

CIRCULAR LABOUR MOBILITY IN THE PACIFIC



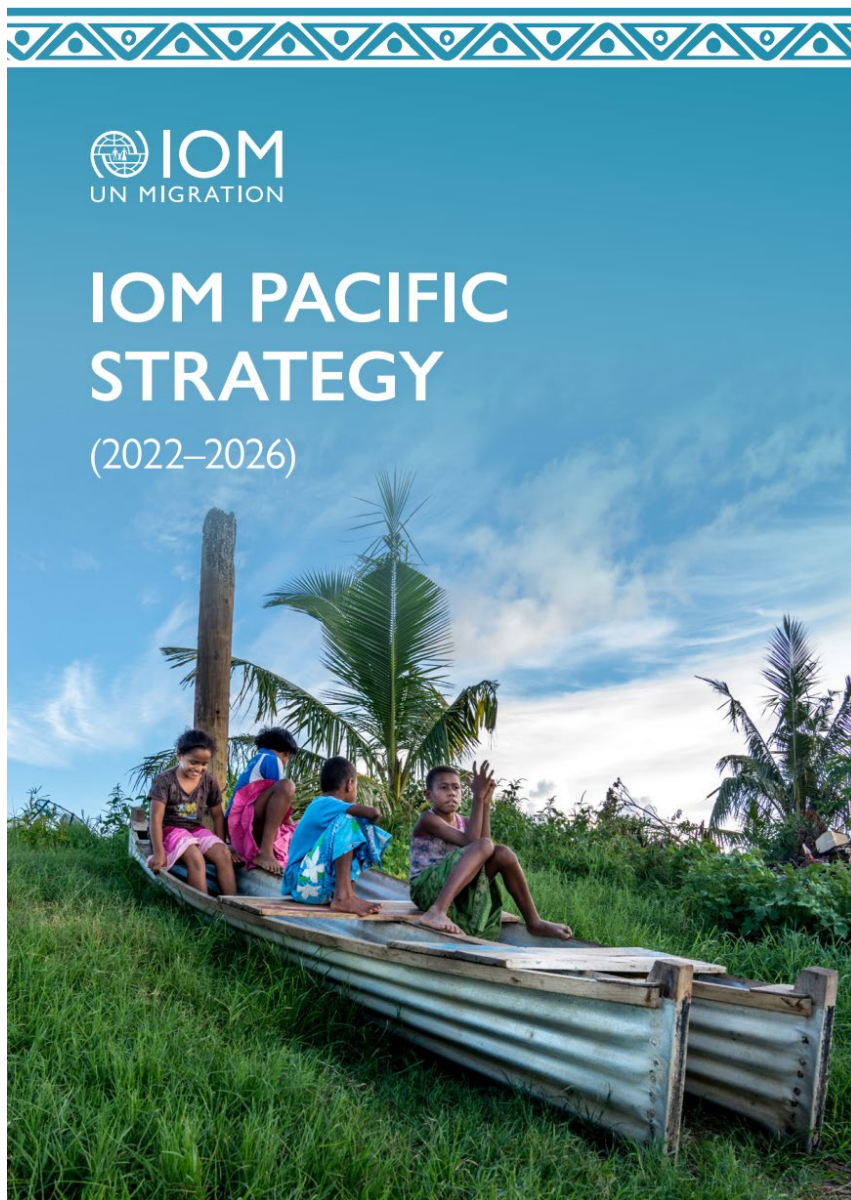
OUR MISSION

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society.

IOM Overview

Established in 1951, IOM currently has **174 Member States** and a further 8 states holding Observer status

Pacific member states: Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu



Pillar 1: Resilience to climate change and disaster related human mobility

Pillar 2: Labour mobility and human development

Pillar 3: Governance for border management and migrant protection

IOM's commitment

Putting migrants and their well-being first, while supporting governments in performing their duties and exercising their rights as governors of migration



For Migrants

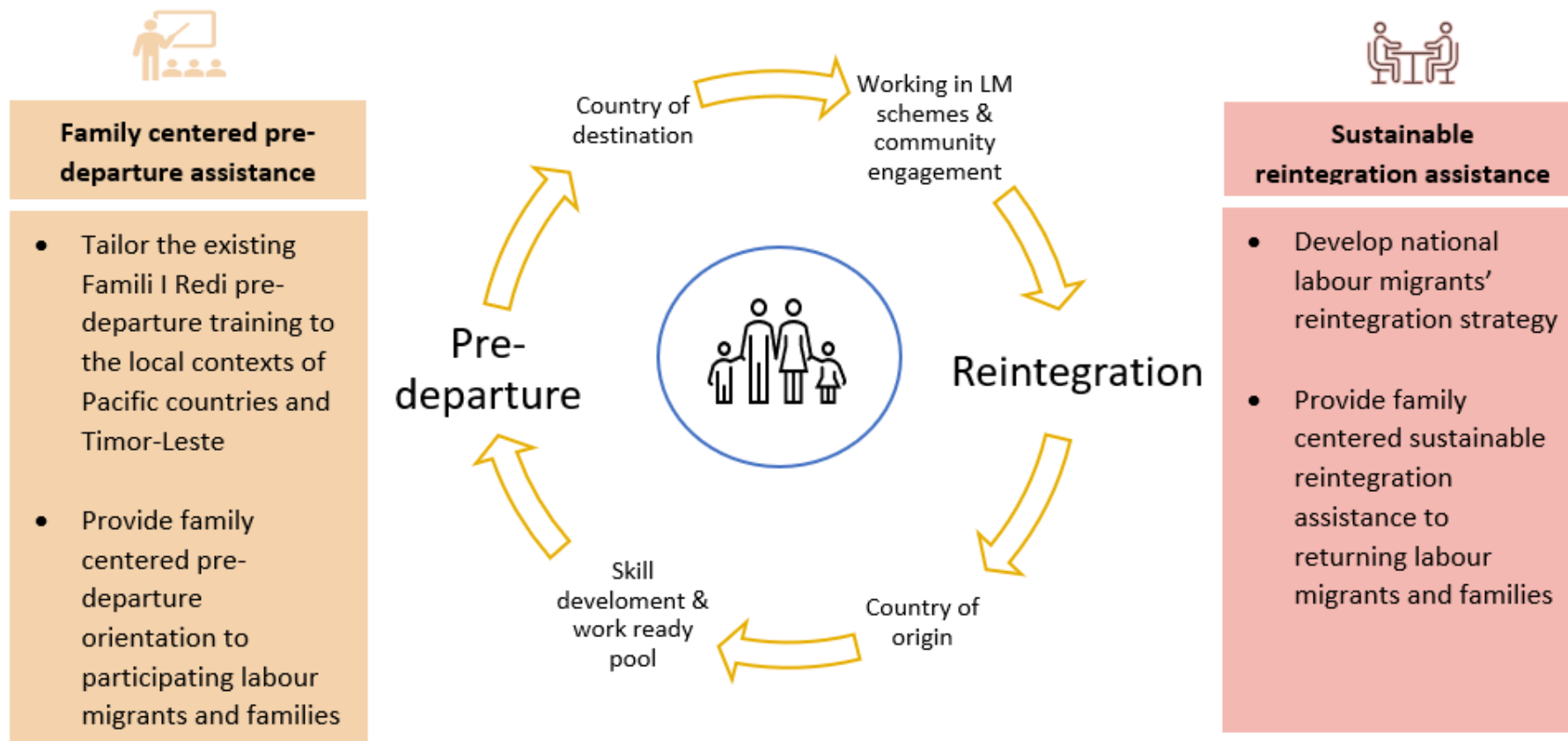
- **Protecting migrants' rights** and empowering migrants to exercise their agency
- **Assisting migrants** across a diverse range of circumstances and situations along the labour mobility cycle



For States

- Serving as a **forum** for the exchange of views and experiences
- Providing **policy and technical support to governments** to enhance their capacities in sustainable reintegration

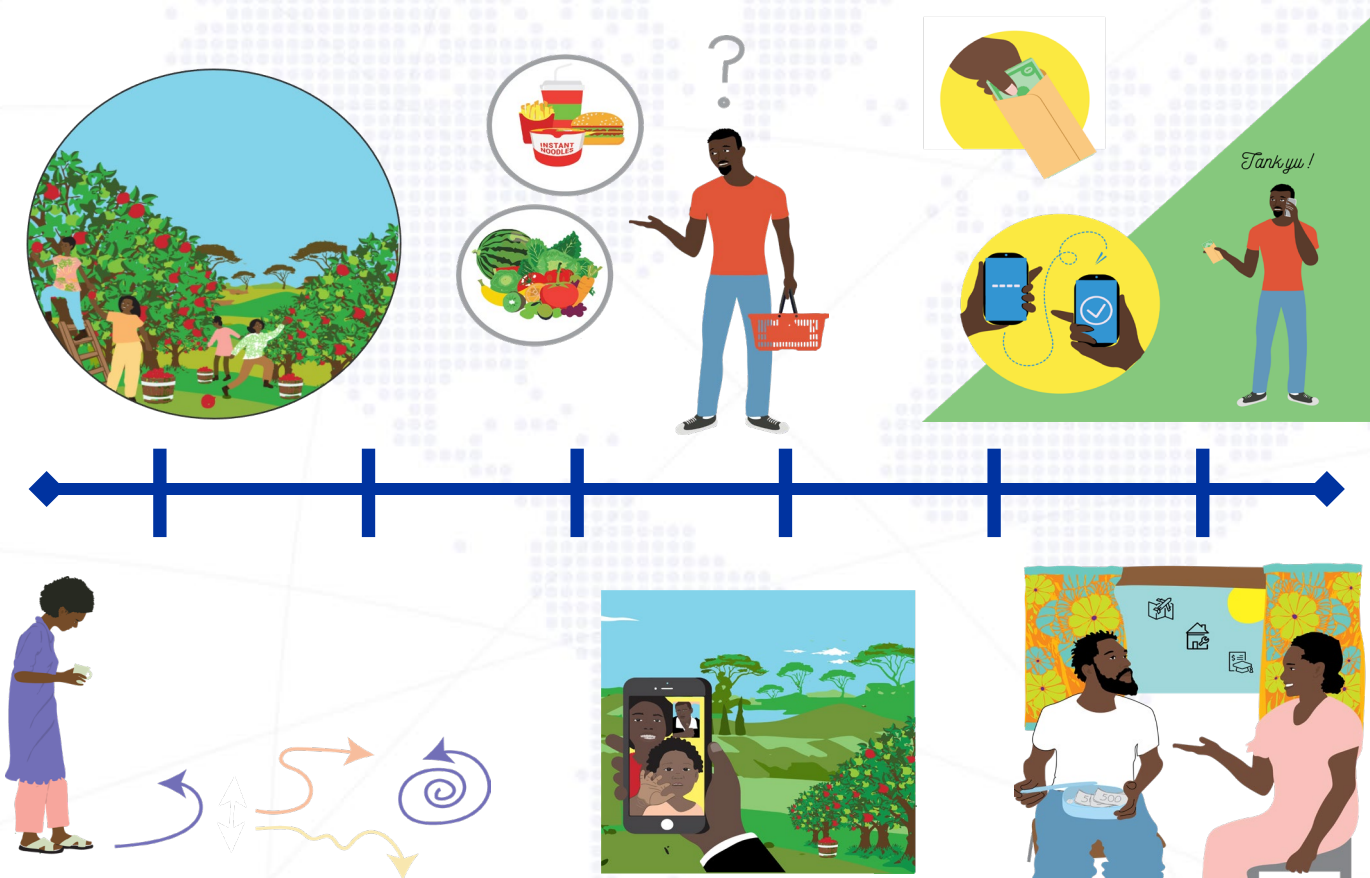
Labour Mobility Cycle



Family centered pre-departure assistance



Famili I Redi



5-day workshop

Day 1: Hopes and concerns
for overseas work

Day 2: Family choices and
different forms of violence

Day 3: Healthy living and
nutrition

Day 4: Financial planning

Day 5: Remittances

Need for Onshore Orientation

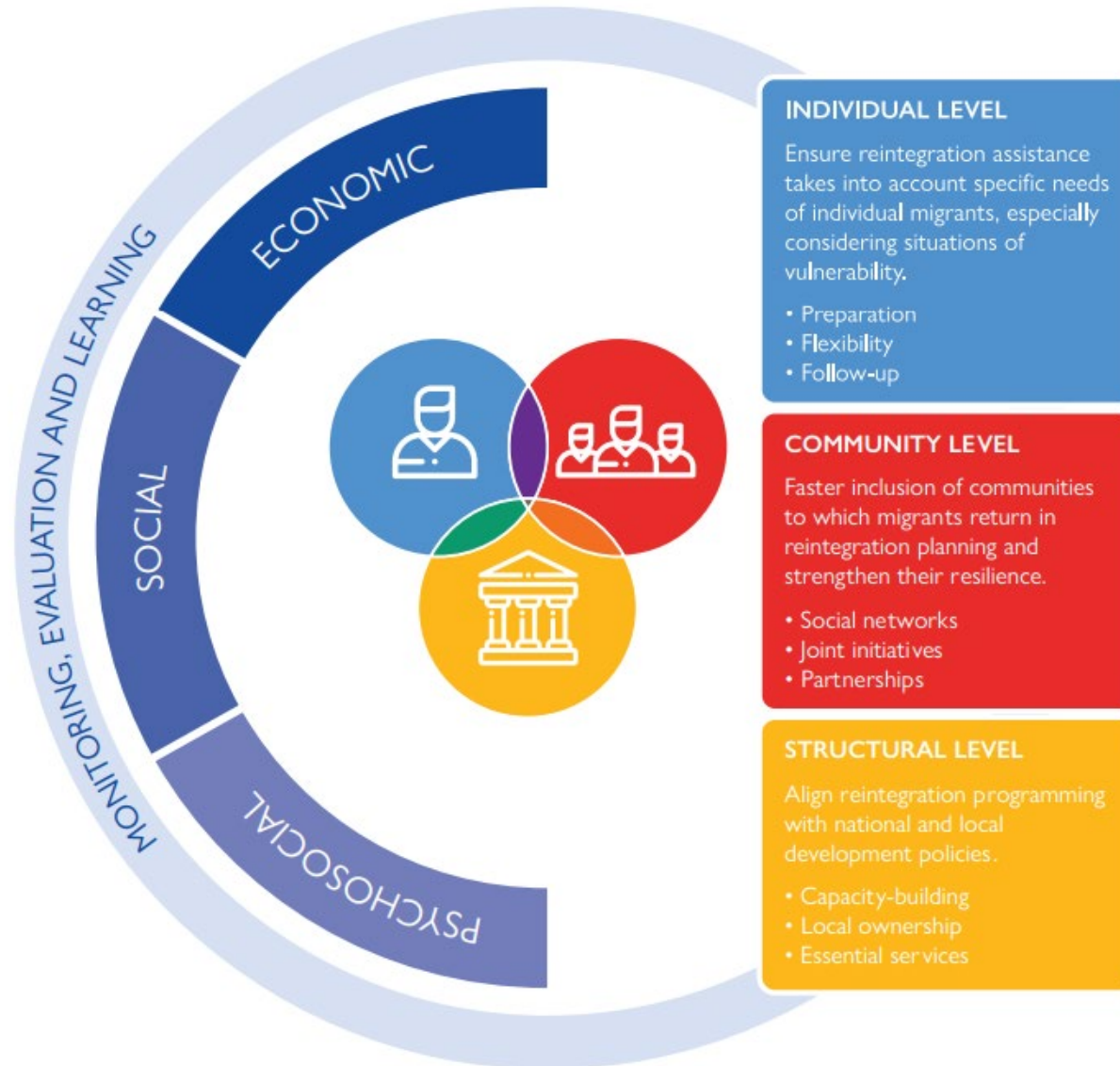
- Helps managing post-arrival economic, cultural and social expectations.
- IOM provides onshore orientation under Community Support Programme.



Return and Reintegration



The Integrated Approach to Reintegration



Factors Affecting Reintegration



Individual

- Skills
- Financial resources and social capital
- Social or professional networks
- Specific vulnerabilities pre-existing the migration experience or related to it
- Situational factors



Community

- Access to good quality services (housing, education, health, psychosocial)
- Living and working conditions
- Perceptions, expectations, discrimination



Structural

- Policies and legal instruments
- Multi-sectorial collaboration
- Human and financial resources
- Private sector
- Capacity strengthening

Examples of Reintegration Assistance

Economic

- Creation or strengthening of income-generating activities (e.g., business start-up support and establishing community business models)
- Job placement (e.g., apprenticeship and on-the-job training)
- Training or educational support (e.g., skills development and finance counselling)

Social

- Access to housing, documentation, social protection schemes, food and water, health and justice and rights
- Family and community connections

Psychological

- Counselling for psychosocial well-being, counselling with returnee and family, and mental and psychosocial support
- Community mobilization activities, peer support mechanisms and community networks

IOM support to labour mobility

- Family centered pre departure assistance
- Sustainable Reintegration assistance to returning labour migrants
- Stakeholder coordination through national labour mobility working groups.





Thank you!