

Fit for today?

The Evolution and Adaptation of UNHCR and IOM

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How are UNHCR and IOM serving us today?



Structure

1. The origins of UNHCR and IOM
2. Normative and Functional Organizations
3. Evolution of UNHCR and IOM
4. UNHCR and IOM in Europe today
5. Concluding challenges

Post-War Origins of UNHCR

Established 1950

Only European refugees,
pre-1951

Every 5 years renew mandate

Staff around one piano



Post-War Origins of PICMME

Established by the US, outside the UN

Temporary - renew mandate every year.

“To make arrangements for the transport of migrants for whom existing facilities are inadequate and who could not otherwise be moved” – IOM Constitution



Differences in Organizational Type

Organizational Type	Characteristics	Type of Legitimacy	Case Study Example
Functional	No supervisory authority over international law or norms	Pragmatic legitimacy	IOM
Normative	Supervisory authority over international law and norms	Moral legitimacy	UNHCR

UNHCR Mandate Expansion

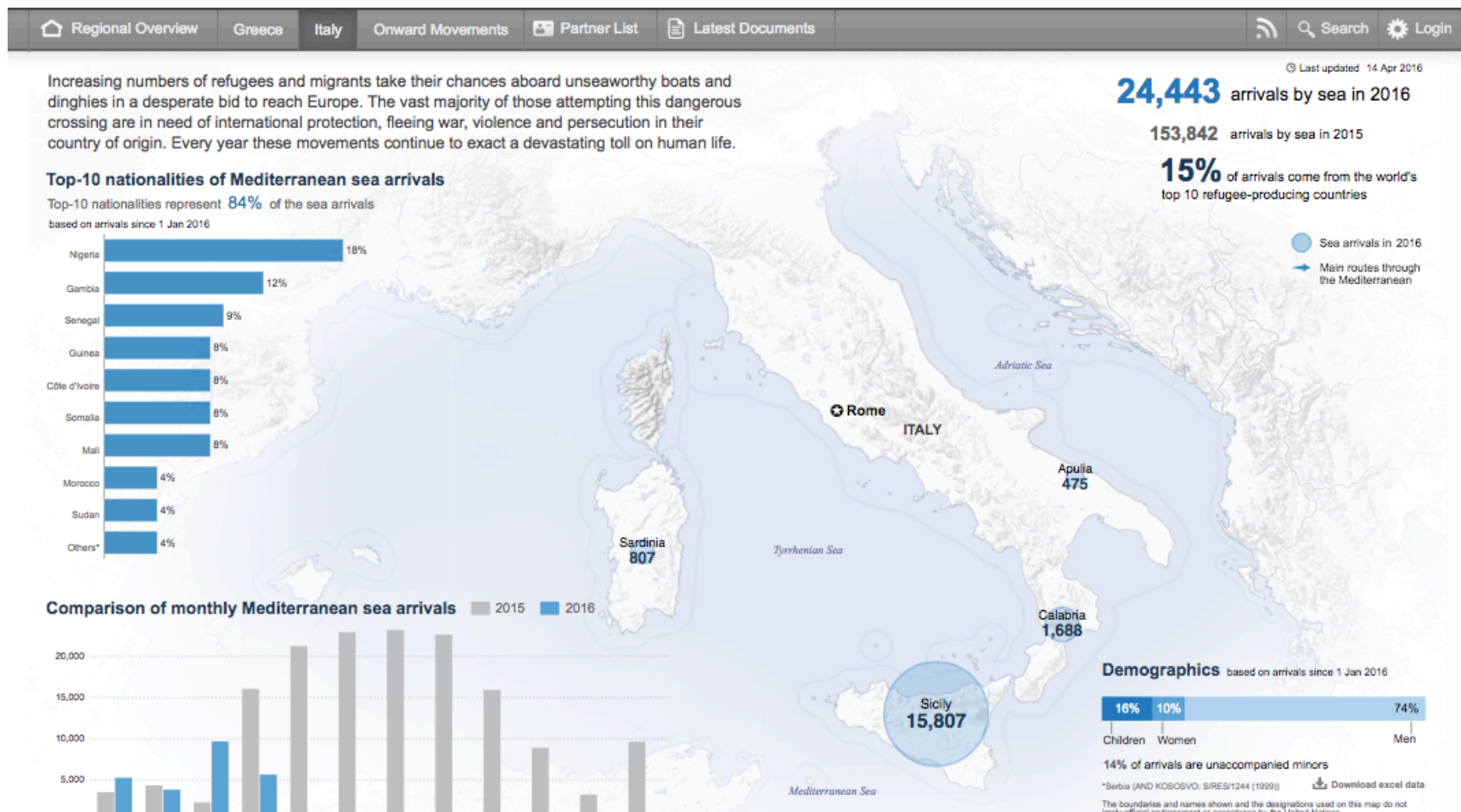
1. Removed restrictions on mandate
2. Global in scope
3. Expanded Activities - operational
4. Expanded Persons of concern
5. Bureaucratic growth



IOM Mandate Expansion

1. Global in scope
2. Expansion of Activities
3. Bureaucratic growth
4. More Normative?

UNHCR in Europe today



EUROPE REFUGEES & MIGRANTS EMERGENCY RESPONSE

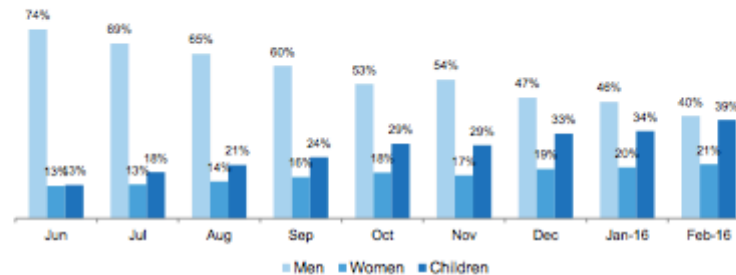
GENDER BREAKDOWN OF ARRIVALS TO GREECE AND ITALY

Based on Government data from June 2015 to February 2016

Total Arrivals in 2015 - Greece: **856,723** Italy: **153,842**

Total Arrivals in 2016 (as of 29 Feb, 2016) - Greece: **124,481** Italy: **9,100**

Breakdown of Men, Women and Children by month – Cumulative arrivals to Greece and Italy

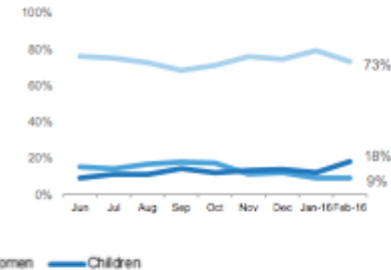


Comparison between Arrivals to Greece and to Italy - Men, Women and Children by month

GREECE



ITALY



Fatal Journeys

Tracking Lives Lost
during Migration

Hertie School
of Governance



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International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Latest Global Figures

Migrant Fatalities Worldwide

Missing Migrants Project draws on a range of sources to track deaths of migrants along migratory routes across the globe. Data are presented on this website and analyzed in the report *Fatal Journeys: Tracking Lives Lost during Migration*, published in September 2014. A second annual report on deaths and identification will be released in March 2016.

With a count surpassing 46,000 fatalities since 2000, IOM calls on all the world's governments to address what it describes as "an epidemic of crime and victimization."

"Our message is blunt: migrants are dying who need not," said IOM Director General William Lacy Swing, "It is time to do more than count the number of dead. It is time to engage the world to stop this violence against desperate migrants."

The research behind this project began with the October 2013 tragedies, when over 400 migrants died in two shipwrecks near the Italian island of Lampedusa. IOM's research indicates Europe is the world's most dangerous destination for "irregular" migrants, with the Mediterranean costing the lives of 3,770 in 2015. Around the world, over 5,400 migrants lost their lives in 2015. Many more are unaccounted for.

[Download Fatal Journeys: Tracking lives lost during migration](#)

Migrant Deaths by month, 2016*

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Month not specified	Total
Mediterranean	369	53	292	16										730
Europe	10	4	8											22
Middle East	12	1	16											29
North Africa	0	8	0											8
Horn of Africa	36	20	4											60
Western, Central,	14	0	3											17

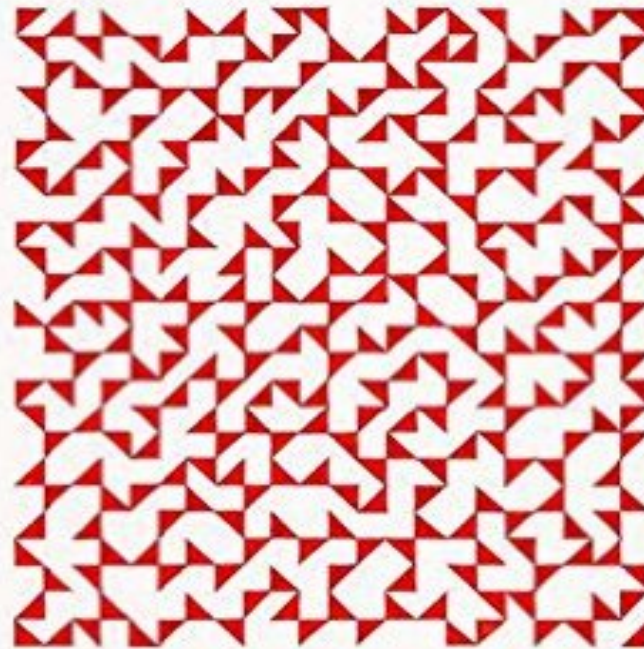


Concluding Challenges

1. Financing Shortfalls and Earmarked Funding
2. Refugee and Migration Divide
3. Constrained Normative Power



GLOBAL INSTITUTIONS



Displacement, Development, and Climate Change

International organizations moving beyond
their mandates

Nina Hall

