



IOM

IOM and Electoral Support

***Workshop on Electoral Procurement
Copenhagen, 29-31 October 2008***

Prepared by: Francesca Marzatico

Presentation Plan

- IOM and **Migration Management**: facts and figures
- IOM's engagement in Electoral Support: the **Election Support Unit** its scope and operational modalities
- IOM's experience in elections
- Partnerships





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What is IOM?

How did it begin?



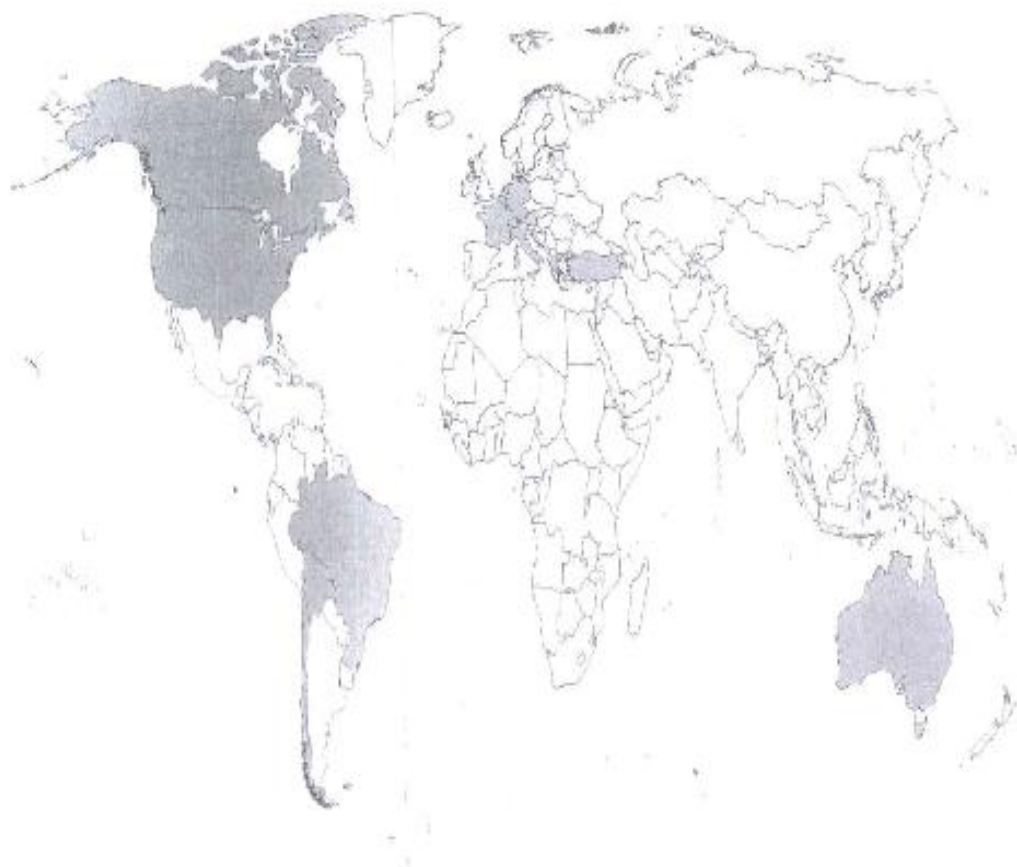
IOM is...



an international organization, founded at a conference in Brussels on **5 December 1951** to help resolve the problems of the huge numbers of people – “surplus population” – in Europe who were displaced or unemployed and needing to move following the war.



IOM's 16 Funding Members



- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Canada
- Chile
- Federal Republic of Germany
- France
- Greece
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- The Netherlands
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- United States of America

Today IOM has...



- **125** Member States.
- **90** observers including **16** States and **74** global and regional IGOs and NGOs
- More than **420** at present in more than **120** States
- Approximately **5,600** operational staff at present, almost entirely in the field.
- More than **1,770** active projects
- Operational budget of approx **1.1 billion**

What is IOM for?

Mission Statement

*“IOM is committed to the principle
that **humane and orderly migration**
benefits migrants and society”*

What is IOM for?

- IOM works to help ensure the **orderly and humane management of migration**, to promote **international cooperation** on migration issues, to assist in the search for **practical solutions** to migration problems and to provide **humanitarian assistance to migrants** in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.
- The IOM Constitution recognizes the link between migration and **economic, social and cultural development**, as well as to the **right of freedom of movement**.

What does IOM do?

IOM works in the four broad areas of migration management:

- **Migration and development**
- **Facilitating migration**
- **Regulating migration**
- **Forced migration**



IOM activities that cut across these areas include the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants' rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration.



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What does IOM do?

MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Return of Qualified Nationals
Exchange of Expertise
Remittances/Money Transfers
Overseas Communities
Micro credit Schemes
Targeted Assistance
Brain Drain and Gain

FACILITATING MIGRATION

Workers and Professionals
Students and Trainees
Family Reunification
Recruitment and Placement
Documentation
Language Training
Cultural Orientation
Consular Services

REGULATING MIGRATION

Systems for Visa, Entry & Stay
Border Management
Technology Applications
Assisted Return and Reintegration
Counter-trafficking
Counter-smuggling
Stranded Migrants

FORCED MIGRATION

Asylum and Refugees
Resettlement
Repatriation
Internally Displaced Persons
Transition and Recovery
Former Combatants
Claims and Compensation
Elections and Referenda

CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

Technical Cooperation and Capacity Building
Migrants' Rights and International Migration Law
Data and Research
Policy Debate and Guidance
Regional and International Cooperation
Public Information and Education
Migration Health
Gender Dimension
Integration and Reintegration

How's IOM organized?

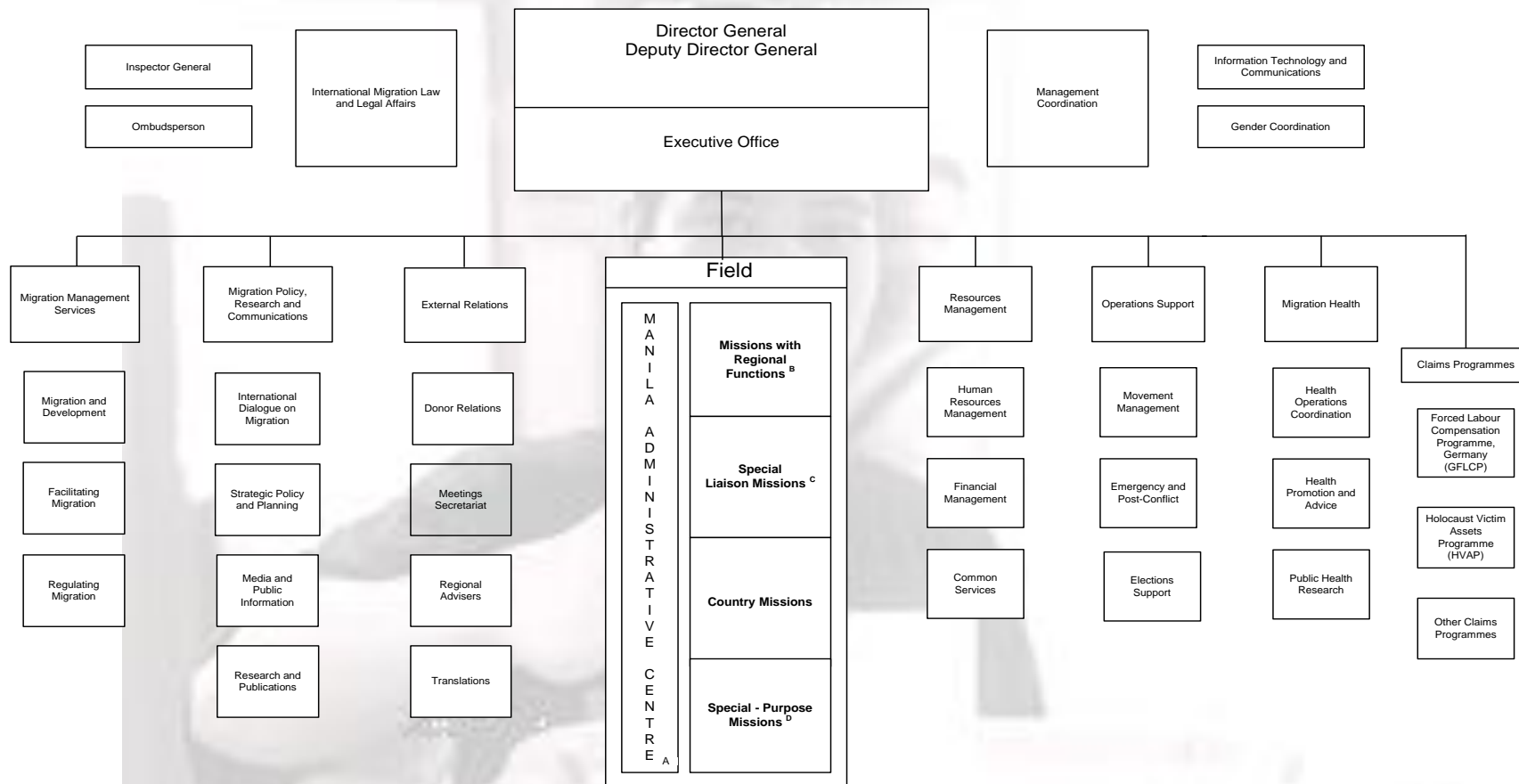
- **IOM's structure** is highly **decentralised** and **service-oriented**. There are currently **17** Missions with Regional functions (**MRFs**) serving as resource centres and **seven** Special Liaison Missions (**SLMs**).
- IOM uses **projectization** (similar to Activity-based costing), where staff and office costs associated with implementing a project are charged to projects through a time-allocation concept.





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How is IOM Organized?



A. Manila Administrative Centre:

Administrative support base including for Information Technology; Project Tracking; Staff Security; Web site, Intranet and Digital Assets Management and other functions.

B. Missions with Regional Functions:

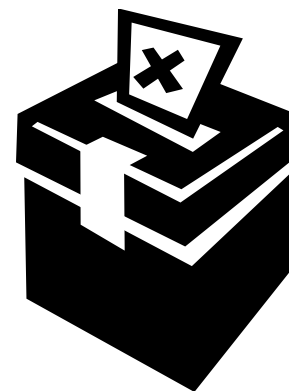
Asia (Bangkok, Canberra, Dhaka, Islamabad); Africa (Cairo, Dakar, Nairobi, Pretoria); Europe (Brussels, Budapest, Helsinki, Rome); Americas (Lima, Buenos Aires, San Jose, Washington, D.C.).

C. Special Liaison Missions: African Union (Addis Ababa*), Berlin, London, Paris, Permanent Observer to the UN (New York), Tokyo, UN and OSCE (Vienna).

D. Special-Purpose Missions: Missions which are set up for short-term durations to deal with emergency operations.

* Financed by Discretionary Income - no allocation of funds from Administrative part of the Budget.

Why is IOM involved in Electoral Support?





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Because...

*IOM believes that the promotion of **fair elections** and democratic institutions can play an important role in **enhancing migration management**, encouraging **popular participation** and engagement in a country's political future and social and economic development, **stabilizing communities** and reducing the potential for future large-scale population displacement and consequent instability.*





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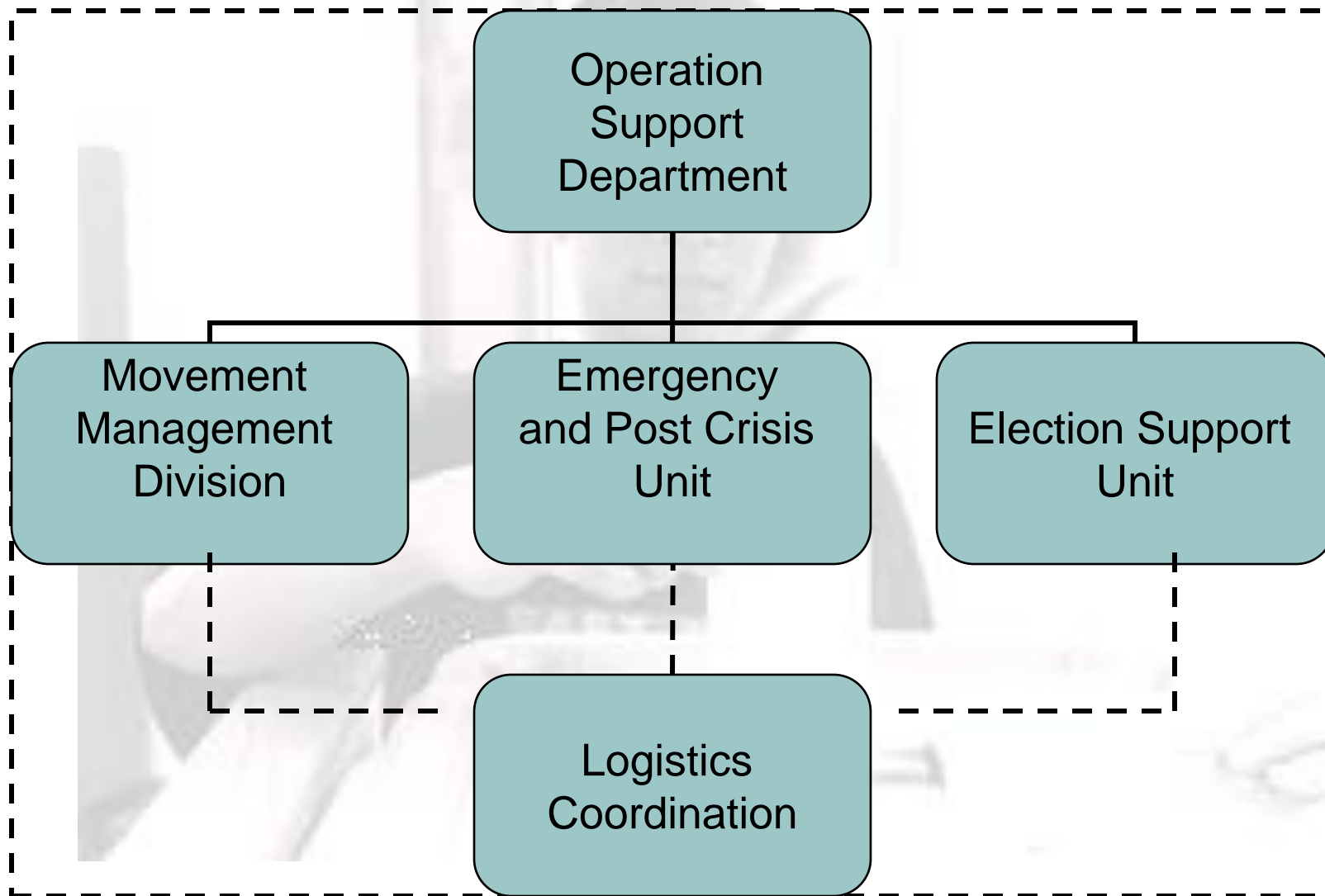
Election Support Unit

The **Election Support Unit (ESU)** is responsible for the planning, coordination and oversight of all election processes dealt by IOM.

The Unit provides support to Governments as part of their efforts to expand the access of migrant communities and vulnerable populations to democratic electoral process in their countries or territories of origin.



ESU: Where?



Support to Electoral Process: How?



Out of Country Voting

**Support to European
Observation Missions**

**Enfranchisement of Displaced
Population**

**Capacity Development for EU
and Domestic Election Observers
(NEEDS w/ International IDEA)**

**Capacity Building and Technical
Assistance**





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Out-of Country Voting

Providing access to voting to the Diaspora

- Supports the **inclusion of migrant communities**, refugees or displaced populations, into democratic electoral processes in their countries/territories of origin.
- Allows them to **become active participants** in the electoral process and to **be represented** in the civil and political life at home.
- Encourages them to **maintain links with their home communities** while enabling them to participate in the creation of an environment to which they may return safely and resume productive socio-economic lives.
- **Empowers those otherwise disenfranchised** to elect preferred local and national representatives reducing the effects of ethnic conflicts.



Support to EU Election Observation Missions

Support for the human rights of migrants, and democratization in third countries



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- Since **2001**, IOM has been actively involved in supporting in **35** EU Election Observation Missions (EU EOMs) worldwide.
- Often implemented in regions with very sensitive security situations or consist of large-scale elections involving **complex logistical arrangements**.
- Close cooperation building on the EU priority to promote human rights and democratization in its relations with third countries.





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Support to enfranchisement of displaced populations



- **Two technical cooperation projects:**

- **PEP - Participatory Elections:**

2002-2004
USAID funds

aims at identifying obligations, standards, and best practices concerning the political rights of displaced populations in post-conflict elections.

- **PRESS - Political Rights and Enfranchisement System Strengthening:**

2004-2007

aims at further developing international, regional, and national capacity to enfranchise migrants and assist Election Management Bodies, and other international and national stakeholders.

- Assessment missions, studies, analyses on best practices for each country have been published with recommendations to national and international stakeholders.

Capacity Development and Technical Support

Strengthening the countries ability to conduct external voting programs and strengthen ties with their Diaspora through their diplomatic and consular missions abroad.

Capacity development mechanisms and **technical support** include:

- Voter awareness and voter education campaign (normally targeting migrant or potential migrant communities).
- Upgrading and standardizing information systems.
- Training/Support of Consular Officers.



Challenges of Electoral Support

Security Constraints

Complex Logistical Arrangements

Lack of institutional memory

Bureaucracy of host countries

High turn over of professional staff

**Tight deadlines and short timeframe
between preparedness and implementation**

Lack of adequate infrastructure



ESU: Why?

Consolidate institutional memory

**Policy Guidance/harmonization
and coordination**

**Standardized response and best
practices**

**Coordination with different
partners for sustainability of
results**

Proactive vs. Reactive approach



Partnerships

IOM is part of the **EC-UNDP
IDEA Global Training Platform
on Effective Electoral
Assistance.**

IOM expressed its interest in
take part to the **ACE Electoral
Knowledge Network.**



Out-of Country Voting IRAQ





