

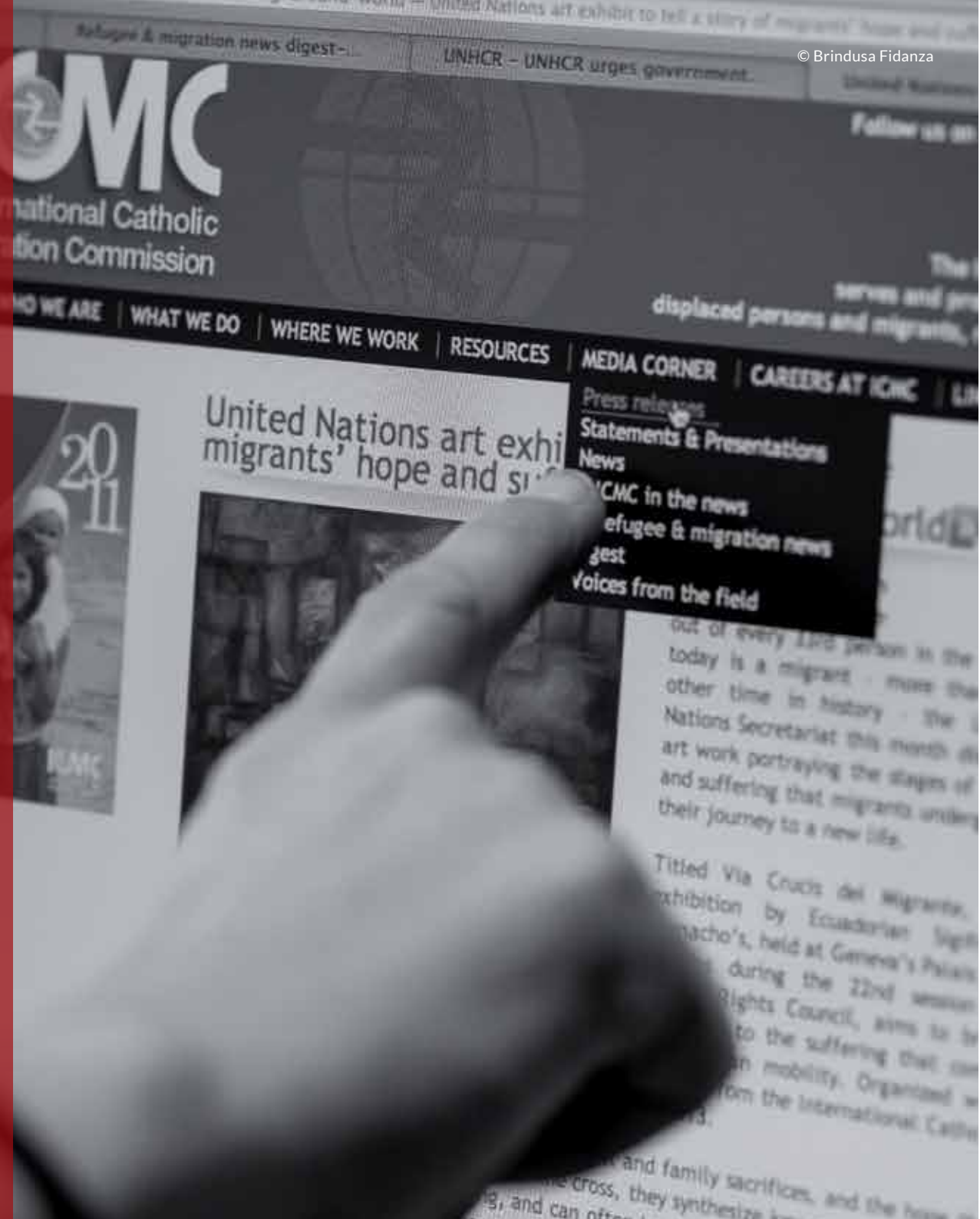


 **IOMC**

**2012  
ANNUAL  
REPORT**

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# Taking stock and looking ahead

# A word from ICMC leadership



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We live in times of fast transitions marked by both opportunities and disorder that profoundly affect society and all peoples.

In an irreversibly plural world, human mobility has often been understood as both cause and symptom of a growing divide. More and more, however, it is an “epoch-making phenomenon”<sup>2</sup>, which is, without a doubt, also part of the solutions.

Drawing on its 62 years of operational and international expertise, ICMC carefully selects the projects it undertakes – often picking those relatively smaller, long term oriented, less well-publicized – to meet its strategic objective to protect the most vulnerable refugees, migrants and displaced and contribute to positive change.

**Johan Ketelers** Secretary General

Working around the world with refugees and migrants, young and old, male and female, ICMC knows that an increasing number of individuals and families moving inside and across borders is the daily reality.

We see on a daily basis how migration can save lives and help families support themselves. We also see that, when safely organized and secured with rights and responsibilities, migration fosters human, social and economic development. Even in difficult economic times, migration matches many countries’ unfilled jobs with workers who feel forced to leave their countries in search of work. Migration, as Pope Benedict observed, is an “opportunity for discernment in which to shape a new vision for the future.”<sup>1</sup>

An actor of major leadership, response and responsibility, the Church brings charism, social tradition, solidarity and global grassroots experience to the challenge of considering how protection, assistance and new communities can be strengthened, both on the ground and in the heart. Pope Francis, a migrant pope, has repeatedly called on all people of good will to actively and positively respond to the vulnerability of migrants, refugees and trafficked persons. ICMC provides a concrete means for those wishing to respond, to daily be the face and hands of Christ through its international outreach to strangers in need.

**John M Klink** President

<sup>1</sup>Encyclical letter *Caritas in Veritate*, 2009. <sup>2</sup>Ibid.

# Snapshot of ICMC achievements in 2012

---

ICMC helped over

**7,600 refugees**

depart to the United States, assisting their pre-departure preparation and effective integration into a new country.

ICMC referred some

**37,000 persons**

for resettlement consideration on behalf of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR).

Through its partnership with UNHCR, ICMC

**tripled to 2,872**

the number of unaccompanied minors or separated children and their caretakers referred for resettlement, by boosting its child-protection task force and capacity to assess how best to protect refugee children in 17 countries.

ICMC provided shelter and basic necessities, such as blankets and heaters, to over

**7,900 displaced persons**

and over

**2,800 families.**

ICMC boosted the capacity of local communities and civil society to help better enforce migrant rights and raised awareness of migrant workers' rights among

**1,300 individuals in Indonesia.**

In Malaysia, ICMC sensitized

**6,000 Burmese refugees**

to prevent and address sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and provided emergency assistance, health support and shelter to more than 50 victims.

As a protective measure, ICMC experts working in UNHCR offices submitted for resettlement to Canada

**146 Haitian SGBV victims** and their families.

ICMC supported **257 survivors of human trafficking** in Indonesia through prevention efforts and survivor care.

ICMC provided health information, health care and referrals for medical care to **5,150 individuals** in Syria, Pakistan, Malaysia and Indonesia.

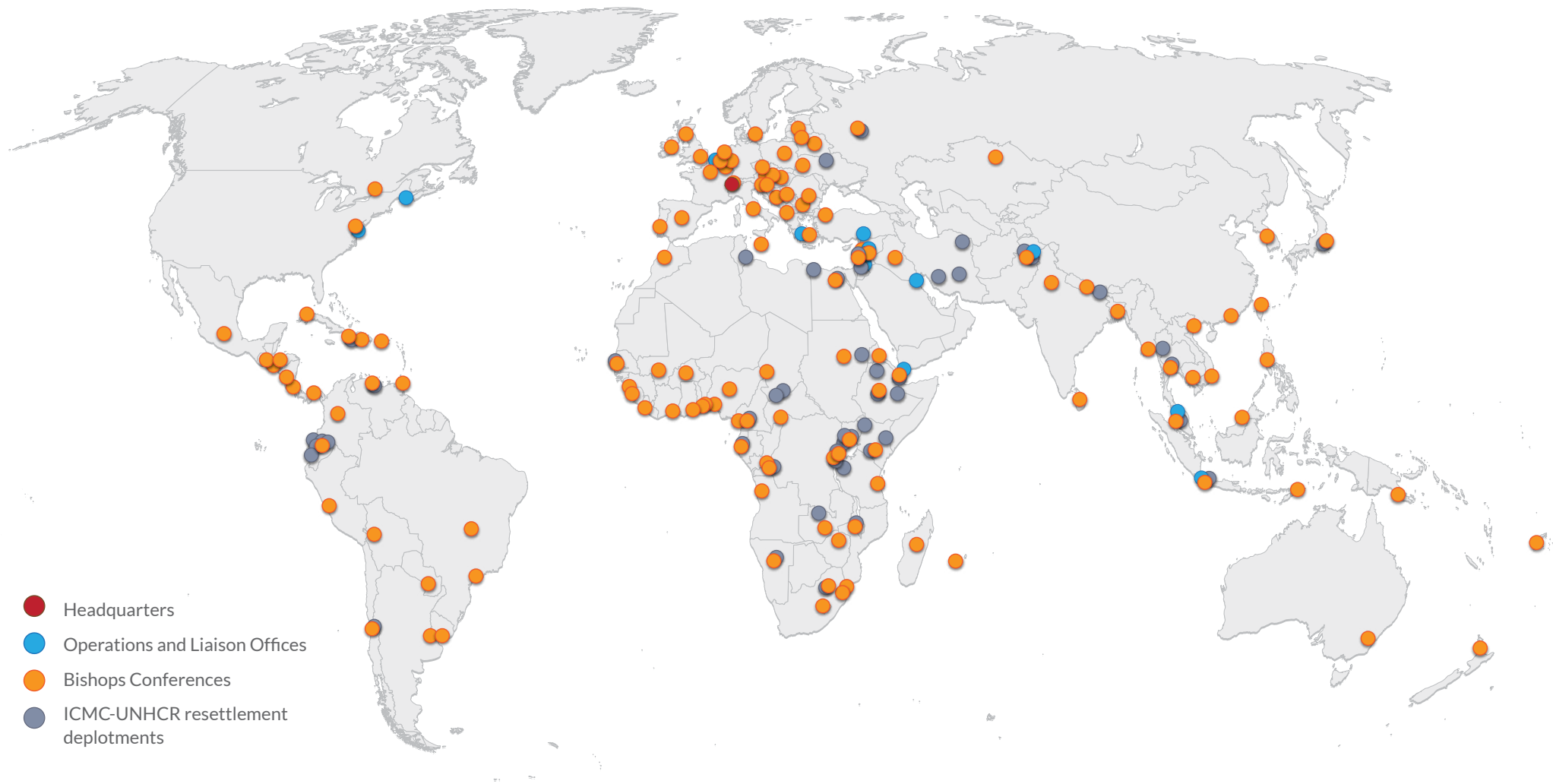
ICMC gave some

**3,675 extremely vulnerable individuals**

in Pakistan and Syria access to skills training and education to allow them to become economically independent and support their families.

ICMC helped **5,500 extremely vulnerable individuals** recover from damage caused by natural disasters in Pakistan.

# ICMC presence in 2012

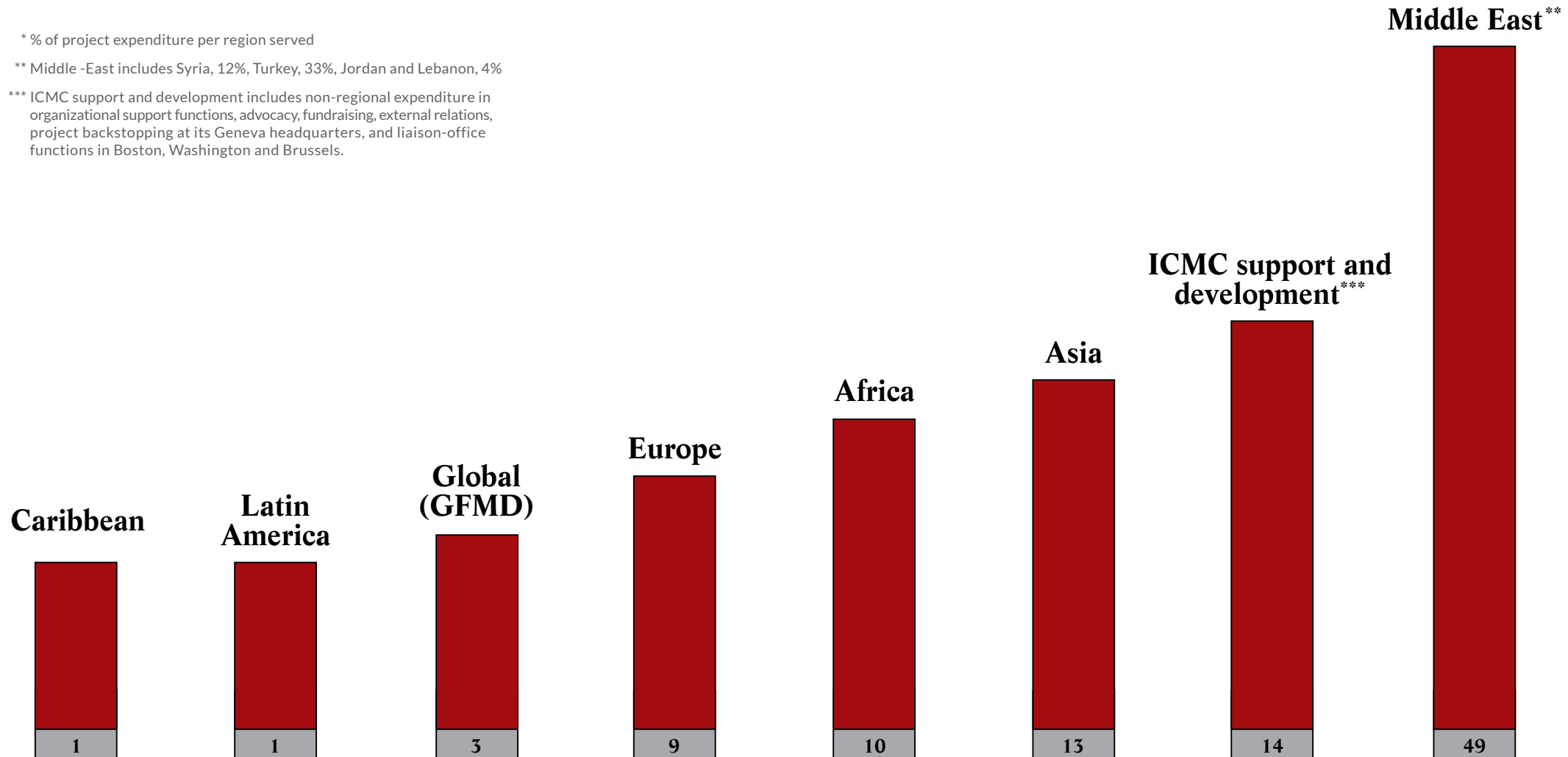


# Expenditure breakdown by region served

\* % of project expenditure per region served

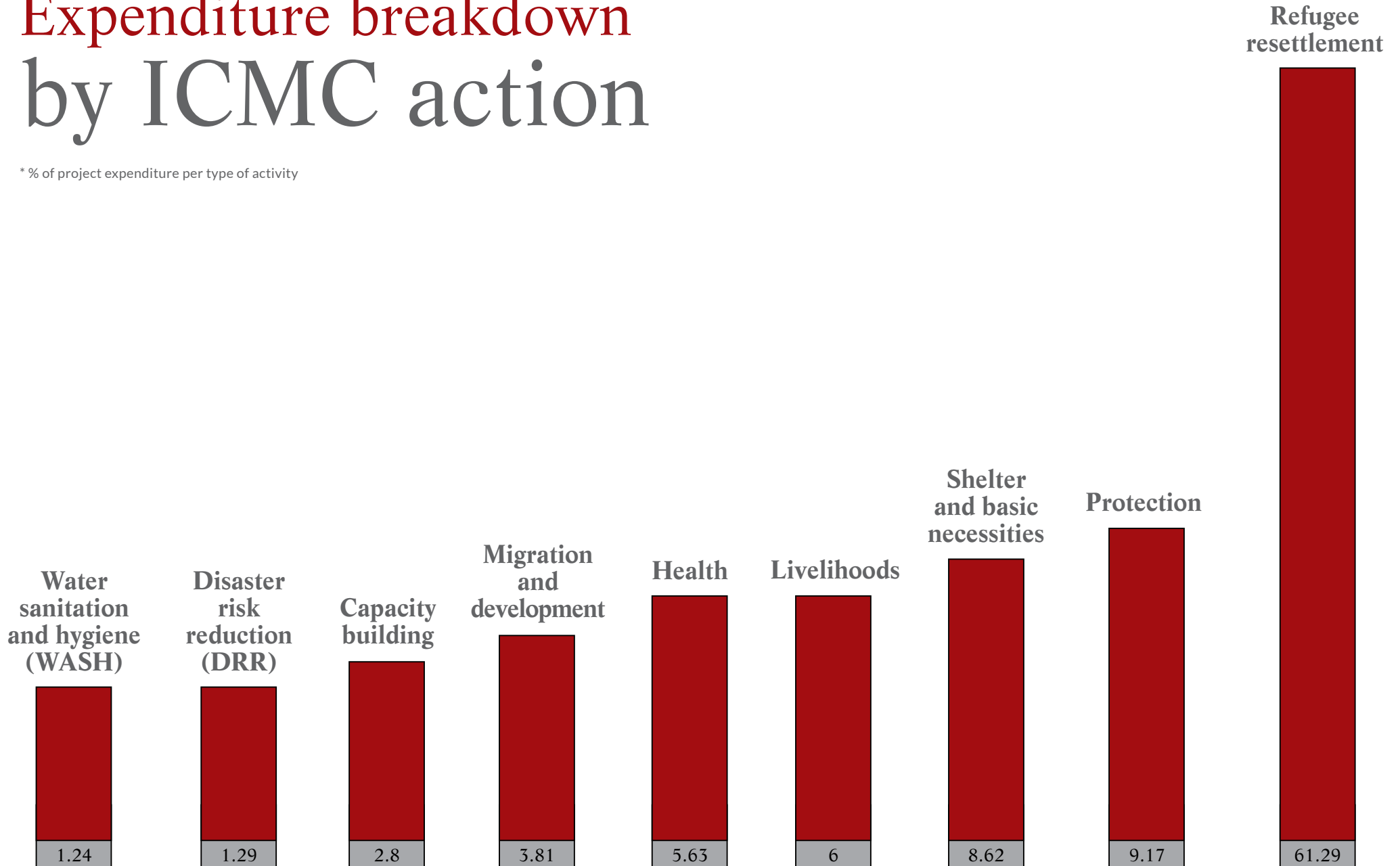
\*\* Middle -East includes Syria, 12%, Turkey, 33%, Jordan and Lebanon, 4%

\*\*\* ICMC support and development includes non-regional expenditure in organizational support functions, advocacy, fundraising, external relations, project backstopping at its Geneva headquarters, and liaison-office functions in Boston, Washington and Brussels.



# Expenditure breakdown by ICMC action

\* % of project expenditure per type of activity



**10 Providing shelter and basic necessities**

Syrians in Jordan  
Iraqis in Syria  
Pakistan

**11 Improving the health of refugees and internally displaced persons**

Syria  
Pakistan  
Indonesia and Malaysia

**13 Providing access to clean water and sanitation**

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# Humanitarian assistance in times of emergency

# Providing shelter & basic necessities



Urban refugees in Jordan. © UNHCR

## Syrians in Jordan

Present in Jordan since the early 2000s, ICMC has been able to promptly provide humanitarian assistance to extremely vulnerable Syrian refugees in northern Jordan since 2012.

**ICMC focuses on extremely vulnerable urban refugees living outside of camps, providing assistance through extensive community outreach and working in concert with other service providers:**

- **Ensuring access to services:**  
ICMC assessed the humanitarian needs of some 3,000 vulnerable Syrian refugees to improve coordination and information sharing in relief efforts;
- **Paying their rent:** 345 extremely vulnerable households' received rental assistance for three to six months;
- **Renovating houses:** 27 houses were equipped with new water tanks, windows, doors, cooking areas, toilets and fresh plaster;
- **Caring for infants and young children:**  
200 baby hygiene kits were distributed to mothers in need;
- **Protecting refugees from winter:**  
451 extremely vulnerable Syrian households received gas heaters and gas cylinders, vouchers for gas refills, blankets, stoves, and warm clothing to cope with the harsh Jordanian winters. This number includes the distribution of winterization items completed in 2013.

## Pakistan

Pakistan is one of the most flood-prone areas of the world. Present in the country since 1998, ICMC promotes the health and well being of refugees, internally displaced people and the extremely vulnerable.

**In 2012:**

- 861 flood-affected individuals were given shelter
- 126 homes were rehabilitated
- 400 local workers were trained to independently construct and maintain new buildings.

## Iraqis in Syria

According to UNHCR figures, by January 2013, over 500,000 Iraqis who had fled conflict, discrimination and hardship found themselves in Syria running out of financial resources in a war zone.

Their need was increasingly desperate for access to health care and support with rent and housing costs, exceeding 80 per cent of their monthly expenses.

Iraqi refugees faced even greater hardship following the onset of the Syrian civil war, which caused the internal displacement of over 2.5 million Syrian nationals. Iraqi refugees, as foreigners, have limited access to information and assistance from NGOs and fewer social connections – family, friends, civic ties – in the local community to turn to for help.

### In 2012, ICMC and its local partner, Terre des Hommes Syria:

- Reached out and identified needy Syrians and Iraqis in Syria;
- Gave information on disease prevention and access to primary and secondary healthcare services;
- Distributed blankets, heaters, mattresses and gloves and provided medical devices to monitor and/or treat chronic diseases such as asthma, diabetes or hypertension;
- Provided vocational training and non-formal education;
- Provided rental assistance;

### Through these services, ICMC's life-saving achievements in Syria in 2012 included:

- **Over 4,000 extremely vulnerable refugees** and internally displaced people in Syria received healthcare assistance;
- **Some 2,000 vulnerable families** received basic necessities;
- **315 extremely vulnerable refugee households** risking eviction were able to keep their homes thanks to rental assistance.



Little Iraqi Girl in Damascus. © UNHCR

ICMC provided shelter & basic necessities, such as blankets and heaters, to **over 7,900** displaced persons and over 2,800 families around the world.

# Improving the health of refugees & internally displaced persons

ICMC team member greets  
refugees in Jordan. © ICMC



Conflicts and natural disasters make health services unavailable or unreliable to uprooted people most in need of help.

For ICMC, four areas of focus are:

- **Primary healthcare and assistance of women at childbirth**

Displaced individuals often leave their homes with little more than what they have on their backs, which in particular makes it difficult, if not impossible, for them to have access to hospitals even for primary healthcare treatment. Displaced mothers, in particular, lack adequate prenatal care, emergency obstetric and assisted deliveries. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), some 15 per cent of all women face some life-threatening complication during pregnancy and childbirth – a risk even greater for uprooted women.

- **Post-traumatic stress disorders and psychological support**

Emergency response to humanitarian crises is often presented as limited to food, water and shelter. But such crises have a devastating impact on the physical, cognitive, emotional and socio-economic state of millions of individuals. Traumatic experiences including witnessing of killings, material losses, torture and sexual violence, harsh detention and displacement, affect a person for generations. Life in overcrowded camps, uncertainty over the future,

disruption of community and social support networks can lead to psychosocial distress. That is why at least 50 per cent of refugees suffer from mental health problems ranging from chronic mental disorders to trauma, and great distress.

- **Chronic disease treatment, cancer prevention and vaccination**

Especially in displacement settings, where upheaval means people lack access to information on preventive measures or early symptoms, chronic diseases such as diabetes or cancer often go overlooked. Now breast cancer, which killed some 458 000 women globally in 2008, is the most common cancer in women worldwide. More than two thirds of women who die of breast cancer lived in developing countries and precarious situations. ICMC works to raise awareness and direct patients to specialists.

- **Avoiding malnutrition**

In protracted emergencies, refugees are often dependent on humanitarian assistance and food aid. They usually receive less than the minimum standard of calories per day, either because they cannot afford more food or because they sell food rations to purchase other items.

# ICMC's healthcare assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons in 2012

In 2012, ICMC helped provide access to primary and secondary healthcare and address the most pressing needs of extremely vulnerable refugees and internally displaced people in four countries:

## In Syria

ICMC assisted 4,180 Iraqis and vulnerable Syrians in 2012 to gain access to primary and secondary healthcare services:

- **1,802 people received** primary healthcare assistance;
- **1,464 persons benefited from** hospitalization and surgeries, including 255 Iraqi women who were assisted with normal and caesarean deliveries;
- **734 persons participated in health awareness sessions** on various topics, including breastfeeding, diabetes, breast cancer, drugs, and smoking, and received health-information brochures;
- **Some 180 people received medication,** check-ups and medical devices to manage/treat chronic diseases.

## In Pakistan

- **Health-risk prevention through infrastructure:** ICMC mitigated risks associated with water-borne diseases through the installation of 107 multipurpose hand pumps, which benefitted 750 people;
- **ICMC referred 84 people to private hospitals** for quality primary healthcare consultations, and provided free essential medicines and basic items, including food, cooking utensils, clothing, bedding and personal hygiene materials, to disaster victims;
- **ICMC distributed gardening tools** and organized classes to ensure proper vitamin intake from home-grown fruit and vegetables;

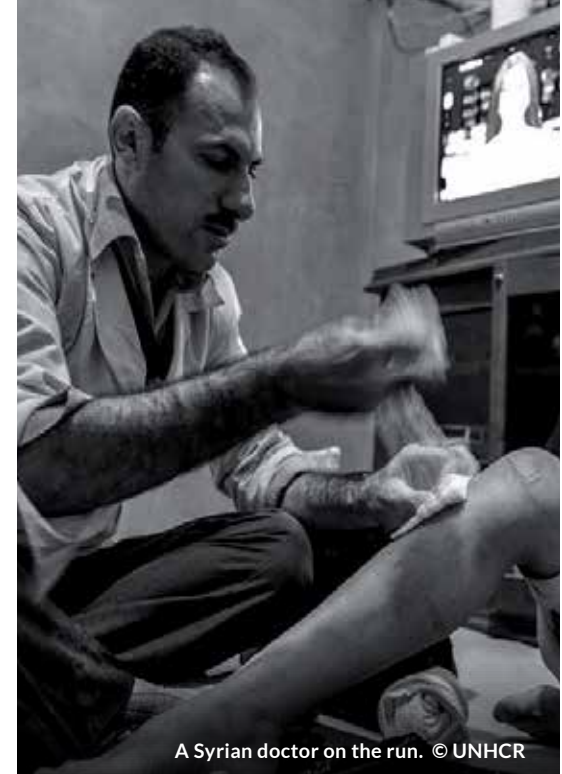
- Particularly vulnerable individuals **received specialized medical treatment at local hospitals** and/or participated in ICMC's community awareness sessions on health and nutrition during and after disaster. Kits containing vegetable seeds to improve nutrition at little cost were also distributed;
- ICMC helped **vaccinate 54 children** against polio.

## In Indonesia

**192 victims of human trafficking** received medical care and/or counsel from a healthcare professional.

## In Malaysia

**40 Burmese refugees and refugee children** received medical care, psychological care and counselling.



A Syrian doctor on the run. © UNHCR

ICMC's health-related services provided, referrals and expenditure assistance in 2012



In total, 10,049 people either benefited from ICMC's health assistance programmes or were referred to other service providers.

# Building resilience to catastrophes

## Providing access to clean water & sanitation and alleviating the consequences of natural disasters

ICMC has seven years of experience working in disaster-prone areas such as Pakistan, including areas affected by the 2005 earthquake and the 2010 floods.

Its Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programmes focus on boosting the resilience of local communities through preventive measures that mitigate the impact of natural disasters, providing training and tool kits to respond efficiently and recover promptly when disasters strike. Around the globe, 88 per cent of deaths from diarrheal diseases are caused by contaminated water – an even more serious problem in refugee situations.

Displaced and post-disaster situations are often characterized by shortages in potable

water, poor sanitation and inability to practice safe hygiene practices. Increasing access to clean water and developing healthy habits can save lives.

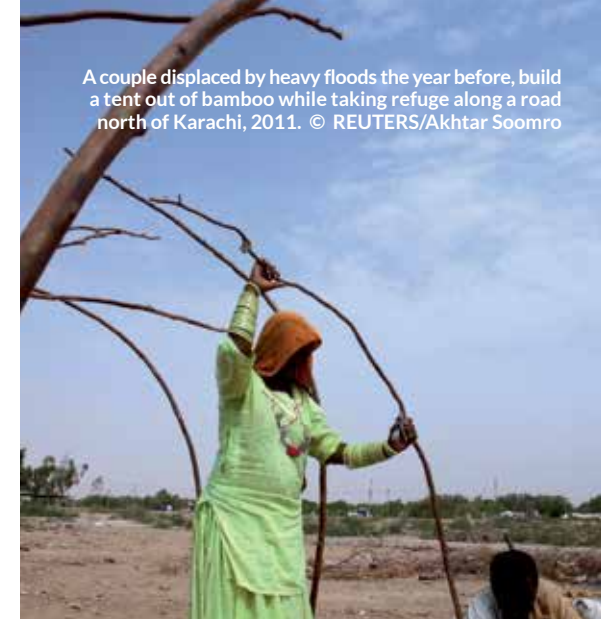
In the absence of improved sanitation, development – whether economic or social – is impossible. Safe sanitation facilities, water pumps and teaching children and families about the importance of hand washing are among the measures that help prevent the spread of disease by contaminated water and maintain a community's health and resistance after disasters.

Pakistan is among the 11 countries accounting for more than three quarters of the global population lacking adequate sanitation facilities, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Only 30 per cent of the population today has access to clean drinking water, and 90 per cent of people living in rural areas reportedly do not have access to safe drinking water.

### In Pakistan in 2012, ICMC helped by:

- building **126 latrines**, providing beneficiaries access to hygienic sanitation, in line with international standards;
- installing **three flood-resistant community hand pumps**, providing clean-water access to **4,046 most-in-need people** from riverside communities affected by floods every year;
- providing 746 most-in-need people in households subject to annual floods with **107 multipurpose hand pumps** for access to clean water;
- **rebuilding the houses of 861 persons** affected by floods, integrating key technical features that make the houses resilient to disasters;
- providing **490 persons with awareness-raising sessions on disaster risk reduction** to reduce communities' exposure to the consequences of disasters and mitigate their impact on human lives and property, which included dealing with hazard assessments and learning evacuation procedures.

A couple displaced by heavy floods the year before, build a tent out of bamboo while taking refuge along a road north of Karachi, 2011. © REUTERS/Akhtar Soomro



“We lost everything. For me, it was a dream to build this kind of house. This will protect us against the heavy rain and winds – our old house, made of mud, would not.”

ICMC project beneficiary Azra Mai, in Pakistan.

A man, internally displaced by floods for nearly a year, plays with his sibling at a camp for flood victims in Nowshera, northwest Pakistan, July 27, 2011. © REUTERS/Fayaz Aziz

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vocational training to young Iraqi refugees in Syria

providing home-based workers access to decent work opportunities and social services in Pakistan

supporting farm workers in Pakistani rural communities

## 18 Building institutional capacity

training specialists to better respond to the needs of refugees applying for resettlement

toward effective asylum in Greece

boosting civil society's capacity to promote protection of migrant workers and their families in Indonesia

# Building sustainability

# Developing livelihood opportunities

© ICMC



ICMC believes workforce skill development is crucial to youths and families rising out of poverty and into safe jobs that provide economic independence and social welfare.

It is thus essential to provide vocational training, covering technical skills, entrepreneurship, and business know-how that matches individual aptitude to labour market needs.

## Providing home-based workers access to decent work opportunities and social services in Pakistan

**ICMC provided home-based workers access to decent work opportunities and social services in Pakistan:**

- Following recommendations of the Joint UN Programme, “Delivering as One”, ICMC focuses on the following catalysts of socio-economic development: agriculture, rural development and poverty reduction, education, health, environment and disaster risk management
- Of Pakistan’s over 180-million population, 22 per cent live in poverty, lack access to basic services and are frequently exposed to natural and man-made disasters, according to the World Bank. ICMC programmes help extremely vulnerable individuals, including home-based women workers and communities affected by natural disasters, gain access to decent employment.
- Women working from home in manual tasks such as carpet weaving or embroidery, account for a large proportion of Pakistan’s workforce. They are mostly uneducated, poor, and lack social protection as they are informally employed.

ICMC helps Pakistani women working from home lift themselves out of poverty and

improve their lives through skills training, developing business relations with buyers and suppliers, and advocating legislative change granting access to social and legal protection.

- **Together, ICMC and the Sarsabz Foundation, a local NGO:**
- offered 269 home-based women workers vocational training in embroidery, stitching and hosiery;
- provided 19 cooperative management staff a four-day training course in marketing and basic business management;
- helped 280 home-based women workers to organize in 10 officially registered cooperative work centres;
- arranged exposure visits to local markets or export houses and meetings with retailers, suppliers and entrepreneurs to increase the cooperatives’ market integration;
- broadcast radio messages and organized several well-attended advocacy events, including theatre performances, support campaigns, consultations and workshops, to encourage access to social services.

## Supporting farm workers in Pakistani rural communities

ICMC supported farm workers in Pakistani rural communities by developing agriculture, business skills and small businesses to ensure their long-term sustainability.

Pakistan's agricultural sector employs 45 per cent of the total labour force, making it the backbone of the economy. The 2010 floods, however, ruined the livelihoods of millions and destroyed over 60 per cent of arable farmland.

For communities dependent on agriculture, such disasters can be particularly difficult to overcome. After several meetings with local leaders on the concerns of the community, ICMC learned about the need for de-silting arable farmland. Programmes were promptly initiated and ICMC became one of the few humanitarian organizations to deliver de-silting machinery to rural areas and contribute to land levelling and the creation of small-scale infrastructure in Pakistan.

ICMC's livelihood programmes for long-term self-reliance among flood-affected farmers have largely **focused on women and their essential contribution to rural development** in Pakistan.



Catch-up classes in a cramped basement in Syria's Saida Zeinab neighbourhood. © UNHCR

### In 2012, ICMC:

- offered practical training and agricultural inputs to 342 farmers to help them increase their production;
- gave "Cash-for-Work" vouchers in lieu of wages to 691 local labourers to rehabilitate crucial community infrastructure such as irrigation channels and farm roads;
- helped form Agriculture Support Committees and gave four tractors that helped 337 farmers undertake de-silting of farmland spoiled by floods;
- distributed 628 poultry packages and 134 livestock packages to vulnerable women to supplement their family diet and increase household income in a socially accepted way;
- provided vocational training to 108 extremely vulnerable individuals on skills such as plumbing and bee keeping, which are in high demand in the region.

### Vocational training to young Iraqi refugees in Syria

ICMC provided vocational training to young Iraqi refugees in Syria to strengthen their skills and capacities and encourage school retention:

- 450 Iraqi refugee children were provided with non-formal education to make up for school time missed due to displacement;
- 700 Iraqis received vocational training, such as computer skills and sewing.



“My work was seasonal, some months I would get orders and others I would not. Earning only around 1500 rupees a month was far too little to meet the daily necessities of myself, my husband and my three children.”

Kosur Parveen, 32 year-old home based worker from Salmania Colony, GM-Abad Faisalabad, Pakistan.

Since joining the Sarsabz cooperative centre, Kosur has been able to cut the middleman cost for her glove stitching and start earning a more liveable wage of 4,000–6,000 rupees a month. Trained as a master trainer and managing the centre, she now helps support her family while helping other women learn trade-based skills.

# Building institutional capacity



ICMC-UNHCR training of resettlement experts. © ICMC

The price for society can be very high when Government's capacity to carry out its own policies is weak. Humanitarian assistance alone cannot suffice to help refugees and displaced out of insecurity.

To effectively contribute to positive change, ICMC knows the importance of investing in training officials, supporting the work of public institutions, and sensitizing programme beneficiaries themselves, the media, civil society and local authorities.

## Training specialists to better respond to the needs of refugees applying for resettlement

ICMC and UNHCR jointly organized seven courses in Geneva, Washington and Brussels since 2010, providing induction and specialist training to the resettlement experts recruited and deployed to UNHCR field locations.

## Toward effective asylum in Greece

In late 2010, the Greek government began implementing a new asylum reform process to improve reception and increase the acceptance rate of the 25,000 annual asylum claims it receives.

Through a 2012 cooperation agreement with UNHCR, ICMC played a vital role in supporting the asylum reform process in Greece.

- In 2012, ICMC recruited, managed, coordinated and mobilized 40 legal experts and other qualified affiliated staff for UNHCR Greece to speed implementation of the "Greek Action Plan on Asylum and Migration Management".
- ICMC experts affiliated with UNHCR strengthened refugee status determination at first instance, and participated in appeal and special appeal committees, registration, country of origin analysis and documentation as well as community services functions.

## Boosting civil society's capacity to promote protection of migrant workers and their families in Indonesia

Indonesia remains one of the biggest migrant-sending countries in Asia, and is also home to the third-highest number of migrants in Southeast Asia. By ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families – adopted by the Indonesian Parliament on 12 April 2012 – the Government hoped to better enforce the human rights of millions of migrant workers from and in Indonesia, but the road from adoption to consistent enforcement of the law is long.

ICMC and its Indonesian partners – Solidaritas – the capacity of Indonesian civil society organizations to ensure that authorities systematically enforce and protect migrant workers' rights, in particular through implementation of the recently ratified Convention.

ICMC encouraged close monitoring by local civil society organizations of the Convention's implementation, provided training in advocacy and norm-drafting skills, and organized round-table discussions and public seminars to raise awareness of labour migrant rights.

Activities under this project involved 1,294 migrant workers and their families, government officials, placement agency staff and journalists.

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# Resettling the most vulnerable refugees for a safe life abroad

# Refugee resettlement



Refugee girl in Beirut ready to start a new life abroad. ©Bruce Myers

For individuals and families who have fled their homes because of well-founded fear of persecution, returning safely to their home is not an option. Together with them and with strategic partners, ICMC works to find sustainable and dignified alternatives.

ICMC believes that refugee resettlement – a durable solution in which refugees are legally admitted to live in another country – is an indispensable complement to humanitarian assistance. It allows some of the most vulnerable refugees to rebuild their lives, reunite with family after years of separation and regain a sense of hope for the future.

- For 2012, UNHCR projected that resettlement would be the best long-term solution for more than 172,196 refugees around the world – unfortunately far more than States had agreed to welcome.
- Governments' annual quotas for the admission of refugees for resettlement averaged a total of 80,000 resettlement places globally in 2012.
- About 44 per cent of cases handled by ICMC staff were submitted for resettlement to the United States, followed by Australia, Canada, Sweden and the Netherlands.
- Iraq, Somalia, Myanmar and Eritrea were the top countries of origin of the refugees ICMC staff submitted for resettlement in 2012.

“I want to live like other girls;

I want to have materials at school just like other students; I want to go to the park just like other children. My parents don't take us to the playground in the park because we might want food and drinks, which they can't afford to buy. They will get upset and we will be upset too.

Our future is in your hands. As children, we are reaching out to you. Please don't turn us down. We kiss your hardworking hands; don't forget us. ”

A young Afghani girl living as a refugee in Istanbul, Turkey.

# Operating the Resettlement Support Center in Turkey and the Middle East

For more than 30 years, the ICMC-managed Resettlement Support Center for Turkey and the Middle East (RSC TuME) has provided thousands of refugees a chance to begin their lives anew as permanent residents of the United States.

In partnership with the United States Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM), RSC TuME, has worked on behalf of refugees of more than 30 nationalities through its offices in Istanbul and Beirut and regular missions to Kuwait, Yemen and the United Arab Emirates.

A team of ICMC caseworkers in Istanbul and Beirut conducts pre-screening interviews of refugees referred by the UNHCR to the United States and processes the application files for their resettlement there. This process involves collecting basic data and compiling refugee accounts of persecution and violence, including why they are seeking protection.

ICMC staff also facilitated refugees' pre-departure requirements such as medical examinations, and ease integration into the new country through cultural orientation classes that provide useful information about such practicalities as what to carry with them or how to look for a job.

## Key RSC TuME achievements in 2012:

- ICMC staff facilitated the resettlement application process and departure to the U.S. of 7,462 individuals.
- RSC relocated to new offices in Istanbul, where it can welcome more refugees in safe, handicap-accessible and confidential interview rooms and offer more effective and creative training activities for cultural orientation.
- The cultural orientation curriculum has been modified in line with the recommendations of the Centre for Applied Linguistics, allowing for an increased understanding of American culture.



A refugee says thanks

“Dear Mrs. Selma,

Very respectfully I would like to express our deep appreciation for your kind, and great efforts, during the cultural orientation course in ICMC Istanbul.

I was astonished to see my mother happy – I had never seen her like that since fleeing Iraq...

[You] shape the course (of our lives) in its most meaningful, informative, joyful, and serious manner. (You help us) acquire the optimum skills required for resettlement in USA, and still don't forget to mention the specific challenges and embarrassments that we will have in our new environment.

You implant and water hope, success and enthusiastic seeds in our souls as a positive, growing Iraqi American citizens and families that will be harvested by the kind US community! ”

God Bless You.

Dr. Laith, Iraqi refugee

# Promoting refugee resettlement in Europe: Building a European Resettlement Network



© ICMC

Through its office in Brussels, ICMC promotes resettlement policy at the European level, calling for more resettlement places in European Union Member States and well planned reception and integration programmes for refugees who seek protection in Europe.

With its principal partners, UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), ICMC has been working over the last two years to establish a **European Resettlement Network** – an advocacy and information-sharing platform for resettlement and integration practitioners and policymakers across the region.

At a two-day conference in May 2012, EU Commissioner for Home Affairs, Cecilia Malmström, joined the three partners to formally launch the Network at the “**EU Resettlement Skills Share Day**”, which brought together 200 participants to share good practices and expertise.

At the same event, a coalition of leading organizations including ICMC launched the

European wide “**Resettlement Saves Lives**” campaign, calling for an increase in the number of annual resettlement places in EU Member States from 5,500 to 20,000 by 2020.

The European Resettlement Network has grown to some 2,000 stakeholders in Europe and beyond, including international organizations, national Governments, civil society actors, local and regional authorities, and resettled refugees, providing them with updates on refugee situations, global resettlement needs, and opportunities to exchange best practices and successful approaches in resettlement and integration.

## Engaging with European cities and regions: The SHARE Project

Local and regional authorities, civil society partners and local communities play a central role in welcoming and supporting reception and integration refugees arriving in Europe.

In March 2012, ICMC Europe together with UNHCR, the **EUROCITIES** network,



the British city of Sheffield and a network of NGOs and regional/local authorities, launched “**Cities that Care, Cities that SHARE – SHARE Project**”, an 18-month programme to build a European resettlement network of regions, cities, municipalities and their civil society partners in refugee resettlement, integration and protection. The **SHARE Network** is an integral part of the wider European Resettlement Network, facilitating the engagement of local and regional actors in resettlement.

In May, as part of the SHARE project, ICMC, the city of Sheffield and the **British Refugee Council** published ‘**Welcome to Sheffield - Reflections on eight years of experience receiving resettled refugees at the local level**’, showcasing Sheffield’s experience in welcoming 700 resettled refugees since 2004 to inspire cities and regions across Europe to get involved in refugee resettlement.



Even in times of economic crisis it is still possible to be **generous**. It is still possible to share responsibility, and to support what are unchanging values.

Antonio Costa, Mayor of the city of Lisbon & Chair of the Citizenship, Governance, Institutional Affairs and External Relations (CIVEX) Committee at the European Committee of the Regions (CoR).

# Providing resettlement expertise: ICMC-UNHCR Resettlement Deployment Scheme

© UNCHR



ICMC provides fast response to refugee protection needs through its ICMC-UNHCR Resettlement/Deployment Scheme roster that lists more than 300 qualified professionals ready to be instantly dispatched to UNHCR field offices when crucial support is needed. The roster includes specialists in refugee-status determination and in sexual and gender-based violence.

ICMC is one of the largest affiliate-workforce partners of the UNHCR, with skilled resettlement experts from diverse professional backgrounds who have been working directly with refugees in UNHCR field operations since 1998. These experts provide temporary support in identifying and referring refugees for resettlement to UNHCR offices throughout Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East.

- In 2012, through the ICMC-UNHCR deployment scheme programme, ICMC staff submitted over 37,000 refugees for resettlement consideration, contributing to almost half of the total 74, 839 submitted by UNHCR.

- In close partnership with UNHCR, ICMC dispatched 117 resettlement experts to 35 countries.
- Worldwide, these experts assessed eligibility of over 53,000 refugees for resettlement based on individual vulnerability.
- In line with guidelines of the United States Government, in 2012, ICMC made the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) a priority country of origin of refugees submitted for resettlement: ICMC experts in 14 different locations assessed close to 11,000 Congolese refugees and submitted 7,122 for resettlement consideration.

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Through its partnership with UNHCR, ICMC tripled to 2,872 the number of **unaccompanied minors** or separated children and their caretakers referred for resettlement, by boosting its child-protection task force and capacity to assess how best to **protect refugee children in 17 countries**.

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# Protecting the most vulnerable through targeted responses

# Populations with **specific protection needs**

To be effective, protection must match needs. Among the forcibly displaced, certain categories of individuals require specialized attention and competences to identify and best address their needs and rights.

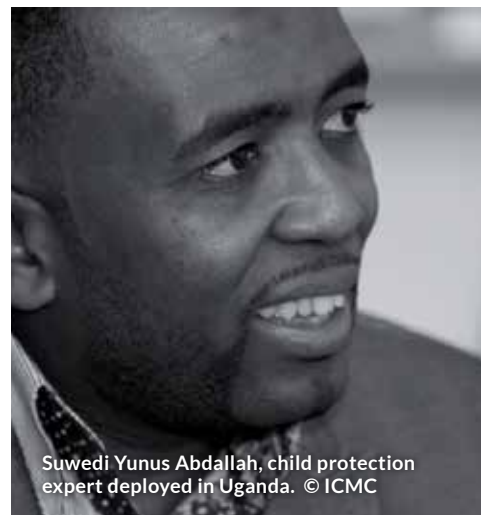
“Recently, I monitored the case of an Eritrean girl who came to our office in Kampala asking to be reunited with her mum in Belgium.

Almost simultaneously we got a referral from the mother in Belgium asking for the same thing. We assessed whether it was in her best interest to be resettled, we sent the report to the immigration agency in Belgium and after a few months she got a visa. The day she reached the airport she called me. ‘I’m at the airport and I just want to say thank you for all that you have done for us.’ When she arrived in Belgium, her mother called me again. Every day you really feel that people are thankful because you help them in making a difference in their lives.”

Suwedi Yanus Abdallah, UNHCR-ICMC resettlement consultant and child protection expert in Uganda, interviewed by ICMC in June 2013

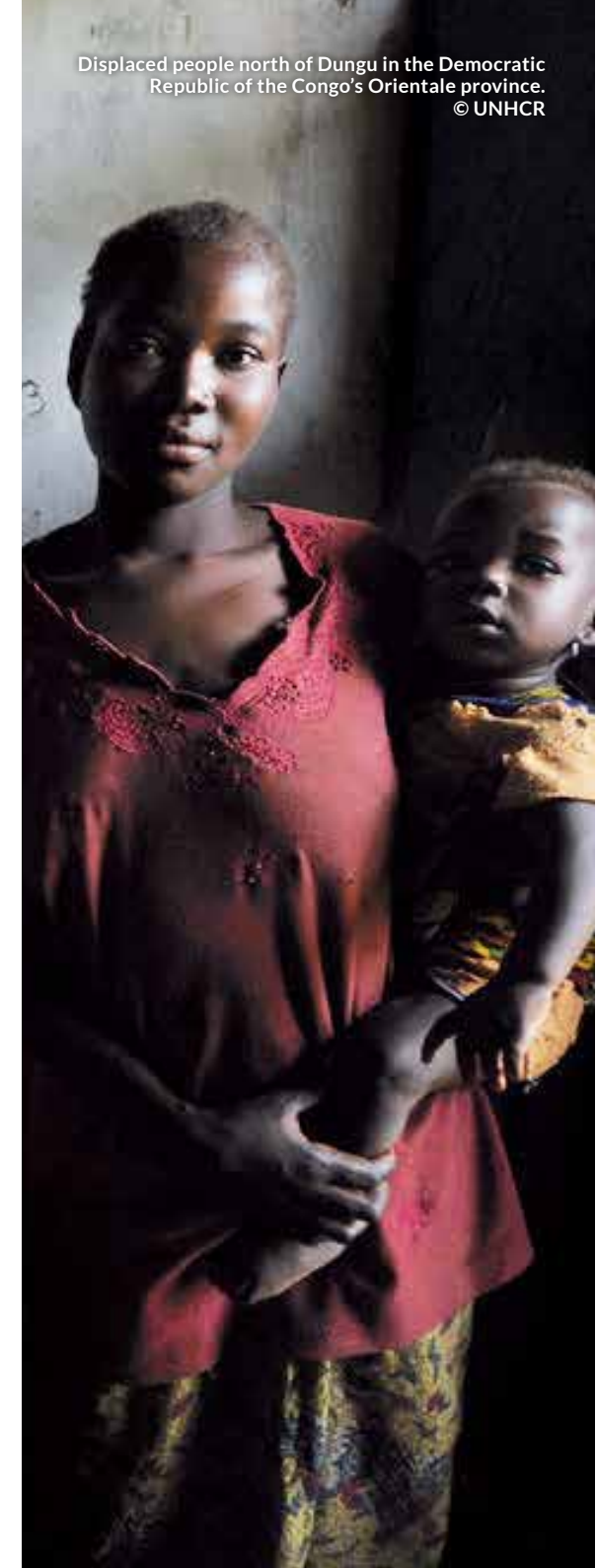
In 2012, ICMC in particular invested efforts in the assistance, identification, legal aid, and needs assessment of:

- separated children and unaccompanied minors,
- survivors of sexual and gender-based violence,
- victims of human trafficking;
- migrants in transit;
- unregistered refugees / internally displaced persons (IDPs) / asylum seekers.

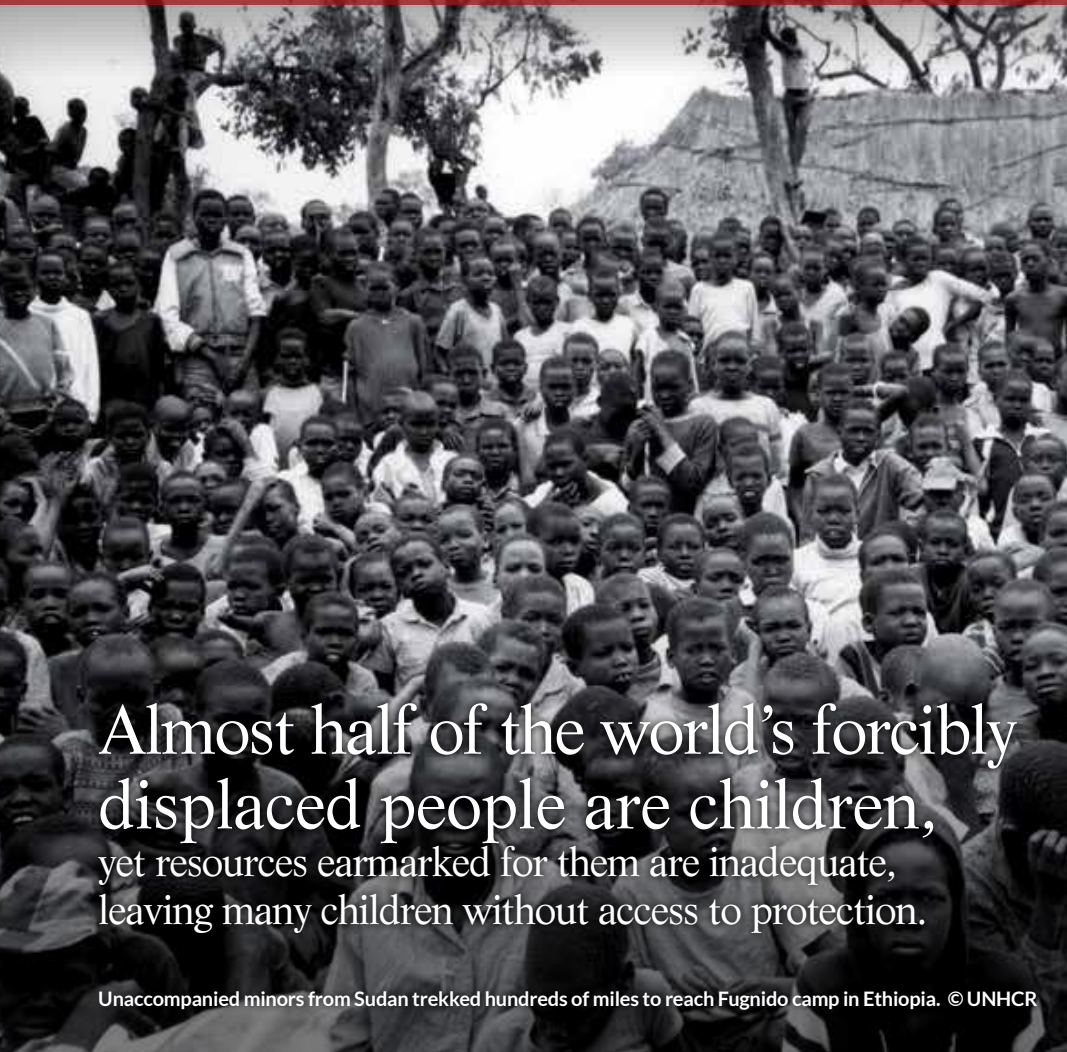


Suwedi Yunus Abdallah, child protection expert deployed in Uganda. © ICMC

Displaced people north of Dungu in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Orientale province. © UNHCR



# Separated children and unaccompanied minors: Assessing their best interests



Almost half of the world's forcibly displaced people are children, yet resources earmarked for them are inadequate, leaving many children without access to protection.

Unaccompanied minors from Sudan trekked hundreds of miles to reach Fugnido camp in Ethiopia. © UNHCR

As UNHCR states in its 2011 *Field Handbook for the Implementation of UNHCR Best Interest Determination Guidelines*, "the concept of the 'best interests of the child' seems straightforward, but applying it in real-life situations can be challenging because considerations are often competing or even contradictory." ICMC's objective is to ensure that child protection is maximized by engaging the entire child protection system to deal with refugee situations.

**ICMC's experts in child protection, best-interest assessment and best-interest determination (BIA/BID) procedures are involved in a wide range of activities including:**

- identifying vulnerable children
- conducting BIA/BID interviews and preparing reports
- capacity building and training of partners and UNHCR staff
- developing BID Standard Operating Procedures and templates
- organizing and chairing BID panels
- supervising BID/BIA activities

In response to growing recognition of the need for child protection experts in UNHCR operations, ICMC prioritized recruitment of BID experts in 2012.

ICMC deployed 11 child protection/BID experts in 13 locations in Chad, Kenya, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sudan, Thailand and Uganda to support UNHCR offices in reinforcing child protection structures and practices, by developing BID standards and systems, training partners and conducting and reviewing BIAs and BIDs for unaccompanied minors and separated children.

- Year-to-year, ICMC BIA/BID assessments and submissions almost tripled in 2012. Compared with 2010, ICMC in 2012 had grown 24 times its BIA/BID assessment capacity, referring 2,872 children for resettlement and giving them access to specialized attention and services. Two years earlier, only 117 children were assessed.
- The highest number of children whose cases were prepared for resettlement came from Thailand, Uganda and Kenya.
- Of the 300 resettlement specialists on ICMC's roster of experts, 50 are also certified child-protection specialists.
- In May 2012, ICMC published a report summarizing the lessons learned from the experience of seven of its child protection experts: "*Addressing the Gaps in Child Protection: 10 Recommendations from the Field*".

**Best Interests of the Child** broadly describes the "well-being" of the child. Such well-being is determined by a variety of circumstances such as age, the level of maturity of the child, the presence or absence of the parents, and the child's environment and experiences. (Article 3, Convention of the Rights of the Child)

**Best Interest Assessment (BIA)** is the tool that ensures that the best interests principle is being met. An assessment of protection needs with recommendations for intervention and referrals should be conducted as soon as the child has been identified at risk.

**Best Interest Determination (BID)** describes the formal process with strict procedural safeguards designed to determine the child's best interests for particularly important decisions that affect him or her. This includes taking into account the view of the child and his/her caregivers, as well as the child's personal safety and developmental needs.

# Survivors of sexual and gender-based violence



© UNCHR

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) threatens the safety, dignity, health, and human rights of millions of victims – including women and girls, men and boys. It is characterized by the use and abuse of physical, emotional, or financial power and control.

Such violence is often exacerbated in contexts of forced migration and displacement. Syrian refugees reported rape as the most common form of violence faced by women and girls in Syria.

ICMC's programmes integrate specific SGBV response and prevention to protect women, men and children.

## ICMC combats SGBV in a variety of ways, including:

- Providing immediate healthcare assistance, psychological support and shelter to SGBV survivors;
- Raising awareness about the risks and consequences of sexual exploitation and abuse to encourage change within communities, in particular through innovative theatre performances;
- Creating safe school environments for girls and boys to promote gender-equitable relationships;
- Building the capacity of local communities to influence changes in attitudes and behaviour to reduce violence against women and girls.

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On top of medical care and psychological support, SGBV victims often need urgent protection as they are at risk of stigmatization or reprisals. This Iraqi spoke during a pre-screening interview in Turkey as part of application process for settlement in the United States.

“ One day, unidentified men abducted him in an alleyway and threatened to expel him from the country. During the attack, one of the assailants choked and raped Mikhail, who remains traumatized to this day.

When asked what would happen to him if he returned to Iraq, Mikhail attempted to leave the room, and begged the caseworker to never mention the name of his former country. ”

Mikhail (not real name), a 30 year-old man, used to work as a cook for an American organization in Iraq.

## Promoting community-based protection of SGBV victims in Malaysia

Burmese migrants have been seeking refuge in Malaysia since the seventies. Yet in the absence of national law that could grant them legal status and protection as refugees, they often face arrest and detention. Burmese refugee children, in particular, even when born in Malaysia, have no right to citizenship or access to public schools and courts.

Domestic and sexual violence and abuse are exacerbated by protracted stay as refugees, precarious living conditions, culture, and high levels of stress and alcohol consumption.

Research shows that children who have suffered violence have a greater chance of again experiencing and/or perpetrating it later in life. To break the cycle of violence, ICMC engages women, girls, boys and men and refugee communities to prevent and respond to SGBV.

In 2012, ICMC and its partners offered emergency protection and assistance to over 2,500 SGBV survivors and their families and

combated SGBV amongst Burmese urban refugees in Kuala Lumpur through awareness raising;

- 40 adult victims of SGBV and their children were given medical, psychosocial care and counselling and transportation and interpretation services, and a further 13 were granted shelter;
- The ICMC-trained Refugee Women's Protection Corps (RWPC) and special hotline help raise awareness about SGBV, reaching out to more than 6,000 refugees in Kuala Lumpur and the Klang Valley.
- Through the RWPC, the hotline and community/school visits, ICMC staff collected 34 new SGBV disclosures and assisted 11 more GBV survivors;
- About 30 primary schools welcoming refugees received training in child safety;
- Refugee-community organizations and self-help groups received training on how to set up, and seek funds for, community-based programmes to combat SGBV.
- 125 students of both sexes received personal safety training in eight schools and learning centres.

## Better assessing needs of SGBV survivors in Haiti and the Dominican Republic for a new life in North America.

In Haiti, as in many societies that have suffered natural disasters, SGBV violence is exacerbated by political instability and economic crisis.

SGBV survivors and women who report rape often face brutal reprisals and stigmatization. Resettlement offers an immediate protection tool for survivors, to the extent that it can be made available.

In 2011, ICMC responded to this need by sending an expert to the UNHCR office in

Haiti to identify SGBV victims and family members who might benefit from resettlement, or family reunification programmes.

**By the end of 2012, ICMC specialists had helped submit 146 SGBV victims and family members for resettlement to Canada.**



# Victims of human trafficking



A Myanmar refugee from the Rohingya ethnic minority in Kuala Lumpur.  
© REUTERS/Bazuki Muhammad

Human trafficking is reportedly the third-most lucrative criminal trade – generating \$32 billion dollars in profits annually.

Human trafficking across the world is characterized by the sale or control of men, women and children for sexual exploitation or forced labour. According to conservative UN estimates, at least 2.4 million human beings worldwide are coerced or deceived and trapped in such situations through violence or threats of violence, accumulated debt, retention of identity papers or threats of denunciation to immigration authorities.

Many victims of human trafficking are migrant workers or seasonal workers. Women and girls make up the vast majority of victims of forced sexual exploitation, while children account for a quarter of all victims of human trafficking.

The risk of detention, rescue of victims and prosecution for human traffickers is low in many countries. Victims, due to a history of marginalization, are reluctant to come forward, often being accused of prostitution or illegal migration. Traffickers consequently operate in an environment of impunity.

**In Indonesia, ICMC assisted trafficking victims and provided awareness training in the following ways:**

- 192 persons, who had been trafficked, were given or referred to appropriate and comprehensive direct assistance;
- 65 trafficking victims were referred to law enforcement agencies for special attention; in addition over 400 persons were trained to more effectively deal with trafficking in persons;
- trafficking survivors in Indonesia were given shelter, psychosocial counselling, vocational training and referrals for medical assistance, safe return home, through ICMC's local partner, the Solidarity Center, and two Indonesian grassroots organizations, Yayasan Embun Pelangi in Batam and Forum Pemerhati Masalah Perempuan in Makassar;
- strengthening of local government task forces and referral mechanisms as well as civil society organizations involved in the prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims and trafficking prevention efforts;
- built capacity of local service providers to deliver appropriate assistance and increase victims' access to services by developing training modules on shelter management, referral mechanisms, and public policy advocacy.

“ I reaffirm here that the “trade in people” is a vile activity, a disgrace to our societies that claim to be civilized! Exploiters and clients at all levels should make a serious examination of conscience both in the first person and before God! Today the Church is renewing her urgent appeal that the dignity and centrality of every individual always be safeguarded, with respect for fundamental rights, as her social teaching emphasizes. She asks that these rights really be extended for millions of men and women on every continent wherever they are not recognized. ”

Address of Holy Father Francis to Participants in the Plenary of the Pontifical Council for the Pastoral Care of Migrants and Itinerant People, 24 May 2013

# Migrants in distress: We are all in the same boat



Migrant vessel arrives at Turks and Caicos Islands. © UNHCR

The world is moved by recurring images – and horrors – of traumatized, often half-dead women, men and children trying to escape war, starvation and destitution by crossing seas, deserts and other borders to save their lives, their families and their future.

Increasingly, refugees and migrants with different vulnerabilities travel and arrive together, i.e. in movements of “mixed migration”. In every case it is imperative to respond immediately on a needs-first basis. The additional work is then to “un-mix” migrants in order to implement rights and procedures for specific protection and assistance – for refugees and asylum seekers, children, victims of human trafficking and survivors of torture and trauma, among others.

Oftentimes, the country of arrival may not even be the destination chosen before undertaking a hazardous and uncertain journey.

Year after year, numerous boat tragedies are reported: more than 1,500 people drowned or went missing while attempting to cross the Mediterranean to reach Europe in 2011.



Detention center, Lampedusa. © UNHCR

For ICMC, its members and partners, these alarming figures prove yet again the urgently needed adoption of international standards and procedures that guarantee rescue and first aid, recovery and referral services from the first moment of encounter – even in the high seas.

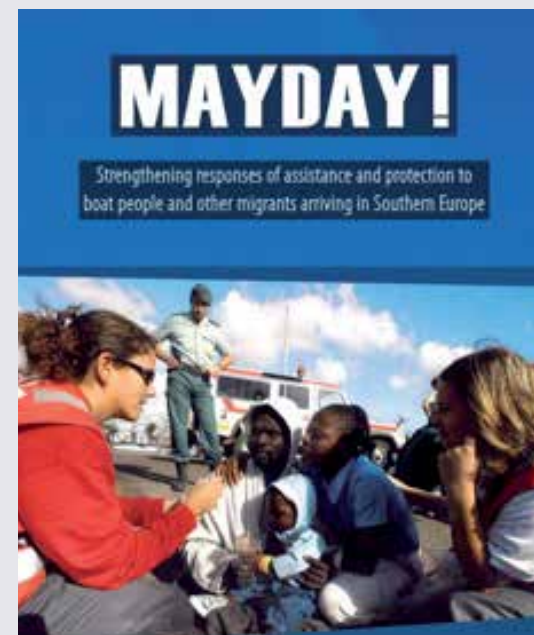
To better identify, adequately protect and refer all “boat people” and other migrants with specific attention to asylum seekers, children, victims of trafficking, torture, and trauma, ICMC in 2012 took forward the results and recommendations of its respected 2011 study on boat people in Europe, the “Differentiation for Refugee Identification and Vulnerability Evaluation” (DRIVE) project for “mixed migration” flows:

- Prominent panellist positions at several events of, and in collaboration with, UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to develop guidelines for policy and practice dealing with migrant smuggling;
- Close partnership and promotion of DRIVE project materials with UNHCR;
- Co-founding and involvement in an international Working Group on Stranded Migrants; and
- Sharing of lessons learned with institutional partners and governments.
- In March 2012, ICMC contributed to a two-day consultation of experts on human rights at international borders. This event, led by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in cooperation with the Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW), recommended the further development of a handbook of established principles and guidelines to assist Governments, in particular border and enforcement staff, international agencies and civil society to better ensure respect for the human rights and dignity for all migrants at borders.
- ICMC staff in Brussels, Geneva, Washington and field offices further participated throughout the year in several international policy dialogues examining human trafficking.

## ICMC’s two-year DRIVE project,

in close collaboration with seven NGO partners across the Mediterranean region, interviewed more than 500 migrants about their experience arriving to European shores.

The project served to strengthen the network and response skills of NGOs, local service providers, international organizations and national institutions in Greece, Italy, Malta and Spain in assisting and protecting those arriving in traumatic conditions.



The MAYDAY! Publication was an outcome of the DRIVE project led by ICMC Europe. © ICMC

# Unregistered refugees internally displaced persons asylum seekers



Refugees and migrants in Sallum, at the border between Libya and Egypt. © UNHCR

ICMC's activities range from recruiting child protection experts to conducting best interest assessments and family tracing for separated and unaccompanied minors, to constructing shelter and safe havens for victims of human trafficking and gender-based violence, and ensuring that unregistered refugees, IDPs, and asylum seekers obtain the appropriate status determination through legal advocacy.

Through these actions, ICMC offers its beneficiaries vulnerable human beings in distress a chance to start anew.

In Haiti, asylum seekers' access to refugee status determination (RSD) procedures is problematic. Even refugees recognized during the 1980s and 1990s had been stripped of residency permits and were left without identity documents or legal status after the earthquake.

ICMC experts work for instance in Indonesia, which has not yet acceded to the 1951 Refugee Convention or to the 1954 or 1961 Statelessness Conventions. The country has yet to develop asylum legislation. In the absence of a legal framework and

administrative arrangements, UNHCR undertakes RSD under its mandate and provides access to fair and efficient asylum procedures for those seeking asylum in Indonesia.

- ICMC's 95 Refugee Status Determination specialists on roster provide guidance and advocacy on gaining "refugee" legal status.
- ICMC resettlement experts in Africa (Burundi, Rwanda, Senegal), Asia (Pakistan), Europe (Ukraine), Latin America (Venezuela and Ecuador) and the Middle East and North Africa region (Egypt and Lebanon) conducted RSDs and reviews for over 1,500 people, of whom 1,085 obtained refugee status.



The Zaatar refugee camp in Mafraq, Jordan. © ICMC

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Leading global civil society for  
better governance of global  
migration and development

ICMC's core objectives for  
migration governance

Coordinating civil society  
participation in the Global  
Forum on Migration and  
Development

37 Networks

38 Reaching out to 1 billion  
Catholics

# Catalyzing change:

Advocating better protection  
and promoting governance of  
migration and development

# Protecting migrants:

Leading global civil society for better governance of global migration and development



A migrant labourer sleeps under a quilt at an open space on a cold winter morning in the old quarters of Delhi. © REUTERS/Ahmad Masood

Believing in the value of specific objectives with measurable impact and of strong and broad-ranging commitment in favour of the vulnerable, ICMC has been at the forefront of civil society's response to the challenges and opportunities of human and economic mobility, integration, solidarity and development.

Some 232 million people – 3.2 per cent of the world's population – are international migrants, according to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

The World Bank estimates that global remittances sent home by migrants totaled \$529 billion in 2012. Of these, some \$401 billion flowed back into developing countries. This is more than three times the total amount of official development assistance to developing countries.

Yet a large number of migrants and refugees struggle to integrate into new countries and millions of migrants are denied their human and labour rights.

ICMC works to reaffirm the centrality of human dignity, the respect for workers' rights and well-being. It endeavours to help draw development gains from remittances, avoid "brain drain", and establish fair processes for the recruitment of migrant workers, safe migration and decent working conditions both home and abroad.

## ICMC's core objectives for migration governance

- Protecting vulnerable migrants and refugees, especially women and children on the move;
- Preserving migrant family unity;
- Promoting fairness and eliminating discrimination against migrants;
- Welcoming and empowering refugees, migrants and diaspora communities as important contributors to development in countries to and from which they have migrated;
- Eradicating human trafficking and forced labour;
- Promoting decent work of migrants at their highest skill level;
- Decriminalizing migration;
- Ending detention of migrant children;
- Combatting xenophobia.

## Coordinating civil society participation in the Global Forum on Migration and Development

The GFMD is an initiative of United Nations Member States launched in 2007 to address the interconnections between migration and development in a rights-based, practical and action-oriented way. Increasingly, over its first five years, States have encouraged civil society representatives to engage with government delegates on these issues.

In 2011 ICMC was invited to serve as global coordinator for civil society at the GFMD.

ICMC's responsibilities include setting the agenda and organizing funding, discussion themes, participants and panellists from around the world for the Civil Society Days (CSD) of the Global Forum – a two-day discussion that takes place ahead of the meetings with governments – and to follow up with concrete recommendations to States.

In 2012, civil society focused on identifying measurable, achievable benchmarks and mechanisms for action, aiming to further frame civil society priorities for

UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in October 2013, a complementary process for global governance of migration among heads of state, ministers and senior government officials.

As part of its civil society coordinator role, ICMC also contributes to the coherence, planning and building of the global civil society network and the close collaboration of representatives from migrants/diaspora, labour, rights and development groups, academia and the private sector.

Led by ICMC, the Civil Society Days of the 2012 session of the GFMD held in Mauritius brought together 140 civil society delegates, many of whom were migrants themselves.

Positive impact on the protection of people on the move is made possible through partnership with, and thanks to the invaluable support of, private and institutional donors, UN agencies, governments, Church networks, peer non-governmental organizations and local partners.

### Governance of migration

is a common project of governments, specialized agencies and civil society for organizing systems that respond to human mobility in a fair, ordered and rights-based way. A key role of Church actors and civil-society partners such as ICMC is to advocate – and jointly pursue with governments and agencies – practical solutions centred on, and directly involving, migrants and their families.



## The 2012 Civil Society Days' recommendations called on States to:



- create a coordinated protection framework for migrants trapped in dire humanitarian situations based on existing legal instruments, and guidance and practical examples on how states' and other parties best respond to protect migrants, including in situations of conflict, disasters and transit where migrants are victims of violence and trauma;
- provide for regular and safe migration channels for migrant workers, including migrant domestic workers; end abusive sponsorship systems; stop the criminalization of migrants with irregular status and pursue alternatives to detention for breastfeeding women, children, survivors of torture, abuse and trauma, elderly, disabled persons with serious health conditions, and other vulnerable groups;
- ensure that migrant children are treated as minors and are able to enjoy the full range of rights, irrespective of their migratory status; reaffirm and reinforce family rights, in particular the right to family unity and reunification; and acknowledge the different needs and experiences of women and men while migrating and therefore adopt gender sensitive protection and migration policies;
- ensure that laws and mechanisms protect vulnerable migrant workers, including domestic workers and migrants in irregular status;
- ratify, implement and enforce conventions providing for equal treatment and protection of migrants, first and foremost the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as well as the other core human rights conventions;
- better regulate and monitor migrant worker recruitment and employment practices;
- improve the matching of education and training programs to labour market needs in both origin and destination countries and organize skills and credential recognition in a just and more effective way so as to address present and future mismatches between labour supply and demand;
- insist that labour and job matching schemes should ensure the same rights and entitlements to all workers, including equal pay for equal work, access to social security and freedom of association, and should include the portability of pension and other social security benefits related to employment, as well as pathways to permanent residence status and citizenship;
- better engage migrants and diaspora as entrepreneurs, social investors and policy advocates in development in countries of origin and destination;
- encourage local, state and national governments to create legal and financial frameworks conducive to promoting migrants' entrepreneurship, providing access to credit, property rights and skill development, and promote small and medium enterprises;
- encourage migrant/diaspora organizations to partner with others including the private sector, local authorities and "mainstream" development organizations to share experiences and knowledge.

# Networks

© Indian Social Club / Migration for Development Contest



**ICMC has consultative status, and closely collaborates with, intergovernmental organizations and United Nations specialized agencies:**

- European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO)
- United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

**It is a member of thematic groups such as:**

- Steering Committee for the Global Campaign for the Ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers

**ICMC maintains close relationships with several international non-governmental organization platforms, networks and groups including:**

- The Coalition of Catholic Organizations Against Human Trafficking
- European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE)
- European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights
- FRONTEX
- InterAction
- International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)
- International NGO Platform on the Migrant Workers' Convention
- NGO Committee on Migration
- Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants
- Refugee Council USA (RCUSA)

**ICMC interacts with, or actively supports, Catholic networking:**

- The Secretariat of State Second Section of the Vatican
- The Pontifical Council for the Pastoral Care of Migrants and Itinerant People and other related Pontifical Councils
- Bishops Conferences and Migrant Commissions worldwide
- Catholic-Inspired NGO Forum
- ICMC's Asia and Africa Working Groups

# Reaching out

to the 1 billion Catholics  
around the world



Through its networks and members, ICMC works to contribute to making the necessary changes in attitude toward welcoming migrants and refugees.

## ICMC members strengthen Church involvement for migrants in Asia and Africa

Acknowledging the privileged position of Church representatives to offer migrants immediate support at grass-root levels, ICMC created two regional working groups among the member Catholic Bishops Conferences of Africa and Asia to foster greater involvement, collaboration and awareness of the challenges of migrants.

The Africa working group is a joint venture of ICMC and the Symposium of Episcopal Conferences of Africa and Madagascar (SECAM) bringing together top representatives of eight sub-regions including representatives from Caritas Africa, Justice and Peace Africa and the National Episcopal Conferences and Migration Commissions of Africa. Having met in Accra in September 2012, the group agreed on the need to raise awareness about migration among the African Church leaders and

specifically on how best to care for migrants in Africa and protect their rights.

Similarly, the Asia working group, comprising representatives of all Catholic Bishops Conferences of Asia and the Office of Human Development of the Federation of Asian Bishops Conferences (FABC), met in Taiwan in June 2012 to develop a core list of recommendations, which were then shared back with the regions' Bishops' Conferences.

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41 ICMC donors and supporters

42 ICMC expenditure in 2012

ICMC finances:

Breakdown by support and  
development activity

ICMC quality standards

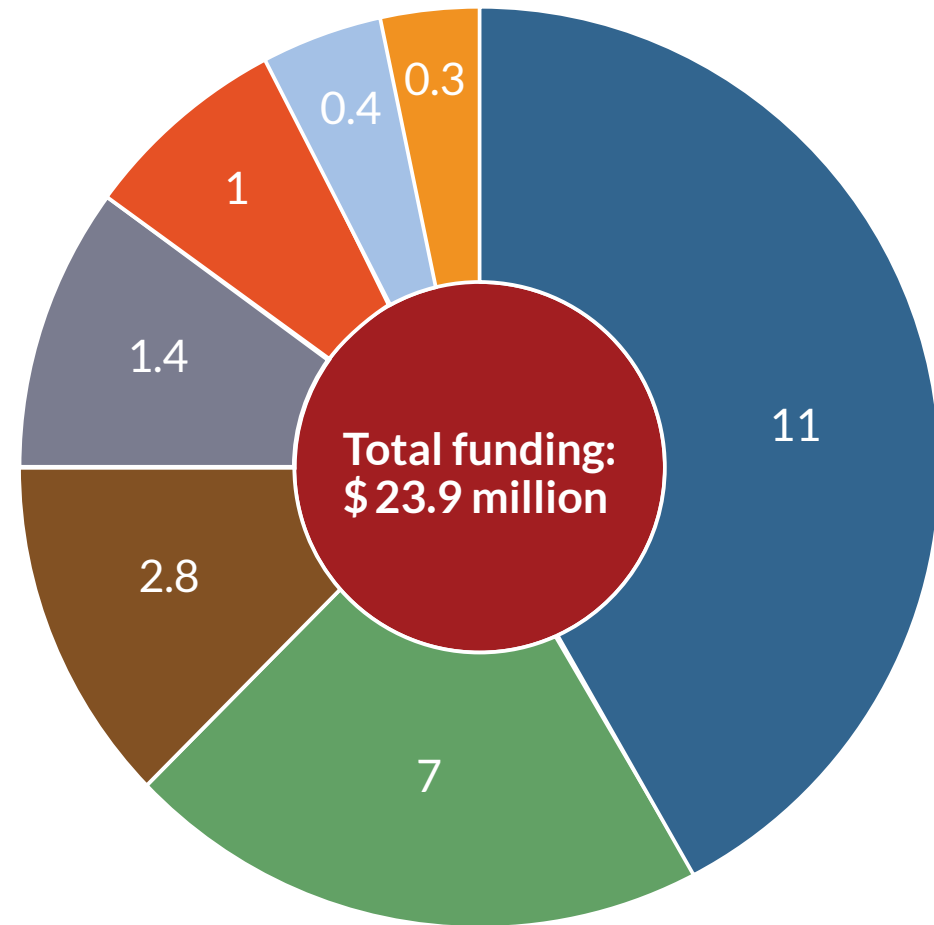
How you can help

# ICMC financial data

# ICMC funding in 2012

We are grateful to the many supporters who have helped ICMC pursue its mission to serve and protect those whose lives have been torn by war, persecution, marginalization, or natural disaster.

It is thanks to the commitment of our staff, members, volunteers, governments, partner NGOs and multilateral organizations that ICMC is able assist internally displaced persons, migrants and refugees in need and catalyze widespread and sustainable change.



\* BPRM: US Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM)  
 J/TIP: US Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)  
 DRHL: US Department of State's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)  
 UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee  
 ILO: International Labour Organization  
 ECHO: European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Office (ECHO)  
 DG: European Commission - DG Home Affairs (European Refugee Fund)  
 EIDHR: (European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights)

\*\* Caritas structures, Ford Foundation, Mac Arthur Foundation, Cordaid Foundation, BBVA-Bancomer Foundation, Oxfam, Dutch Government, Swedish Government, Swiss Government, Open Society Foundation, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI), International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), Georgetown University, One UN Plaza.

Audited accounts in millions of US\$

- Miscellaneous
- Member contributions
- Other donors\*\*
- EU (ECHO, DG, EIDHR)\*
- Private donors
- UN institutions (UNHCR and ILO)\*
- United States Government grants (BPRM, J/TIP, DRHL)\*

# ICMC donors and supporters



Humanitarian Aid  
and Civil Protection



Funding Provided by the US Government.



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Holy See



FORDFOUNDATION

*Working with Visionaries on the  
Frontlines of Social Change Worldwide*



POST TENEBRAS LUX

REPUBLIQUE  
ET CANTON  
DE GENEVE



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC



UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF  
CATHOLIC BISHOPS



organismo pastorale della Cei



UNHCR  
The UN Refugee Agency

# ICMC expenditure in 2012

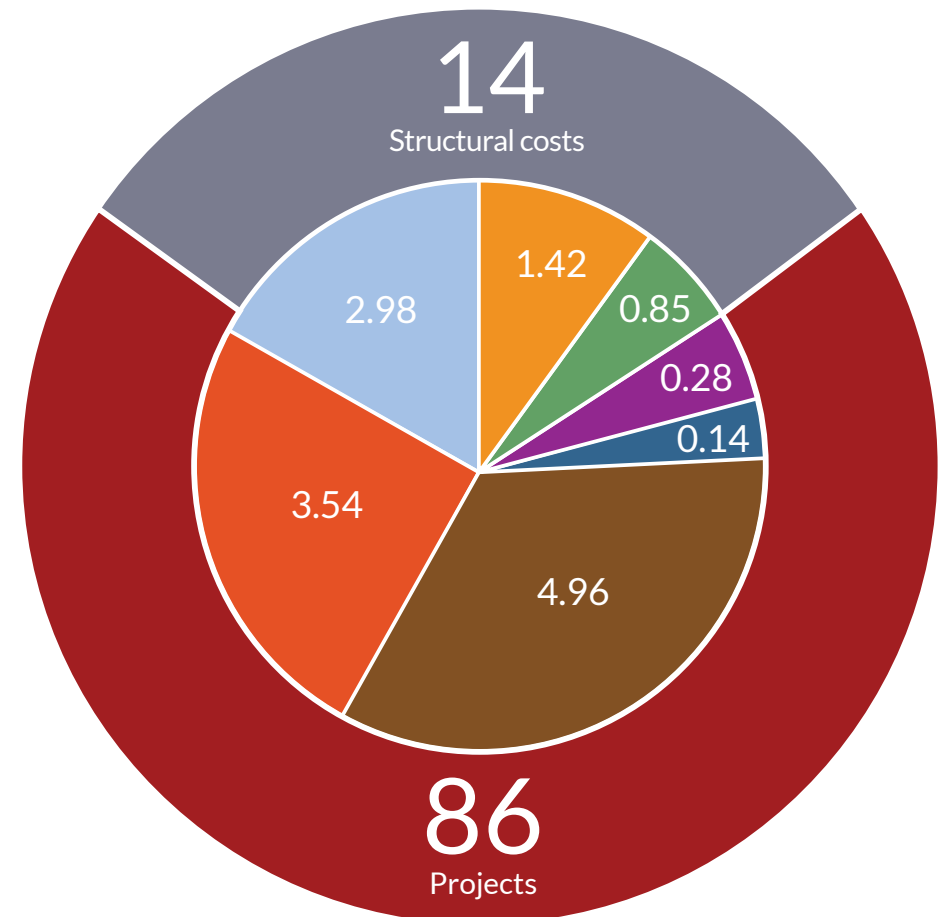
## ICMC quality standards

ICMC spends almost 86 per cent of the funds it receives on projects, keeping structural costs, which include running of operations, support to field offices, policy, communications, fund raising, and general administration, to only 14 per cent.

**Deloitte audits ICMC financial data annually and**, additionally, donor-specific financial auditors control and/or audit each project separately.

### ICMC conforms to:

- InterAction's standards for NGOs
- The Sphere Project's Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response
- Red Cross' Professional standards for protection work carried out by humanitarian and human rights actors in armed conflict and other situations of violence



How ICMC money is spent, breakdown per activity in %



# How you can help

## As a private donor:

Giving to ICMC is more than a simple donation. As an individual donor, you are making an active contribution to restoring dignity, protecting uprooted people, empowering and building communities and providing renewed hope and support.

U.S.-based prospective donors are invited to directly contact our Development Office in Boston at [development@icmc.net](mailto:development@icmc.net)

## As a corporate donor:

ICMC engages in institutional and corporate partnerships for the following reasons:

- To raise awareness of the struggles faced by vulnerable people on the move;
- To involve unique perspectives in finding and developing solutions to those issues;
- To encourage more individuals, organizations and businesses to donate money and support the people we serve.

Contact us and share your thoughts, ideas and projects:  
[info@icmc.net](mailto:info@icmc.net), follow us on LinkedIn and Twitter.

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