

QUESTIONNAIRE

Implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and the MSI of the BPOA for the Sustainable Development of SIDS

PART A VULNERABILITY REDUCTION IN SIDS

1. Enhanced Support for a Resilient Post-COVID-19 Recovery in SIDS

Vulnerability is one of the most crucial challenges faced by SIDS. Briefly elaborate on any ex-ante interventions or proactive/preventive strategies that have been or are being implemented at national and/or sub-regional levels that aim specifically at reducing exposure to external shocks and improving resilience in SIDS. Please include information on any financial resources expended in this regard, if available **(750 words)**.

- IOM Inputs:

SIDS countries are on the frontline of a changing climate, and are known to be particularly vulnerable to external shocks. In an increasingly complex and inter-connected risk and vulnerability landscape characterized by unprecedented patterns of [international migration](#) and [displacement](#), strengthening disaster risk governance and prevention at all levels has taken on a new urgency. In SIDS, internal displacement can pose [economic, social and cultural challenges](#) which will further compound existing challenges including debt crises and the COVID-19 pandemic, and hinder sustainable development.

In the *Caribbean Region*, DRR is a key activity of IOM. IOM has carried out dedicated research on [evacuations](#) and [planned relocation](#) as tools to enhance resilience and reduce disaster risk. IOM activities in post disaster contexts, for instance in **Dominica**, have integrated clear “build back better” principles to meet DRR objectives and prevent future harm. In **Cuba**, IOM is working with the government in the development of new tools for planned relocation as a way to support disaster risk reduction. Similarly, in **Haiti** efforts are being carried out to promote the use of sustainable materials for resilient building practices.

In the *Pacific region* also, IOM is a key stakeholder on DRR, CCA and community resilience building efforts in the **Federated State of Micronesia**, in the **Republic of the Marshall Islands**, in **Palau** and in **Papua New Guinea**. In Micronesia, the IOM resilience building portfolio included both institutional level disaster risk management support, community-based disaster risk reduction and CCA initiatives, alongside gender empowerment, and livelihoods diversification. IOM undertook research on climate mobility and relocation in **Solomon Islands** in 2021, to inform the development of evidence-based Planned Relocation Guidelines, which are expected to be finalized and launched in 2022.

In the *Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea (AIS) region*, IOM supported the enhancement of climate resilient practices applied by local communities in **Mauritius**, including through disaster preparedness and

response activities. IOM also contributed to the mapping of UN priorities for the implementation of CADRI recommendations, with a focus in 2021 on the consolidation of an Action Plan with concrete actions, especially related to capacity-building, awareness and environmental migration policies. In the **Maldives**, IOM will begin implementation of a project on strengthening the Government and community capacities to facilitate effective responses to the human mobility dimension of climate change. This project will collect baseline information on climate-induced migration in the Maldives to facilitate evidence-based policy making and to work towards the overall improvement in awareness of the potential impacts of climate change on human mobility and engagement in practices which enhance climate resilience.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also evidenced the vulnerability of SIDS to global public health emergencies. SIDS are highly vulnerable to the impacts of COVID-19 both to the devastating impacts on human health and to the [broader social and economic effects](#) of the virus and containment policies around the world, particularly travel restrictions, as many SIDS are highly dependent on mobility and tourism.

In 2021, and in the context of an uneven and grinding recovery from the COVID-19, IOM continued to provide technical assistance and operational support which encompassed the provision of essential and protection services for displaced persons, mobile populations and host communities; scaling up essential public health measures and promoting mobility-sensitive health systems; mitigating the longer-term socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and contributing to restarting human mobility; and informing response and recovery efforts by tracking the impact of COVID-19 on mobility and people on the move.

In the AIS region, IOM **Bahrain** led on a number of regional studies that aimed at reducing vulnerabilities of migrant workers' access to healthcare during the COVID-19 pandemic and for the development of inclusive health systems (jointly with WHO), as well as on social protection for migrant workers (jointly with ILO) and on absconding (jointly with ILO, OHCHR and UNWomen). In the **Maldives**, IOM contributes to protect health services and systems during crisis, with a particular focus on achieving Universal Health Coverage by reducing barriers to increase access to public health systems for migrants; to protect people, with a focus on social protection and basic services; and to protect jobs.

In the *Pacific region*, IOM has been implementing programmes to enhance Post COVID-19 Recovery in the Pacific. To strengthen border management post COVID-19 landscape, IOM is piloting an interoperable border management system integrating software from both MIDAS and ASYCUDA in **Tonga**, which can later be scaled up in the region. Alongside, IOM is supporting the development of an Integrated Border Management Strategy (IBMS) in **Vanuatu** and providing technical support to strengthen **Fiji's** border management capacity.

2. Enhanced and Tailored Development Cooperation for SIDS

The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the urgent need to ensure that responses to vulnerability must be at the heart of international policy aimed at supporting SIDS, and that better tailored development co-operation approaches, calibrated to the specific needs, capacity constraints, and economic challenges facing SIDS, are necessary. Briefly elaborate on any planned or ongoing strategies/approaches to improve and deliver on more tailored development support to SIDS. Please include indications of resource allocations, if available (750 words)

- IOM Inputs:

While SIDS face many common challenges, the differences among them indicate that tailored development approaches are required to meet their specific needs. IOM builds on its global expertise and its extensive footprint across the globe, working in a diversity of humanitarian and development contexts, to connect and reflect on emerging and proven good policy and operational practices that leverage migration and migrants' contribution to sustainable development; and to deliver on more tailored development support that befits each country's needs and national priorities. In 2021, IOM continued to promote SIDS solutions to migration management opportunities and challenges in the SIDS.

In the *Caribbean Region*, IOM has supported technical and policy capacities development in the **Caribbean**, including on issues pertaining to migration, climate change and displacement. IOM supported 6 Member States of the **Organization of Eastern Caribbean States** on the improvement of environmental migration data collection mechanisms and is kickstarting a project to support a stronger integration of human security concerns in environmental mobility policies in the same countries. A new regional action across the Caribbean is enhancing peer-to-peer capacity building among governments on migration, environment and climate change and includes a dedicated track for engagement with the civil society.

In the *Pacific region*, IOM modalities of support to **Federated State of Micronesia**, in the **Republic of the Marshall Islands**, in **Palau** and in **Papua New Guinea** are highly context specific. For instance, all reconstruction support provided post-natural disasters are designed to increase resilience to future natural hazards by adopting climate resilient engineering solutions for households and public facilities whose environmental impact strictly comply with local regulations. In addition, a large element of DRR support has been direct community engagement, to ensure tailored solutions are supported based on community owned disaster plans.

In view of the importance of gender empowerment for SIDS in the **North Pacific**, gender was systematically mainstreamed in all programs, for instance through GBV prevention and response support in DRR work, as well as through direct women empowerment programming. Key achievements are the development of a GBV national referral mechanism for the **Republic of the Marshall Islands**, the inclusion of PSEA and protection from GBV in national disaster response Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and the direct targeting of female beneficiaries and civil society organizations to foster women empowerment thought grants mechanisms. With support from the Peace Building Fund, and in partnership with UNDP, IOM is also implementing the first Climate Security project in the Pacific, targeting atoll nations of the **Republic of the Marshall Islands, Tuvalu and Kiribati**. Also, **Papua New Guinea** is implementing community-based interventions on peacebuilding and disaster risk reduction funded by UN Peacebuilding.

In order to assist **Solomon Islands** to make an informed decision about acceding to UNTOC and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (TIP Protocol), IOM undertook a detailed legislative assessment in 2021, looking at key compliance gaps in the current national legislation and offering tailored recommendations. It is expected that a Cabinet Paper supporting accession to UNTOC and the TIP Protocol will be debated in Parliament in 2022.

IOM conducted the “Pacific Migration: Common Country Analysis” (CCA) to examine migration related challenges and opportunities in the Pacific and recommends best migration programme areas for the region. The CCA provides thematic regional priorities relating to migration, followed by individual country migration analysis while identifying the key risks that impact the development trajectory of the region. These include climate change and disaster risk, disease outbreaks, rapid urbanization, conflict, and displacement as well as financial and economic shocks. Additionally, in **Papua New Guinea**, IOM is supporting the development of National Internally Displaced Persons Policy (IDP Policy) to enhance the overall emergency response capacity of the government to provide protection to displaced populations.

In the *AIS region*, in **Guinea Bissau** for instance, IOM adapted the delivery modalities of its ongoing work on migrants return and reintegration in the context of restrictions of mobility under the decreed national state of emergency. All raising awareness activities likely to gather people were readjusted to radio, television and painting actions, in accordance with the social distancing rules imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

PART C

ASSESSING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SAMOA PATHWAY: ASSESSMENT OF POLICY PROGRESS

The SAMOA Pathway contains a number of action areas that require policy formulation, programmes or projects to be implemented at national, subregional and/or regional levels. These have been identified as part of the monitoring Framework and are available at **Attachment B** to this questionnaire. By highlighting the changes in the national policies, their results and impact, the proposed analysis could further spotlight any progress in key priority areas of the SAMOA Pathway.

Using the framework referenced at Attachment B, Member States, relevant custodian agencies together with the Resident Coordinators/Offices in SIDS, are kindly requested to provide a brief status update for your country/region, under the overall coordination of the UN regional commissions, where appropriate.

- **IOM Inputs:**

PRIORITY ACTION AREAS	IOM INITIATIVES
<u>CLUSTER 23 – 29: Sustained and Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Economic Growth with Decent Work for all</u>	<p>IOM has implemented various operational and policy-focused interventions in the area of migration governance, labour migration, diaspora engagement, and sustainable reintegration, to ensure the advancement of sustainable and inclusive development in the SIDS that leaves no one behind.</p> <p>In 2021, IOM initiated a regional program, in partnership with ILO, UNODC and the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency, to address labour exploitation and forced labour in the fishing industry, and to promote safe and decent work on all fishing vessels operating in the EEZs of Pacific Island Countries. In Tuvalu, IOM has supported the development of a reintegration strategy to ensure that returning migrants can effectively return to active participation in the Tuvalu community and economy. In Tonga, Vanuatu, and Tuvalu, IOM has worked with government officials, CSOs, and migrants to build their ability to harness remittance potential associated with out-migration. Finally, further recognising the economic and social value of diaspora, IOM has supported an initiative to improve diaspora engagement for Fiji. In the Maldives, IOM strengthens the capacity of Government stakeholders towards an integrated approach to migration governance, with the development of a migration policy that promotes migrants' rights.</p>

<p><u>CLUSTER 30: Sustainable Tourism</u></p>	<p>IOM has implemented initiatives that contribute to diversify sustainable tourism through products and services with positive economic, social and environmental impacts and the development of ecotourism, agri-tourism and cultural tourism; with a focus on enhancing employment opportunities, in particular of women.</p> <p>In the Republic of the Marshall Islands, IOM is piloting a women-led domestic tourism program for increased self-reliance and livelihood diversification. Women from select rural destinations are provided seed funding to start and manage their own business in tourism. The project touches on issues associated with rural to urban migration by providing alternative livelihood options to rural communities and therefore supporting national resiliency and upholding land and culture. In RMI, with funding from New Zealand, IOM supported the Jibron Ae Entrepreneurs (JAE), an organization targeting women in business and entrepreneurs through business development and skills training sessions.</p>
<p><u>CLUSTER 31 – 46: Climate Change</u></p>	<p>IOM has implemented various operational and policy-focused interventions that contribute to build resilience to the impacts of climate change and to improve the adaptive capacity of SIDS through the design and implementation of climate change adaptation measures appropriate to their respective vulnerabilities and economic, environmental and social situations. IOM also implemented migration-related actions that raised awareness and communicated climate change risks, including with local communities, to increase human and environmental resilience to the longer-term impacts of climate change.</p> <p>In the Federated State of Micronesia, in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and in Kiribati, IOM launched a regional program to support CSOs with grants and capacity building to support vulnerable communities affected by climate change in aligning local and national efforts to adaptation. In the Republic of the Marshall Islands IOM also supported nature-based solutions implemented by CSOs under the Ridge to Reef project. In Papua New Guinea, the DRR and peacebuilding work mainstream climate change adaptation through community-based planning and interventions. In the South Pacific, IOM implements a range of initiatives to contribute to strengthened resilience and adaptive capacity of Pacific Island governments and communities in the context of climate change and disaster related human mobility. The regional Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security (PCCMHS) programme seeks to protect and empower communities adversely affected by climate change and disasters in the Pacific region, focusing specifically on developing a regional framework on climate change and disaster-related migration, displacement, and planned relocation as well as enhancing access to labour mobility schemes. In Guinea Bissau,</p>

	<p>IOM implemented the project “Understanding the Nexus between Migration and Access to Natural Resources in Guinea-Bissau, with a Specific Focus on Gender”, which aimed to contribute to the development of practices and policies promoting livelihood sustainability in the country.</p>
<p><u>CLUSTER 51 – 52: Disaster Risk Reduction</u></p>	<p>IOM has led various initiatives that contribute to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action, prioritizing prevention and mitigation efforts, and supporting the mainstreaming of policies and programmes related to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and development in the SIDS.</p> <p>In the Federated State of Micronesia, in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and in Papua New Guinea, through the Resilience Program, IOM has been supporting preparedness and recovery from natural disasters. In both the Federated State of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, IOM has been building capacities of national and subnational level authorities, including through development of emergency response SOPs; the management of prepositioned emergency stocks and the implementation of drills and table-top exercises. As part of this program, IOM also launched reconstruction of houses and public facilities destroyed or damaged by the Typhoon Wutip in Chuuk State, Federated State of Micronesia. In the Republic of the Marshall Islands, IOM also supported early warning systems through a World Bank funded intervention on radio communication capacity building. Similarly, IOM has been supporting Palau national and subnational authorities, as well as vulnerable communities in preparing and responding to natural hazards. Under the EPER program in Palau, IOM supported the rehabilitation/establishment of community Emergency Shelter, as well as capacity building for disaster management, including SOPs and table-top exercises. IOM also actively participated to the emergency response to the Typhoon Surigae in April 2021, including through the donation of family hygiene kits. IOM also supported community level disaster risk reduction in both the Federated State of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, through the development of participatory Hazard Community Vulnerability Assessments and Community DRR plans, as well as supporting specific interventions targeting 13 vulnerable communities and focusing on WASH, Food Security, and Evacuation Shelter Management. In Papua New Guinea, IOM is supporting the National and Provincial Disaster Centres to emergencies, reduce disaster-induced displacement, and mitigate the negative impacts of displacement on those affected through strengthened capacity in disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. IOM is also working with local communities to reduce exposure to natural hazards, build resilience and facilitate climate change adaptation through community-based planning interventions on disaster risk reduction that builds awareness on disaster vulnerability and the capacity to implement mitigation and response measures. At a national level, IOM recognizes the importance of more local solutions,</p>

	<p>including via programming to strengthen the use of traditional knowledge and social and cultural systems in displacement management, and in initiatives to support the Solomon Islands Government to develop relocation guidelines and standard operating procedures so as to manage the impacts of slow and sudden onset disasters. These initiatives respond to climate change, whilst also managing disaster risks and threats to community cohesion and peace.</p> <p>In Mauritius, IOM initiated a new research project entitled “Mainstreaming Environmental Dimensions in Integration, Reintegration and Relocation Initiatives in Lesotho and Mauritius” that explores the interlinkages between environment and climate change and migration to contribute to the sustainability of integration, reintegration and planned relocation as adaptation strategies to climate change.</p>
<p><u>CLUSTER 53 – 58 Oceans and Seas</u></p>	<p>Ocean resources are a critical element of the blue economy, however, require strengthened regulation. To this end, IOM is working with Pacific counterparts in the South Pacific to improve Labour Standards on Fishing Vessel to address the issue of poor working conditions, labour rights violations and human trafficking on fishing vessels in the Pacific, and to contribute to making employment on fishing vessels in the region safe, decent, and worthwhile.</p>
<p><u>CLUSTER 72 – 75: Health And Non-communicable Diseases</u></p>	<p>IOM has led various initiatives that contribute to the development and implementation of comprehensive, whole-government multi-sectoral policies and strategies for the prevention and management of diseases, as well as enable further cooperation among SIDS on communicable and non-communicable diseases.</p> <p>In the Federated State of Micronesia, in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and in Palau, during the first half of 2021 IOM continued to support COVID-19 preparedness efforts, particularly focusing on: improving IPC through WASH interventions in public facilities like schools, health facilities, and port of entries; support risk communication and community engagement; and developing/testing SOPs at port of entries. In Fiji, IOM is supporting improved border management to reduce risks to public health from transmissible diseases. Meanwhile, in Papua New Guinea, IOM is supporting the public health response to COVID-19 alongside other UN Agencies and supporting the response to vulnerable communities affected by the King Tide disaster Papua New Guinea. IOM also implemented a project on Community Health and Mobility in the Pacific (CHAMP) to address the mobility dimensions of sexual and reproductive health (SRH), violence against women and girls (VAWG), and communicable diseases in Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, and Solomon Islands.</p> <p>In Bahrain, IOM is rolling out a project aimed at expanding outreach and vaccination for COVID-19</p>

	<p>aimed at migrants in an irregular situation. In the Maldives, IOM is working with the key Government of Maldives agencies to establish an inclusive and gender-sensitive Migration Health Policy Migration Health Policy, which will focus on the diverse needs of migrants around healthcare and widening access to healthcare services, working towards safer, healthier, and more resilient communities. The project also focuses on raising awareness among stakeholders on the health rights of migrants, and the establishment of a national migration health coordination mechanism.</p>
<p><u>CLUSTER 76 – 77: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment</u></p>	<p>IOM has implemented various operational and policy-focused interventions to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls; and tackle the structural and socioeconomic inequalities and multiple intersecting forms of discrimination that affect women and girls in the SIDS, and that hinder progress and development.</p> <p>In the Federated State of Micronesia, in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and in Palau, through the regional Inspiring Women’s Advancement through Collective Actions project, IOM has been supporting community resilience and economic recovery through women empowerment and gender equality. This included support to CSOs through grants supporting gender equality activities, and direct support to beneficiaries for business start-up. In an effort to mainstream GBV related programming in resilience building efforts, IOM has also supported the development of a national GBV referral mechanism in the Republic of Marshall Islands, and provided grants to CSOs to implement reproductive health and menstruation health management under the Spotlight Initiative. In Papua New Guinea, IOM mainstreams gender in all its interventions and women have actively participated in community-based planning and implementation of community-led projects. In the Solomon Islands, IOM has supported capacity building on trafficking in persons and gender-based violence, initiated research on the nexus between trafficking in persons and gender-based violence, undertaken baseline assessments in local communities on access to support services, and supported wide-scale outreach and engagement on gender equality and women’s leadership. IOM has also undertaken safety and security audits in target communities and provided grants to CSOs to strengthen local-level access to essential support services. The Spotlight initiative in Vanuatu is a multi-agency initiative, with IOM contributing via its Famili I Redi initiative, that takes a holistic approach to improving outcomes for communities and individuals from labour migration, by supporting both labour migrants and their families to manage both the social and economic pressures associated with migration. This includes positive outcomes to improve women’s economic empowerment and reduce gender-based violence. In the Caribbean, IOM has recently collaborated with the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) to publish a dedicated research on the disproportioned burden suffered by women and girls around</p>

	climate migration and disaster displacement in the Caribbean.
<p><u>CLUSTER 83 – 86: Promoting Peaceful Societies and Safe Communities</u></p>	<p>IOM has led various initiatives that contribute to eliminate violence against women and girl, and that promote peaceful societies and safe communities.</p> <p>Peacebuilding initiatives are central to IOM’s work in the Pacific, particularly in resource extraction-affected areas of the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea. IOM promotes safer communities by improving migrant assistance and protection to reduce risks of migrants becoming stranded, and to elevate the capacity of Pacific Island Countries to prevent and respond to trafficking in persons. Integrated prevention and response to gender-based violence is also critical to improved community safety and is often incorporated in our initiatives to strengthen referral mechanisms for vulnerable migrants and their families, as well as our peacebuilding efforts. In the Republic of the Marshall Islands, IOM conducted community level consultations and pilot projects focusing on Climate Risk, under the Pacific Climate Risk project funded by the Peacebuilding Fund. In view of the increased vulnerability to human trafficking in the context of socio-economic impact of COVID-19, IOM has remained actively engaged on counter human trafficking efforts in the Federated State of Micronesia, in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and in Palau, specifically by supporting capacities of Human Trafficking Task Forces and relevant law enforcement officials, as well as protection service providers. In Solomon Islands, IOM has initiated community-level engagement on peacebuilding, and promoted the inclusion of women in peacebuilding, through outreach and awareness-raising. Over 200 women and young women across 10 local communities were also identified for inclusion in training on Gender, Leadership and Peacebuilding, to be delivered in 2022.</p> <p>In Bahrain, IOM is supporting the development of Bahrain’s first National Action Plan for the National Committee for Combatting Trafficking in Persons (NCCTIP). This is done in consultation also with relevant UN agencies through the national-level UN Network on Migration. In Guinea Bissau, since 2019, IOM has been contributing to enhance capacities of the Ministry of Justice and relevant authorities in preventing human trafficking and supporting an integrated protection system for victims. IOM is supporting the development of the National Strategic Plan 2021-2025 for Combatting Trafficking in Persons. Under this project, IOM created protection networks against human trafficking in the eastern and southern provinces of the country. And in Cape Verde, with IOM’s technical support, the Government developed and launched the country’s first-ever SOPs to combat human trafficking. The manual provides guidance on comprehensive assistance with a focus on child trafficking, and additional recognition of migrants in vulnerable situations at risk of exploitation and the traumas victims face. It addresses all stakeholders involved in counter</p>

	<p>trafficking and focuses not only identification, but also on assistance, protection, investigation, and prosecution. The manual will continue to be a vital tool as Cape Verde makes strides in eliminating trafficking in persons in all its forms. In the Maldives, IOM’s work on combating trafficking in persons focuses on supporting counter-trafficking efforts of the Government by strengthening collaboration between key stakeholders, enhancing national policy frameworks and procedures, with robust referral and direct assistance services, improved protection mechanisms for Victims of Trafficking, and increased awareness and understanding on Trafficking in Persons and promotion of civil society engagement in reporting and referral of cases of Trafficking in Persons.</p>
<p><u>CLUSTER 110 – 111: Technology</u></p>	<p>IOM supports Pacific Island Countries to improve their border management systems, not only via improved strategy and training, but also through advice and implementation support to ensure that the technology available at entry points facilitates strong border management for improved public health, migrant protection, and economic development.</p>
<p><u>CLUSTER 112 – 114: Data and Statistics</u></p>	<p>IOM has implemented various initiatives that strengthen the availability and accessibility in the SIDS of data and statistical systems, in accordance with national priorities and circumstances; and that contribute to evidence-based policies and programmes.</p> <p>In Papua New Guinea, IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a critical tool providing the government and partners data and information on displacement, multi-sectoral needs of the displaced, and for use in informing return planning and long term recovery to promote attainment of durable solutions. IOM has supported the creation of a technical working group in Fiji with key government ministries to strengthen data sharing on migration. This has collection of data has informed a migration governance report and a migration report in Fiji. The technical working group continues to meet and coordinate on data priorities in the Pacific. IOM has begun stakeholder engagement to further strengthen data on human mobility, environment, and climate change in the Pacific. It is a priority of the IOM Pacific Strategy 2022-2026 to enhance quality, accessible, reliable and timely research, including disaggregated data, is essential to inform policies, action and public opinion. Cape Verde benefited from the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) process. The MGI is a tool based on policy inputs, which offers insights on policy levers that countries can use to develop their migration governance. The MGI is not meant to rank countries on the design or implementation of migration policies, but rather to be a framework to help countries in the assessment of the comprehensiveness of their migration policies, as well as to identify gaps and areas that could be strengthened in their particular context. The MGI process has been rolled out in more than 80 countries so far. The MGI profile of Cape Verde presents a summary of well-developed areas of migration governance in Cape Verde as well as areas with potential for further</p>

	<p>development, as assessed through the MGI. Bahrain is taking part for the first-time this year in the MGI process, and IOM has organized a Gulf regional meeting focusing on data and evidence-based policy making in the area of migration in which Bahrain took part as well.</p>
<p><u>CLUSTER 116 – 117: Institutional Support for Small Island Developing States</u></p>	<p>IOM has supported efforts to improve interregional and intraregional cooperation and collaboration among the SIDS. For instance, in the Federated State of Micronesia, in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and in Papua New Guinea, through the Regional Pacific Climate Change Mobility and Human Security, national consultations for the development of a regional framework on climate change mobility were conducted.</p>