

organization, given its pride on being nimble and lean. Another issue to consult on is partnership – within the framework of the PoP, IOM and NGOs should share experiences and dig a little deeper into how they relate to one another and how they are to move forward together. She acknowledged the persisting constraints to good partnership and coordination across the humanitarian sector and urged that the humanitarians owe it to the people they serve to share and build on their respective expertise and knowledge. Partnership should particularly be explored in the session on cluster coordination. Regarding the GCM process, the floor needs to ensure that governments hear about the situation on the ground: the needs met and the changes needed.

Vincent Houver, IOM Deputy Director of Operations and Emergencies, commended ICVA on the partnership that has gone from strength to strength over the years. The East and Horn of Africa is a very relevant context against which to discuss the major topics of the Consultation. The numbers of internally displaced persons are staggering, yet the capacity of aid, ability to access people in need, and respect for humanitarian principles are not improving. With the international community focused on the two global



How can IOM and NGOs work better together to achieve durable solutions?

“I think it’s very important that IOM engages with the NGOs that have existing operations in the field, to build upon their work but also to build on IOM’s distinct expertise around migration. Working together with NGOs, IOM isn’t seen as a fund manager but as a partner. I think it is going to be very important to integrate IOM’s and NGOs’ programming, e.g. to do project development together or look at conducting consortium operations together.”

Christofer Hoffman, World Vision International

compacts – the Global Compact for Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees – it is important for humanitarians to get together and think of ways to tackle the challenges in delivering aid to IDPs, and finding solutions especially with the 20th anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement in 2018. More and more migrants find themselves stranded, placed in arbitrary detention, tortured, trafficked, sometimes killed. In this context, it is critical to continue to work towards a more effective inclusion of migrants within humanitarian programming tools, which is another

area where IOM will benefit from hearing its partners’ views. Whether on internal displacement or mixed migration, challenges are such that no single organization can overcome them: little can be achieved without coherence and collaboration.

The 2017 Consultation was structured around four regionally relevant themes. Within each session, discussions took place in panels consisting of NGO and IOM representatives and through the thematic break out groups, which presented their recommendations to the plenary at the end of each session.

Session I: Addressing Internal Displacement

IOM provided introductions to both its new [Framework for Addressing Internal Displacement](#) and the IOM [Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations Framework](#). Participants were then introduced to the efforts of the **Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat** to measure progress towards solutions, with challenges including the lack of data and the exclusion of displacement-affected communities from durable solutions processes. Local NGOs, the **Somali Women's Development Centre** and the **South-Eastern Ethiopian Development Association** shared their observations and experiences, including the importance of age, gender and environmental considerations, the realities of government commitment, and capacity and the importance of enhancing access to sustainable livelihoods as a key priority.

Consolidated Break out Groups' Recommendations

Coordination: Discussions highlighted the lack of, or multiplication of, coordination mechanisms, sometimes resulting in gaps, overlaps and disjointed programming. Recognizing state responsibility, government leadership at national and local levels should be actively encouraged, with a focus on

BREAK OUT GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS
<p><u>Addressing Internal Displacement</u></p> <p>How can we better measure progress towards durable solutions as a shared outcome?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Strengthen data collection and documentation:</u> ➤ <u>Engage at the cluster level to include durable solutions in assessments and reports:</u> Develop harmonised standard indicators and operational guidelines applicable across contexts to avoid duplication and save time. In countries without existing clusters, do soft advocacy to sensitize governments and improve their capacity; ➤ <u>Engage the government</u> systematically and actively, including on the HC/RC, local and national level; ➤ <u>Coordinate efforts of relevant actors at the working group level in each country.</u>

should be paid to respecting humanitarian principles, especially where governments may be party to conflict. Efforts could focus on identifying champions within government, soft advocacy, capacity building and awareness raising on the importance of resolving displacement and key principles to respect. A dedicated focus on coordination of durable solutions planning and programming, situated as relevant to the country context and system, should build on lessons learned and existing systems and processes.

BREAK OUT GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS
<p><u>Addressing Internal Displacement</u></p> <p>How can we work better together to progress towards solutions earlier in the response, reducing aid dependency and shortening displacement timeframes?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Promote government ownership:</u> Ensure proper coordination with governments and where needed support and build government capacity, allow governments to take the lead and provide active support to other actors at country level; ➤ <u>Change the narrative of local integration and build self-reliance:</u> Engage and sensitize host communities, promote acceptance and support for displaced persons, invest in livelihood support including alternative livelihoods to reduce aid dependency and ensure sustainability; ➤ <u>Address root causes of displacement</u> including climate change and conflict.

development-orientated, whole-of-government engagement and approaches. However, in some situations, there may be a lack of willingness to engage or lack of capacity to take on a leadership role. In humanitarian situations, attention

Changing the narrative on local integration: There is often a focus on sustainable return and reintegration as the preferred durable solution, with less exploration of options to locally integrate or settle elsewhere. Once humanitarian

needs have been met, longer term approaches can offer opportunities for local integration. This requires a change in the narrative, and in policy and practice. Hosting communities, who are also often first

BREAK OUT GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS	
<u>Addressing Internal Displacement</u> How can we better integrate resilience approaches so that solutions are more durable and reduce future need?	
➤	<u>Partnership in programme development and implementation:</u> Enhance data collection methodologies and profiling of displaced populations, design programs in partnerships for more comprehensive assessments and more synergetic implementation, adopt a multi-sectoral approach, ensure context-appropriate, harmonized ways of working in partnership, strengthen DRR programming;
➤	<u>A participatory, local approach:</u> Strengthen capacity building and community participation and leadership, strengthen supportive social networks, find integrated solutions recognizing the impact of displacement on the host community, strengthen self-reliance of affected population, and better communicate with communities to increase security and access.

responders, may not welcome local integration of displaced populations who may be considered as a burden, competing for jobs and resources, and actual or perceived assistance inequalities can fuel tensions. More inclusive responses are needed from the outset that consider the concerns of hosting populations and promote

potential benefits, including related to humanitarian and development investments, economic stimulus and introduction of new skills and networks. Access to land and livelihoods are often key challenges to be addressed. In urban settings, urbanization as part of a wider mobility trend should be factored into solutions work and reflected in development planning.

Addressing the root causes of displacement: To resolve displacement, there is a need to identify and address the root causes of crisis and displacement, whether conflict or climate change/disaster induced. This could include efforts to address underlying concerns fueling localized conflict and violence or early efforts to raise awareness, advocate for policy change and build skills and assets to diversify livelihoods in areas impacted by drought, disaster or environmental degradation, with a view to better linking interventions in displacement with solutions. A resilience-orientated approach seeks to reduce risk, seeking to avoid return to the same risks and hazards which may have contributed to initial displacement. Understanding the motivations and reasons for decisions to move could help to understand the push and pull factors and address imbalances. Shared context analysis, which involves impacted populations, would support such efforts.

Creating an evidence-base: There is often a lack of data to provide the needed evidence-base to support durable solutions planning and programming. Humanitarian actors should consider whether there are opportunities to expand existing data collection mechanisms to include some indicators which would support early efforts to foster progress towards durable solutions; including related to social cohesion and resilience, long term impacts and inclusion of surrounding communities in data collection. For humanitarian programming, this could be coordinated by OCHA who consolidate humanitarian data, although agreement would be necessary on identifying key information needs. Reflecting information and programming on initial durable solutions efforts in existing Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs) and Strategic Response Plans (SRPs) may also help to bring actors together so that humanitarian action also contributes towards durable solutions.

Linking humanitarian and development action: Despite many NGOs and IOM undertaking both humanitarian and development action, addressing the humanitarian-development nexus remains a challenge. There are examples of durable solutions or humanitarian-development working groups which

BREAK OUT GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS	
What can we do to bring humanitarian and development stakeholders together to collaborate on resolving situations of internal displacement?	
➤	Engage in <u>collective rather than mandate-driven action</u> (e.g. on data) to benefit advocacy and resource mobilization;
➤	<u>Integrate development into IDP humanitarian programming and integrate IDPs into development planning</u> , include phased elements into projects;
➤	<u>Encourage and empower national and local CSOs</u> to advocate, address and resolve internal displacement and demonstrate benefit to the local communities;
➤	<u>Develop or strengthen collective approaches</u> (structures and mechanisms) to position durable solutions as a global humanitarian and development issue.

foster discussion among humanitarian and development actors, although structural location of such fora will depend on country contexts and structures. Such fora can stimulate efforts to integrate development thinking and approaches into IDP

humanitarian programming as well as ensuring that IDPs are reflected in development planning. Durable solutions should be positioned as a global humanitarian-development issue.

Session II: Mixed Migration and Addressing the Needs of Vulnerable Migrants

At the panel discussion, the **Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat** presented the migration profile of the region, the main mixed migration routes, and the existing and emerging trends. Challenges include the use of data to inform programming, lack of protection-driven migration policy efforts, and limitations and protection consequences of restrictive migration policies. **IOM** presented its programmatic response to address the needs of vulnerable migrants in the Horn of Africa, including through the establishment of a network of Migration Response Centers (MRCs). Challenges exist with access, particularly in crisis settings, while opportunities lie in tapping into complementary NGO expertise to expand the referral mechanisms in place. Although the MRCs were never meant to be a humanitarian response mechanism they effectively became one, which may inform response in other similar contexts.

IOM Djibouti and **Caritas Djibouti** presented their joint engagement in addressing the needs of migrant children. IOM Djibouti introduced the country migration profile and the work of the MRC in the country, stressing the need to expand the existing referral mechanisms, and noting challenges that exist in contexts where the civil society sector is limited. Caritas Djibouti elaborated on the profile and vulnerabilities of migrant children in Djibouti and described how IOM and Caritas leveraged their respective strengths to address the children's needs. Caritas provides basic services to the children. Through the "IOM ID card", an informal identification document issued by IOM to the migrant children, partners benefited from IOM's good contact with the police and the government to prevent the children's arrest and build trust towards Caritas.

Consolidated Break out Groups' Recommendations

Evidence-base and information sharing: Insufficient evidence is available to deliver informed and targeted solutions, making it difficult to effectively address migrants' needs, but also to adequately build government capacity. Regarding the evidence-base, there is a need for more data. Even where data is available there remain gaps. Stakeholders need to harmonize their data collection and information

BREAK OUT GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS	
<u>Mixed migration and vulnerable migrants</u>	
What are the most common vulnerabilities of people on the move in mixed movements? What areas of engagement require improvement?	
➤	<u>Vulnerabilities:</u> Migrants are often misinformed or lack information; lack of evidence and understanding on experts' side (e.g. on causes); national laws/policies often do not support but criminalize migrants; migrants' exposure to violations of human rights and abuse; indebtedness;
➤	<u>Areas of engagement requiring improvement:</u> Return systems not sufficiently supportive, e.g. regarding the security of the returned or financial implications of return; more data needed for more informed and targeted solutions; information can be better analysed and shared to build community and government capacity; insufficient presence of protection mechanisms incl. psychosocial.

management methodologies. Where sufficient data exists, actors need to better engage on analysis and dissemination among each other but also with governments and use it in a more pronounced and effective way to build government capacity. It was recommended that IOM

ramps up its engagement with governments on information sharing and awareness-raising. Actors should establish platforms for knowledge and information sharing. Those with technical expertise need to participate in the ongoing discussions and various fora on migration. The evidence-base needs to inform actors' strategic programming.

Criminalization of migrants: Criminalization of migration in national laws leads to a poor government response to migrants' needs. Detained migrants have difficulties approaching civil society organizations

BREAK OUT GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS	
<u>Mixed migration and vulnerable migrants</u>	
What kind of specialized expertise is lacking to address migrants' vulnerabilities? What are the existing good practices in the identification and referral of migrants in vulnerable situations?	
➤	<u>Expertise lacking:</u> Unclear referral pathways, lack of international/ regional and country level frameworks to advocate for migrants, lack of migrants' awareness of their rights and of information on irregular migration, lack of proper definition of vulnerable migrants, criminalization of migrants leads to poor government response to migrants' needs;
➤	<u>Existing good practice:</u> Screening procedures at border points by IOM and other partners, increased participation of humanitarian actors in registrations, promoting efficiency in the referral systems and general service provision to migrants;
➤	<u>Ways to further improve the existing good practice:</u> Standardize tools for migrant screening between different stakeholders to harmonize data collection and information management, establish monitoring mechanisms, strengthen needs assessments to ensure needs-based assistance.

(CSOs) and other relevant actors for timely support. Even after having served their sentence, migrants often cannot go back to their home country as they are without funds and lacking support. An enhanced evidence-base should be used for engagement with governments to open avenues for decriminalization of

migration, help governments better understand migrant vulnerabilities, and build capacity to respond. Criminalization needs to be assertively raised with both donors and governments.

Information as way to decrease migrant vulnerability: The heavily present fraudulent information and misinformation increase migrants' vulnerability. Once on their journey, vulnerable migrants often do not access the existing referral mechanisms for lack of information on organizations or institutions that can support them. There is need for awareness raising both among migrants and the host communities. Details on referral mechanisms must be better disseminated. Finally, for migrants who reach their destination, the clash between expectations built on misinformation and the real circumstances in the destination

BREAK OUT GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS	
<p align="center"><u>Mixed migration and vulnerable migrants</u></p> <p align="center">How can IOM and NGOs work better together in addressing the specific vulnerabilities in mixed migration contexts? Which other stakeholders are key to pursue better collective responses and achieve better outcomes for people on the move?</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Strengthen coordination</u> at national and regional level and <u>support governments</u>; ➤ <u>Work with local NGOs and build their capacity</u>, leveraging their experience in the local contexts; ➤ Establish <u>platforms for knowledge and information sharing</u>, to be included in strategic programming (e.g. develop a migration portal and participate in migration conversations); ➤ <u>IOM should take the lead in bringing together NGOs and governments</u>; ➤ <u>Broaden partnerships</u> with other actors; ➤ <u>Raise awareness about migration</u> among migrants, host communities and other actors including governments; ➤ <u>Strengthen networks on migration</u>; ➤ <u>Participate in joint programming</u> and joint program development with other stakeholders, addressing influential factors in migration. 	

country can result in trauma and mental health issues, again highlighting importance of awareness raising.

Identification and referral of vulnerable migrants: Exposure to human rights violations, gender-based violence and trafficking, as well as indebtedness and criminalization in national laws, are but a few sources of migrants'

vulnerabilities in mixed flows. The identification mechanisms need to be improved and so does the understanding of who is a vulnerable migrant. This notably includes, but is not limited to, an enhanced ability to identify victims of trafficking. The absence of any standard documentation system represents the structural challenge to better identification. Stakeholders need to standardize screening tools. One best practice is the increased participation of humanitarian actors in reception, promoting efficiency in the referral systems and in the general service provision to migrants and making it easier to extend support after identification. Referral pathways also need clarification, refinement and improvement. More health and psychosocial services and protection are needed. Improving identification and referral is interconnected with delivering on an enhanced evidence-base and information sharing, and particularly with building government capacity.

Enhancing coordination, broadening partnerships and strengthening existing fora: IOM has a role to play in enhancing coordination on the national and regional levels, supporting governments, but also taking the lead to bring governments and NGOs closer together by engaging them in fora that discuss mixed flows. IOM should leverage other actors' capabilities to address factors relevant to migration and broaden partnerships with the private sector, religious figures, intergovernmental bodies like the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), etc. Also, there is a need to strengthen the existing NGO networks on migration, one example being the Africa Network for Safe Migration.

IOM-NGO complementarity and possibilities for joint programming: Examples include IOM and NGOs coming together in Sudan with a joint proposal and approaching donors together successfully. In Ethiopia,

under the country-based pooled fund, IOM and NGOs coordinated funding proposals based on respective coverage and comparative advantages. The participants identified the need to systematize such good practices. The partnership between IOM and Caritas Djibouti to address the needs of migrant children is one example of how to identify and act on IOM-NGO complementarities. Local and national NGOs (NNGOs) have indispensable experience in local contexts that IOM can leverage on, which should go hand in hand with capacity building. Beyond individual instances of complementarity and joint programming, strategic partnerships between IOM and NGOs were suggested. For example, in places that may become sending areas, IOM can work with the locally well-established NGOs to better understand the people's view of why they may want to migrate, augment programs that seek to address their needs (e.g. livelihoods), and help them obtain accurate information about migration.

Support upon return: The vulnerabilities of returnees are serious and often not well understood. Return has financial implications, as migrants often sell all belongings before departure to fund their journey. There are also implications for their security, for instance in cases of indebtedness. The existing repatriation systems are insufficiently supportive.

Session III: IOM-NGO Partnership in Cluster Coordination

Cluster coordination is a tangible and practical way to look at the realities of implementing the Principles of Partnership (PoP). Ten years after the adoption of the PoP it is time to take stock of the achievements and remaining challenges with the objective to increase the capacity of IOM-NGO cluster co-leadership. However, reinforcement of national capacity should not be perceived as the delegation of risk and of responsibility to national actors, an important subject that should also be addressed in greater depth in a separate discussion. National actors and staff are disproportionately exposed to financial pressures such as taxation, but also to security risks.

Principles of Partnership in Action? WVI's Experience with Cluster Co-Leadership in South Sudan

World Vision International (WVI) discussed their experience, challenges and recommendations co-leading the Shelter-NFI and Food Security and Livelihoods Clusters in South Sudan, the former together with IOM. Overall, co-leadership has proven to bolster WVI's voice. Good experiences with the Shelter-NFI cluster include complementarity with the lead (IOM) and clear and transparent communication on decisions, challenges, and available options in decision making. Experience from other clusters has proven to be more problematic. Practical examples of challenges to principles of equality and transparency include the non-inclusion of (NGO) co-leads in important discussions at cluster lead level, or failure to reflect in meeting documentation the points raised in discussions. A structural challenge is the lack of funding to support coordination, which is exacerbated by the yearly rotation of the co-lead role, making it more difficult for NGOs to commit financially and ensure sustainability.

Beyond the co-leadership arrangement, from WVI's perspective, a notable gap regarding principled partnership is capacity building, specifically for better information management. There is a need to increase the capacity of NGOs to use the data they collect to inform programming beyond baselines for project development, as well as to better disseminate and analyze this data. Another serious question for WVI when managing remotely and working with NNGOs is how to build their capacity and provide support. Cross-fertilization and learning from experiences from other countries may hold some answers.

Discussion: NNGOs and Cluster Co-Leadership, Politicization of Aid, and Absence of Inter-Regional Cross-Fertilization

In the subsequent discussion, participants called on IOM to take the opportunity, show leadership, and support NNGOs to take cluster co-lead positions. Gaps in funding for co-leadership arrangements but also for coordination more generally, especially in protracted crises, are a significant challenge that, as participants emphasized, merits a separate, dedicated discussion.

NNGOs face mistrust in contexts where aid is politicized, especially if they engage closely with international or multi-lateral organizations accepting funds from donor countries that are involved in conflict.

The Localization Agenda is key to sustainably moving into transition and development once peace is reached in a context like South Sudan. However, there is no accountable authority, nor a plan, on how to roll out the Localization Agenda. The onus is mostly on the UN system to formulate these and start implementing them through the humanitarian action plans.

Moreover, more inter-regional and inter-continental cross-fertilization is needed, regarding both good practices and lessons learned. For NGOs, one related issue is staffing, with a bounty of good practices that can inform response elsewhere but very few international and long-term staff who can disseminate them. Language barriers can complicate the sharing of lessons learned between regions or globally. Actors need to re-think meaningful ways to share and use information and data.

Principles of Partnership in Practice? LCED's Experience of Strengths and Challenges in South Sudan

Lacha Community and Economic Development (LCED) is a NNGO partnering with IOM in South Sudan within the Shelter/NFI cluster and IOM's Rapid Response Fund (RRF). LCED elaborated on the application of PoP – equality, transparency, result-oriented approach, responsibility, and complementarity – highlighting challenges and articulating recommendations.

The principle of equality is reflected through the inclusion of LCED and other NNGOs in the Strategic Advisory Group. An example of application of the principle of transparency is that NNGOs, LCED among them, are given feedback on their proposals for the country-based pooled fund, allowing to learn and improve but also emphasizing the asymmetries in technical capacity between INGOs and NNGOs, highlighting again the need of capacity building. Pursuing a result-oriented approach, INGOs that face reduced access often leverage on NNGOs' contextual know-how to achieve better access to the remote and heavily affected areas as well as more flexibility in delivery. Responsibility lies with INGOs to strengthen the technical capacity of local organizations, while regarding complementarity, NNGOs' local knowledge complements international actors' technical skills and capacity – together, they can bring about a more effective humanitarian response.

The challenges include scarce funding available to NNGOs to cover running costs, constraining the hiring of staff with the technical know-how and again highlighting the importance of capacity building.

Recommendation to IOM is to strengthen responsibility through working more directly with NNGOs on joint development and implementation, thereby building their capacity. In addition, it was recommended that IOM expands the RRF and thereby allows for a quick scaling up of regional response in the event of future massive spikes in displacement.

Discussion: Capacity Building, Cross-Sectoral Coordination, and Complementarity

Interventions from the floor included the suggestion to IOM to build on the INGOs' volunteer base and community-inclusive approach for a possible partnership. Another possible area for IOM to engage more is building government crisis response capacity, thereby helping governments to fulfill their role, and building sustainability. IOM is much better positioned than NGOs to do so.

It was acknowledged that, in practice, the effective push for capacity building of NNGOs most often arises out of the context (e.g. constraints to direct access result in need for remote management) or donor requirements (e.g. to work with local partners). That said, donors can also make it more difficult to work with NNGOs, through counter-terrorism provisions or other requirements. Staff secondments from INGOs are a good way to build local capacity. Moreover, the targeted level of capacity is context-bound, and contexts evolve. For example, South Sudan saw an exponential growth in the number of registered NGOs, which are maturing and developing by the day. While important to have set goals for capacity development, the strides already made in that regard should be also acknowledged. Regarding gaps with the use and management of information, IOM's Displacement Tracking matrix has proven to be a good way to cross-check data between organizations.

The Localization Agenda calls for a revisiting of what is meant by capacity building. Dilemmas result from the short-term timeframe of humanitarian action and long term capacity building needs. Another complexity is the drain of skilled national staff from NNGOs and into INGOs.

An underlying difficulty to truly implement the principle of equality, and an element explaining why so many local NGOs become sub-contractors rather than partners on an equal footing, is their struggle with running costs. This is exacerbated in crises, when the main instruments funding the work of NGOs, including the RRF in South Sudan, are restrictive when it comes to administrative costs.

The Refugee Consortium of Kenya urged all NNGO representatives in the room to be adamant, when working with their international partners, that PoP are made into a reality and to ensure that capacity building takes place, highlighting that Kenyan NNGOs have experienced a decline in funding and interest in capacity building and that sustainability of their efforts are currently seriously challenged.

Regarding coordination, the Recovery, Return and Reintegration (RRR) sector in Sudan was mentioned as a good practice example for protracted crises. Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH) Sudan shared details on how the sector coordinates and avoids duplication. TGH highlighted the good practice of allocating a coordination position that focuses on community participation. This makes it possible to explore the impact of an effective involvement of the population in a protracted context. At the same time, identifying sector-wide gaps remains a challenge, and therefore so does responding to unaddressed needs.

Finally, participants and panelists re-iterated the need to address the transfer of risk between INGOs and NNGOs and the UN, contending this was one of the central and most serious issues at stake in partnership, in remote management, and in the application of principles of complementarity and responsibility. This issue needs to be addressed as a central topic in another consultative forum.

Session IV: Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)

IOM Policy and Liaison Advisor for the global compacts provided the overview of the GCM process,

BREAK OUT GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS
<u>Global Compact on Migration</u> Understanding migrant vulnerabilities
<u>Frameworks for inter-agency cooperation and collaboration on policies to prevent, address, and sustainably resolve migrant vulnerability</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adherence to signed multi-party treaties: engage with “affected” countries (sending, transit, destination), establish accountability frameworks for adherence, advocate with international bodies that can hold treaty parties accountable; ➤ A rights-based approach to programming should be considered by all parties; ➤ Encourage legal recognition of migrants using basic forms of identification.

including background, aims, procedure, and IOM’s vision on the GCM. At a time that migration is receiving increasingly negative attention, GCM is a historic opportunity since the UN is considering the issue of migration comprehensively for the

very first time.

IOM CSO Liaison on the GCM elaborated on the entry points for the civil society and ways NGOs can contribute, including the Regional Civil Society Consultations, urging the representatives in the room to use the time window available to civil society to organize and act. GCM is a state-led process. While state-led, it foresees a stakeholder role, and, due to the restricted space available for stakeholder discussions, it is critical that the civil society mobilises and comes to a clear position. Hence, consultations among the civil society at a regional and local level are crucial in the lead up to the stocktaking meeting in December 2017.

BREAK OUT GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS
<u>Global Compact on Migration</u> Combatting trafficking and smuggling
<u>Increasing knowledge, information sharing and coordination in combating criminal smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen data collection at the sub-regional, national, and community level; ➤ Establish national trafficking databases, establish good practises and learn from Uganda’s national trafficking database in place; ➤ Establish targeted communication that would be shared in real-time and would include assessments of trends and vulnerability factors.

IOM focal point for the Africa Regional Civil Society Consultation summarized the discussions that took place at the regional civil society consultation on 28-29 August in Bamako, organized by MADE-Afrique and the Pan-African Network in

Defense of Migrants’ Rights (PANiDMR), gathering over 70 participants from over 40 countries from Africa and the diaspora, with the objective to inform civil society on the GCM process, encourage participants to consider their input, and invite them to share information on their work.

BREAK OUT GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS
<u>Global Compact on Migration</u> Combatting trafficking and smuggling (cont.)
<u>Strengthening capacity of relevant actors incl. civil society to better prevent, identify, combat and prosecute migrant smuggling and trafficking</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop capacity of migrants themselves to report, educate, and advocate; ➤ Improve capacity of NGOs to communicate on the ground; ➤ Address the need for sustainable legal expertise at all government levels – judiciary, police, human rights bodies etc.; ➤ Improve legal expertise in the region; ➤ Integrate trafficking in persons and smuggling training into national training programs, for law enforcers (e.g. police and immigration officers); ➤ Engage private sector to increase its accountability and reduce local economic drivers.

more details on discussions can be found in the event report.

Discussion: Against a „Global Compact on Return and Reintegration“; Framework for Follow-Up; Civil Society’s Benchmarks of Success

After the presentations, participants broke into groups to discuss particular GCM-related issues.

During the plenary discussion, participants who attended the Africa Civil Society Consultation in Bamako articulated another point, the vocal opposition of the civil society to GCM becoming the “global compact on return and reintegration” instead of delivering on a framework *for* migration. Participants also flagged

BREAK OUT GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS
<u>Global Compact on Migration</u> Addressing drivers of migration
<u>Preventing and reducing adverse factors that motivate people to move out of necessity in unsafe, often desperate and dangerous conditions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Address high barriers to movement – increase access to legal pathways; ➤ Invest in industries, education, and infrastructure; ➤ Promote inclusivity in resolving conflict by including all actors at the country level; ➤ Establish early warning systems and identify the role of information sharing in strengthening these systems; ➤ Raise communities’ awareness of dangers of irregular migration; ➤ Conduct movement intention surveys to better understand the drivers of different migration routes. <u>Improving data collection and analysis towards effective and informed responses</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance data management and promote evidence-based decision making and targeted planning; ➤ Coordinate data collection and share information.

consider the unique value of CSO deliberations and discussions that are triggered by the GCM. Regional CSO recommendations, even if not reflected in the final text of the Compact, still have great potential, for

Importantly, some of the issues raised in Bamako had never been discussed in a similar forum before. Based on discussions, recommendations were formulated that civil society actors will take up for further action and engagement with governments. The comprehensive list of recommendations and

the “deafening silence” on the side of African governments in GCM deliberations hitherto. The discussions confirmed that the details regarding the complementarity – or lack thereof – between the two compacts were yet to be clarified.

IOM CSO liaison on the GCM urged participants to

example the idea to elevate an initiative like ECOWAS to a continental level. The setting up of benchmarks

BREAK OUT GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS	
<u>Global Compact on Migration</u> Understanding migrant vulnerabilities	
<u>Fostering consensus on appropriate policy response to migrant vulnerability before, during and after their migration processes</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Understand push and pull factors; ➤ Unpack the profile of migrants to better empower them to make the most out of existing economic opportunities; ➤ Empower migrants to cope with their vulnerabilities; ➤ Understand migration as a coping strategy; ➤ Establish information sharing platforms and strengthen the flow of accurate information on the real situation in destination countries; ➤ Raise awareness and sensitize host communities to be part of integration; ➤ Encourage advocacy around the critical indicators of migration; ➤ Establish advocacy channels between the sender, transit and receiving countries. 	

and indicators is needed to monitor progress from the CSO side. A framework for follow-up would ensure that this is not a one-off moment, but yields truly actionable results.

Going forward, for civil society in Africa the focus may be on

involving the diverse actors that are the forefront of various migration fora in Africa—including civil society and governments – to work together and to ensure that at least two or three recommendations made in Bamako yield concrete results.

Closing Remarks

Karin Sorensen, DRC Deputy Regional Director reflected on the Consultation themes, calling on the relevant actors including IOM, NGOs, UNHCR, and ReDSS to further strengthen the coordination of their efforts towards achieving durable solutions, and especially continuing to focus on IDPs in the contexts where they work. Actors similarly need to continue coordination and exchange on mixed migration, strengthen referral mechanisms, strongly define vulnerable groups, address protection concerns, and find solutions for gaps in data. Concerning the GCM, it is important that actors' work in the field is communicated and reflected in the national and international fora.

Angela Staiger, IOM Senior Humanitarian Policy Advisor, thanked all participants and ICVA as the co-organizer of the event for making this year's Consultation a success. The regional character allowed for a discussion of regionally relevant issues and challenges, and included perspectives from national and local NGOs. Recalling some of the takeaways from the sessions, it was highlighted that resolving protracted displacement should be positioned as a global humanitarian-development issue. The overview of the GCM Regional Civil Society Consultation in Bamako, facilitated by NGO networks, showcased how to include the voices of migrants, diaspora, and grassroots communities. The Localization Agenda was highlighted throughout: the need to leverage local expertise, strengthen capacity, and share not only knowledge but also risk. Through its annual Humanitarian Consultations IOM aims to explore how IOM and NGOs can work better together to protect and assist people in need – irrespective of status or category. Going forward the IOM-NGO Humanitarian Consultations will maintain a focus on the Principles of Partnership that are foundational in all humanitarian partnerships, and help leverage the value of diversity and complementarity in response, advocacy, and policy development.

Nan Buzard, Executive Director of ICVA thanked IOM for taking NGOs seriously and investing in the consultative relationship. She encouraged all participants to take up the discussions at the country level, also ensuring a regional follow up and linking to next year's Consultation to be held at the global level. ICVA's suggestions going forward: Firstly, more continuous and regular engagement between NGOs and IOM can only be mutually beneficial. Secondly, NGOs can play a role in engaging national governments through the GCM process. Beyond advocacy, NGOs need to use their proximity to populations and expertise to bring national decision makers closer to realities of affected populations. Thirdly, IOM may consider updating its NGO partnership strategy, which predates the adoption of the PoP, the New York Declaration and Compacts processes and the new IOM status of related organization of the United Nations. Lastly, all present in the room need to continue their efforts to work together to better address the "suffering that is unbearable for us, who have the privilege of fighting against it, not to speak about those experiencing it."

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Annex 2 2017 IOM-NGO Regional Humanitarian Consultation: Agenda

Day One		
Time	Session	Facilitator/Speakers
8:30-9:00	Registration	
9:00-9:15	Opening and welcoming remarks	Jeffrey Labovitz , IOM, Regional Director; Marco Rotelli , ICVA, Regional Representative for Africa; Karin Sorensen , DRC, Deputy Regional Director - East Africa and Yemen;
9:15-9:45	Setting the scene	Mohammed Abdiker , IOM, Director of Department of Operations and Emergencies; Nan Buzard , ICVA, Executive Director;
9:45-10:15	Coffee/Tea Break	
Session I – Addressing Internal Displacement <i>This session will consist of a presentation of IOM’s new Framework for Addressing Internal Displacement followed by a moderated plenary dialogue between representatives of NGOs and IOM on durable solutions for IDPs based on broader, more inclusive approaches which integrate mobility dimensions towards progressively resolving displacement situations. Each speaker will make a short introduction followed by discussions on the panel and with the audience. In break out groups participants will then explore good practices and key challenges to durable solutions for internally displaced persons in the region, assess IOM’s and NGOs’ (joint) engagement to date, and seek to develop recommendations on how to accelerate and sustain progress by strengthening the impact of collective approaches on the ground.</i>		
10:15-10:30	Overview: IOM Framework for Addressing Internal Displacement (2017) Internal displacement makes up a significant share of IOM’s crisis-related work, whether as part of prevention, preparedness and risk reduction, or as part of its extensive emergency responses, and transition and recovery programming. Given the importance and scale of this issue to	Session Facilitator: Salvatore Sortino , IOM, Regional Emergency and Post Crisis Specialist;

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<p>10:30-11:30</p>	<p>IOM and to the humanitarian community at large, it was timely for the Organization to articulate and reaffirm IOM’s principles, commitments and strategic approach for addressing internal displacement. The 2017 IOM Framework for Addressing Internal Displacement helps to reinforce the Organization’s operational effectiveness in the identification and implementation of responses to internal displacement, and to assist in coordinating efforts with other relevant stakeholders and partners, in support of host government efforts.</p>	<p>Speaker: Kerry Maze, IOM, Senior Migration Crisis Analyst;</p>
<p>11:30-12:30</p>	<p>Plenary discussion: Durable Solutions for IDPs IOM’s approach to durable solutions is framed in its Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations (PRDS) framework (2016) which aims 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. In close collaboration with those impacted by crisis and displacement, and in partnership with States, international, regional, local and civil society organizations and the private sector, IOM has adopted a resilience-orientated approach, aiming to reduce aid dependency and support those impacted by crisis and displacement to better cope with current and future shocks and stresses. Stimulating forward-thinking and policy development, the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) was created in March 2014 with the aim of maintaining a focused momentum and stakeholder engagement in the search of durable solutions for displacement affected communities in East and Horn of Africa. Local civil society actors play a key role in supporting the achievement of durable solutions, with livelihoods often a priority. Examples of tangible local initiatives will be shared by the <i>South Eastern Ethiopia Development Association (SEEDA)</i> and the <i>Somali Women Development Center (SDWC)</i>.</p>	<p>Speakers: Ginette Kidd, IOM, Policy Officer Durable Solutions; Laura Bennison, ReDSS Coordinator; Tahir Elmi Duale, Executive Director, <i>South Eastern Ethiopia Development Association (SEEDA)</i>; Zahra Mohamed, <i>Somali Women Development Centre (SDWC)</i>;</p>
<p>12:30-13:15</p>	<p>Breakout sessions Guiding questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During displacement, how can we work better together to progress towards solutions earlier in the response, reducing aid dependency and shortening displacement timeframes? • How can we better measure progress towards a durable solution as a shared outcome? • How can we better integrate resilience approaches so that solutions are more durable, and so reduce future need? • What can we do to bring humanitarian and development stakeholders together to collaborate on resolving situations of internal displacement? 	<p>Break out group facilitators: Ginette Kidd, IOM, Policy Officer Durable Solutions; Laura Bennison, ReDSS Coordinator; Kerry Maze, IOM, Senior Migration Crisis Analyst; Addis Tesfa, ICVA, Deputy Regional Representative for Africa;</p>

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	Reports from the break out groups Break out group self-appointed rapporteurs report back to plenary a set of key recommendations on how to accelerate and sustain progress in advancing durable solutions for internally displaced populations.	
13:15-14:45	Lunch Break	
Session II - Mixed Migration: Addressing the needs of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations <i>This session aims at identifying common concerns of mixed migratory movements to the humanitarian community, gaps in the current response, and developing recommendations on how to collectively address them. The session will specifically seek to expand and enhance the identification and referral mechanism of migrants in vulnerable situations and NGOs' role in it. Participants will work in break out groups in order to identify ways to more effectively address complex migration flows by providing direct assistance to vulnerable migrants and facilitating their early identification and referral.</i>		
14:45-15:15	Overview of mixed flows in the region Overview of mixed flows in the region based on Regional Mixed Migration (RMMS) expertise.	Session Facilitator: <i>Jérôme Elie, ICVA,</i> Senior Policy Officer Forced Displacement; Speaker: <i>Danielle Botti</i> , DRC, RMMS Coordinator;
15:15-15:45	Presentation on contextualized mixed flows and existing IOM and partners' responses to addressing the needs of migrants in vulnerable situations in mixed flows The presentation will look into context specific mixed flows in the region and provide an introduction to vulnerabilities in mixed flows as well as an overview of key mechanisms for the identification and referral of migrants in vulnerable situations. IOM's Regional Mixed Migration Programme in the Horn of Africa for example operates a network of Migration Response Centres (MRCs) along irregular migration corridors in Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somaliland, and Puntland while supporting similar initiatives in Sudan and Yemen. The purpose of the Programme is to support stranded migrants and to build the capacity of governments to respond to the challenges of mixed migration. Established in strategic locations along the key migratory routes, MRCs provide direct assistance, but are also systems to identify and refer migrants in need to specialized agencies offering shelter and protection from physical and psychological harm, as well as support services. IOM has put in place cooperation agreements with its partners, that set out the specific role and duties of each organization involved in the MRCs to ensure that migrants in need are offered immediate and longer-term assistance, through their referral to specialized services.	Presenters: <i>Tim Howe</i> , IOM, Regional Thematic Specialist; <i>Lalini Veerassamy</i> , IOM Chief of Mission, IOM Djibouti; <i>Francesco Martialis</i> , Director Ai, Caritas Djibouti;

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15:45-16:15	Coffee/Tea Break	
16:15–17:15	Break out session Guiding Questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which are the most common vulnerabilities of people on the move in mixed movements? • What kind of specialized expertise is lacking to address these? • What are existing good practices in the identification and referral of migrants in vulnerable situations? What are current gaps? • How can IOM and NGOs work better together in addressing the specific vulnerabilities in mixed migration contexts? • Which other stakeholders are key to pursue better collective responses and achieve better outcomes for people on the move? 	Break out group facilitators: Tim Howe , IOM, Regional Technical Specialist; Danielle Botti , DRC, Coordinator at RMMS; Lalini Veerassamy , IOM Chief of Mission, IOM Djibouti;
17:15-18:00	Reports from the break out groups Break out group self-appointed rapporteurs report back to plenary a set of key recommendations on how to better support migrants, including those stranded, through expanded and enhanced assistance and referrals. The presentations will be followed by an open plenary discussion to engage broader input.	
18:00	End of Day One	

Day Two
<p>Session III: IOM-NGO partnership in cluster coordination</p> <p><i>This session will look into existing practices of cluster co-leadership in the field and discuss the challenges encountered. Cluster co-leadership has proven to be beneficial to responsive management and to cluster procedures that impact on the response - a phase where typically NGOs are very active. Moreover, overall co-leadership provides an element of transparency, particularly for decision making and fund allocation (i.e. country based pooled funds). Cluster co-leadership is a practical way of implementing the Principles of Partnership, marking this year their 10th anniversary, and with particular reference to the principles of Equality, Responsibility and Complementarity. Yet, co-leadership (and indeed cluster leadership) can be challenging when dedicated resources are unavailable and when the cluster is led by multiple actors, including the government and/or two humanitarian agencies. IOM and NGO partners have vast experience of cluster co-leadership. By analysing the experiences in this region this session aims to learn from results and challenges contributing to: improvement of the existing cluster co leaderships in the region and increased preparedness of all actors in case of future needs.</i></p>

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8:30-8:45	Introduction: IOM – NGO cluster co-leadership	Session Facilitators: Marco Rotelli , ICVA, Regional Representative for Africa; Salvatore Sortino , IOM, Regional Emergency and Post Crisis Specialist; Driuni Jakani , Executive Director, Lacha Community Economic Development (LCED) South Sudan; Christopher Hoffman , Regional Humanitarian & Emergency Affairs Director, World Vision Kenya;
8:45-10:00	Facilitated Discussion Good practices and challenges encountered; recommendations for cluster co-leadership	
10:00–10:15	Coffee/Tea Break	
Session IV – Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) <i>In this session, IOM will present an overview of the IOM Vision on the Global Compact for Migration and the overall GCM process. This session will provide a space for dedicated consultations of aspects relevant to crisis settings and assist with conveying NGO perspectives into the GCM discussions. After the presentation participants will work in breakout groups to develop recommendations structured along the relevant themes of the GCM informal consultations on facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration. This session will provide a platform to NGOs to present perspectives on challenges, opportunities and emerging issues relevant to the GCM process.</i>		
10:15-10:45	Presentation The GCM presents a historical opportunity for achieving a world in which migrants move as a matter of choice rather than necessity, through safe, orderly and regular channels, and in which migration is well governed and able to act as a positive force for individuals, societies and States. IOM envisions a global compact that will place the rights, needs, capacities and contributions of migrants at its core, with a view to ensuring their safety, dignity and human rights. The GCM is a state-led process to which IOM lends its support. To	Session Facilitators: Phyllis Coven , IOM Policy and Liaison Advisor Global Compacts; Colin Rajah , IOM Civil Society Liaison Focal Point on the GCM;

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	<p>support the development of the GCM IOM has established an IOM CSO liaison on the GCM to ensure the inclusiveness of the process through mutual information sharing and regular engagement and mobilization of civil society organizations. IOM is also facilitating regional civil society consultations in all regions, including Africa, Asia, Americas, Europe, MENA and the Pacific.</p>	<p>Milka Isinta, Africa RCSC Focal Point GCM / Pan African Network in Defense of Migrants Rights (PANIDMR);</p>
<p>10:45-11:45</p>	<p>Break out groups In break out groups participants will seek to gather substantive input and formulate concrete recommendations to inform the development of the global compact on migration. Given the nature of the Consultation this session will focus on aspects of the GCM related to humanitarian emergencies and crises contexts, including recovery and transitional settings. Break out groups will focus on the following themes and questions being addressed through the process leading to the development of the GCM:</p>	<p>Break out Group Facilitators: Jérôme Elie, ICVA, Senior Policy Officer Forced Displacement; Colin Rajah, IOM Civil Society Liaison Focal Point on the GCM;</p>
<p>11:45-12:45</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crisis:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How to prevent and reduce the adverse factors that motivate people to move out of necessity in unsafe, often desperate and dangerous conditions? ○ How to improve data collection and analysis towards effective and informed responses? - <i>Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How to strengthen capacity of relevant actors (including civil society) to more effectively prevent, identify, combat and prosecute crimes of migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons? ○ How to increase knowledge, information sharing and coordination in combating criminal smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery? - <i>Understanding migrant vulnerabilities: reducing vulnerabilities and empowering migrants:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How to foster consensus on appropriate policy response to migrant vulnerability before, during, and after their migration processes? ○ Which frameworks for inter-agency cooperation and collaboration on policies to prevent, address, and sustainably resolve migrant vulnerability should be developed? 	<p>Milka Isinta, Africa RCSC Focal Point GCM / Pan African Network in Defense of Migrants Rights (PANIDMR);</p>

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	Reports from the break out groups / Interactive thematic session Break out group self-appointed rapporteurs report back to all participants (in plenary) on the findings from their discussions, followed by open plenary discussion to engage broader input.	
12:45-13:00	Closing Remarks and Way forward Reflection on key priorities discussed during the consultations; Conclusions and recommendations drawn from the Consultation.	Speakers: Karin Sorensen , DRC, Deputy Regional Director - East Africa and Yemen; Nan Buzard , ICVA, Executive Director; Mohammed Abdiker , IOM, Director of Department of Operations and Emergencies;
13:00-14:00	Lunch End of Consultations	

IOM-NGO Humanitarian Consultations: Concept Note

Context

With an unprecedented number of people on the move and the growing number and complexity of crises, the need for context-specific, flexible humanitarian response is more pressing than ever. Recent global landmark initiatives highlighted the importance of addressing crises jointly. In the face of simultaneous humanitarian crises with mounting humanitarian needs and diminishing humanitarian space, effective responses depend largely on collaborative efforts as well as combined and complementary approaches of diverse humanitarian actors.

Rationale for IOM-NGO Humanitarian Consultations

Humanitarian NGOs are key actors in saving and protecting lives in an efficient, accountable and principled manner and bring a unique perspective and expertise to humanitarian preparedness and response. IOM's humanitarian partnership and cooperation with NGOs has been expanding steadily as IOM's crisis response has grown, both in the scope of services provided and in the breadth of geographical coverage. NGOs provide IOM with invaluable knowledge and information, operational capacity, and assistance in essential advocacy functions. Conversely, IOM contributes to the strengthening of local NGOs by opening up access to joint activities, including capacity building and access to financial resources. IOM-NGO partnerships are broad, deep and dynamic, and numerous NGOs have become trusted and long-term partners, highlighting a strong level of mutual respect and fruitful complementarity.

IOM's Humanitarian Consultations started with a consultation dedicated to gathering input and concrete recommendations from humanitarian NGO partners to inform the development of IOM's institutional humanitarian policy in 2015. At a thematically broader event in 2016, IOM and NGOs looked at the overarching theme of humanitarian partnership, which had become a key element of IOM's [humanitarian policy](#) (adopted by the Organization's Council in late 2015). In 2017, the consultation convened under the theme *complementarity, coherence, and collaboration*, for the first time with a regional focus. IOM formally recognizes in its humanitarian policy that strategic and successful humanitarian partnerships must draw on the strengths of each party, in order to ensure effective crisis responses that effectively assist and protect those in need. As a founding member of the Global Humanitarian Platform IOM has endorsed the [Principles of Partnership \(PoP\)](#) that aim to ensure equality, transparency, result-oriented approaches, responsibility and complementarity across humanitarian partnerships.

The IOM-NGO Humanitarian Consultations have now grown into a regular (annual) format that serves as a platform for IOM and NGOs to engage in dialogue, discuss shared values and unity of purpose, identify respective strengths and limitations, reflect on current challenges facing the humanitarian sector, exchange best practices, develop key recommendations to further joint engagement, and examine the realities of the implementation of principles of partnership to better foster their application. The IOM-NGO Humanitarian Consultations are meant as a two-way discussion, beneficial to IOM, the NGO partners, and their joint work.

The annual humanitarian consultations are jointly organized by IOM and the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA). The IOM-NGO Humanitarian Consultations are dedicated to the goal of

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strengthening effective and principled crisis response, and complement IOM's thematically wider annual consultations with the broader civil society.

Format of IOM's Humanitarian Consultations

As a frontline humanitarian crisis responder, IOM alternates its Humanitarian Consultations between its HQs in Geneva and regional hubs (IOM Regional Offices). That way, consultations can periodically have different regional characters, bringing dialogue closer to field realities and policy-to-practice initiatives, and enhancing the inclusion and accessibility for representatives of local and national NGOs. When organized in a region, IOM and ICVA may also involve a partner NGO in the organization of the event.

The consultations focus on more globally relevant policy, program and coordination developments when organized at HQs level on a biennial basis.

Objectives of the Consultations

The overall objective of the Humanitarian Consultations is to contribute to better protection and assistance of crisis affected people and displaced populations. To this end IOM seeks to engage in effective policy, program and coordination consultations with partners that will help to strengthen cooperation between IOM and its present and prospective NGO partners, through providing a forum for open, action-orientated discussion on humanitarian partnerships. The consultations will maintain a focus on the Principles of Partnership that are foundational in all humanitarian partnerships, and help leverage the value of diversity and complementarity in advocacy, policy development, and emergency response. IOM will continue to partner with local frontline responders and invest in capacity strengthening. Regional consultations are useful in gauging emerging trends within a particular region, discussing regionally relevant issues and challenges, and basing the consultations on contextually relevant operational expertise.