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# **Fit for today?**

## **The Evolution and Adaptation of UNHCR and IOM**

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# How are UNHCR and IOM serving us today?



# Structure

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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 |
|---------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Functional</b>   | No supervisory authority over international law or norms | Pragmatic legitimacy | IOM                |
| <b>Normative</b>    | Supervisory authority over international law and norms   | Moral legitimacy     | UNHCR              |



# UNHCR Mandate Expansion

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



# IOM Mandate Expansion

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



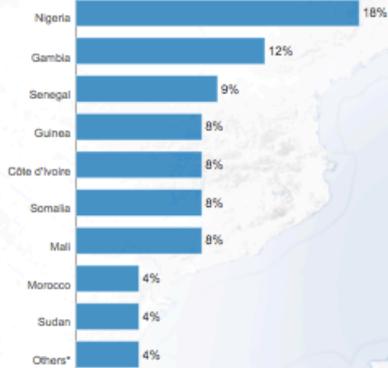
# UNHCR in Europe today

Regional Overview | Greece | Italy | Onward Movements | Partner List | Latest Documents | Search | Login

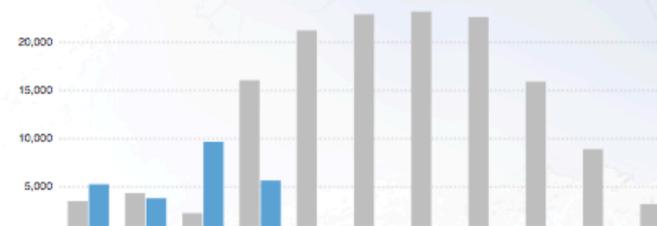
Increasing numbers of refugees and migrants take their chances aboard unseaworthy boats and dinghies in a desperate bid to reach Europe. The vast majority of those attempting this dangerous crossing are in need of international protection, fleeing war, violence and persecution in their country of origin. Every year these movements continue to exact a devastating toll on human life.

### Top-10 nationalities of Mediterranean sea arrivals

Top-10 nationalities represent **84%** of the sea arrivals based on arrivals since 1 Jan 2016



### Comparison of monthly Mediterranean sea arrivals



**24,443** arrivals by sea in 2016  
 153,842 arrivals by sea in 2015  
**15%** of arrivals come from the world's top 10 refugee-producing countries



### Demographics based on arrivals since 1 Jan 2016

|          |       |     |
|----------|-------|-----|
| 16%      | 10%   | 74% |
| Children | Women | Men |

14% of arrivals are unaccompanied minors

\*Serbia (AND KOSOVO): S/RES/1244 (1999) | Download excel data

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

# EUROPE REFUGEES & MIGRANTS EMERGENCY RESPONSE

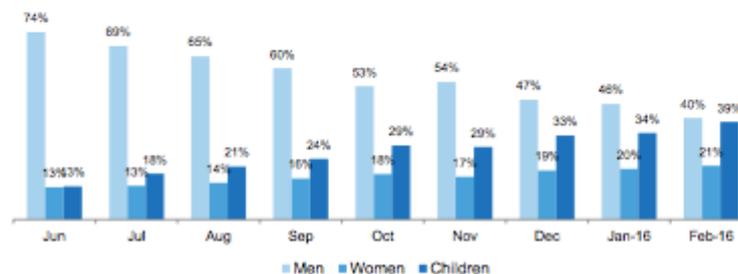
## GENDER BREAKDOWN OF ARRIVALS TO GREECE AND ITALY

Based on Government data from June 2015 to February 2016

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

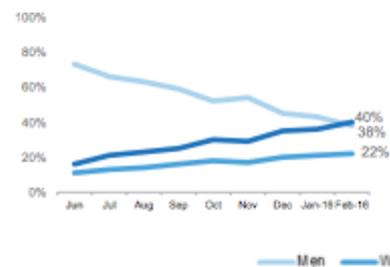
Total Arrivals In 2016 (as of 29 Feb, 2016) - Greece: **124,481** Italy: **9,100**

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

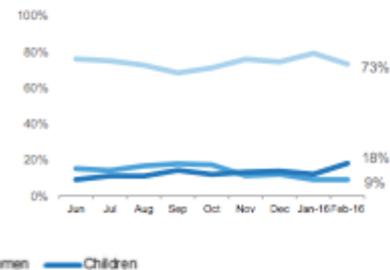


### Comparison between Arrivals to Greece and to Italy - Men, Women and Children by month

#### GREECE



#### ITALY



# Fatal Journeys

Tracking Lives Lost  
during Migration




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[Mediterranean](#)
[Europe's Migration Emergency](#)
[Infographics/Maps](#)
[Report Missing](#)

## 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    |



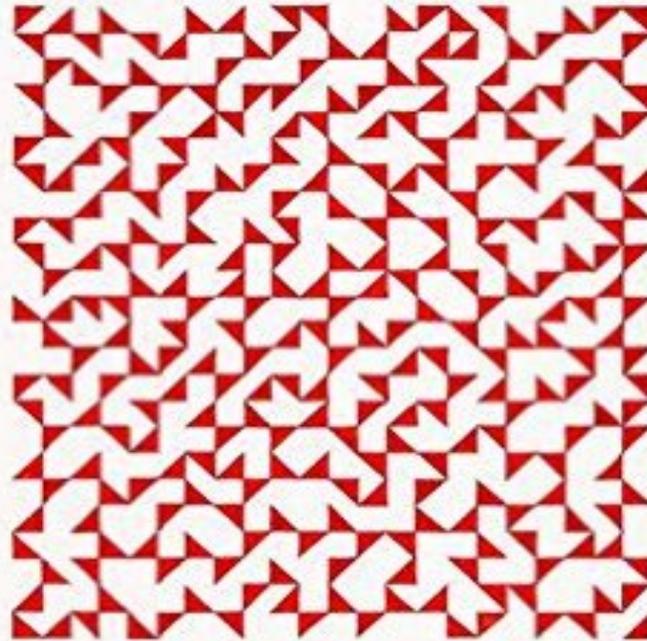
# Concluding Challenges

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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

