

Migration Initiatives

2014

Health of Migrants



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

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FOREWORD

This edition of *Migration Initiatives* is entitled *Migration Initiatives 2014: Health of Migrants*. For over 60 years, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has addressed migration-related health challenges worldwide and has been promoting a greater understanding of the complexity and cross-cutting nature of migration and health. Health is a critical asset for migrants and their families. Unfortunately, migration all too often has negative health outcomes for individual migrants, and may also have possible social and economic burden on host communities and significant repercussions for families that remain in their countries of origin. Governments in many regions increasingly acknowledge the need to integrate the health needs and vulnerabilities of migrants into their national plans, policies and strategies.

IOM's migration health activities have grown tremendously over the last decade, both in volume and in complexity, as globalization has made the world increasingly connected. Until the early 1980s, the majority of health activities carried out by IOM concerned the health assessments of refugees bound for resettlement, which has remained a core area of work since IOM's inception. Since the 1980s, new global migration health challenges have emerged and IOM's work has evolved to respond to a wide range of health challenges in different migration and displacement contexts.

This edition of *Migration Initiatives* provides an overview of regional strategies, as developed by IOM's nine Regional Offices. Each regional strategy is followed by a description of the activities that Country Offices in that region are intending to implement in response to identified trends, challenges and opportunities in the thematic areas of health, emergencies, preparedness and post-crisis, immigration and border management, migrant assistance, labour migration, and migration policy and research.

Migration Initiatives represents the contributions of many staff in IOM's field offices as well as headquarters.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the partners we have worked with and who have supported us in 2013. We look forward to continuing a very successful and rewarding partnership with our donor community to reduce the human costs and risks of migration, promote the human rights of all migrants regardless of status, and ensure safe and dignified migration that benefits all.



William Lacy Swing
Director General



MIGRATION AND HEALTH

A ROLE FOR HEALTH IN THE GLOBAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT DEBATE

To date, the health of migrants has not received much attention in the migration and development debate, despite the adoption of the 2008 World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants¹ and the recognition of the development community that “health is central to sustainable development.”² The 2010 Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, recommended to “assess cost-effective health-care models for various types of migration scenarios.” Yet, so far there has been no comprehensive follow-up to the recommendation. Likely, this omission is due to the perception that health is something that should be discussed only by health specialists, even though many of the causes and solutions to improve migrants’ health are found in other sectors, such as labour, social protection, immigration and law enforcement, among others. In general, there is a lack of multisectoral participation in the global migration and development debate, in particular regarding the participation of national ministries of health.

Migrant labour is crucial to the economies of many countries worldwide, for instance, in the mining, construction, agriculture, health care and domestic work sectors. Going abroad for work is a livelihood strategy for an estimated 105 million persons (IOM, 2013). Health is the main asset of each of these migrants, and the prerequisite for them to be able to fulfill their development potential. Migrant workers contribute to their own social and economic development, as well as that of their countries of origin and destination. This occurs through various means, such as transferring remittances to relatives at home, investing in the economy of their countries of origin and destination, facilitating trade and knowledge transfers between countries of destination and origin, and so forth.

Yet, migrants frequently work in so-called “3D jobs” (i.e. dangerous, difficult and demeaning) in hazardous environments, which are often characterized by discrimination, lack of social protection and insecurity. In addition, they face multiple hardships and health risks (Schenker, 2010). For example, South Africa’s half-a-million mine workers, many of whom are migrants, have the highest tuberculosis incidence in the world, with many also positive for HIV or have silicosis (Stuckler et al., 2011). In addition, lower-skilled migrant workers, particularly, are often not covered by social protection measures such as sick leave, mandatory leave, unemployment and health insurance benefits (Asia Pacific Migration Network, 2013).

According to a recent International Labour Organization study (2013), there are more than 52 million domestic workers worldwide, most of them migrant women, who are employed in conditions that make them particularly susceptible to abuse and exploitation, which can result in long-term physical and psychological harm.

INCLUDING HEALTH IN THE MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT DEBATE

Including migration-related health challenges in the migration and development debate is important because of the multiple health vulnerabilities experienced by migrant workers, which affect their human development prospects, as well as the socioeconomic development outcomes for their communities of origin and destination. While global debates increasingly focus on inclusive development, many migrants around the world primarily experience exclusion, with not only their political rights often being limited, but also their labour and social rights.

As highlighted in *Health in the Post-2015 Agenda: Report of the Global Thematic Consultation on Health*, “health is important as an end in itself and as an integral part of human well-being, which includes material, psychological, social, cultural, educational, work, environmental, political and security dimensions” (WHO, UNICEF, Government of Sweden, Government of Botswana, 2013). As Carlson and Nordström (2012) point out, “we should also highlight the relation between health, human rights, and economic growth. Healthy workers are [...] good for both governments and business.”

¹ The Sixty-first World Health Assembly (2008) adopted the Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA 61.17), which recommends the integration of health needs of migrants into the framework of the broader agenda on migration and development, and calls Member States of the World Health Organization (WHO) “to promote migrant-sensitive health policies” and “to promote inter-agency, interregional and international cooperation on migrants’ health, with an emphasis on developing partnerships with other organizations and considering the impact of other policies”.

² WHO, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the Government of Sweden and the Government of Botswana, *Health in the Post-2015 Agenda: Report of the Global Thematic Consultation on Health*, April 2013.

In the endeavor to leverage the full potential of migrants, it might be fruitful to explore measures to:

1. Increase social protection in health measures for migrants and their families that reduce the social and financial costs to migrants, such as access to health insurance and occupational health and safety measures.
2. Ensure that pre-departure procedures, including medical examinations, comply with international ethical practices, such as informed consent, confidentiality of medical results, reproductive health rights, and access to counselling, treatment and support services.
3. Integrate health promotion into pre-departure orientation for migrants (including on sexual and reproductive health, hygiene, nutrition, occupational health and safety measures, and the details of the health system in the country of destination, among other issues).
4. Treat curable conditions of migrants before resorting to their expulsion, to reduce the burden of stigmatization, ostracism and broken hopes that deportation implies for migrants and their families.

If the global and regional migration debates were to become multisectoral, with, for instance, health sector representatives participating in the GMFD, the achievement of global health and development goals could be accelerated.

The recognition of health as an enabler for development in these dialogues is a significant step in the right direction towards its inclusion in the post-2015 UN development agenda, and towards the implementation of the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants.

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IOM STRATEGY

The primary goal of IOM is to facilitate the orderly and humane management of international migration. Building on its expertise and experience, and respecting the mandates of and coordinating with other international organizations, IOM shall continue its role as a leading global organization focusing on migration management. The Organization will continue to address the migratory phenomenon from an integral and holistic perspective, including links to development, in order to maximize its benefits and minimize its negative effects. To achieve that goal, IOM will focus on the following activities, acting at the request of, or in agreement with, Member States:

1. to provide secure, reliable, flexible and cost-effective services for persons who require international migration assistance;
2. to enhance the humane and orderly management of migration and the effective respect for the human rights of migrants in accordance with international law;
3. to offer expert advice, research, technical cooperation and operational assistance to States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, in order to build national capacities and facilitate international, regional and bilateral cooperation on migration matters;
4. to contribute to the economic and social development of States through research, dialogue, design and implementation of migration-related programmes aimed at maximizing migration's benefits;
5. to support States, migrants and communities in addressing the challenges of irregular migration, including through research and analysis into root causes, sharing information and spreading best practices, as well as facilitating development-focused solutions;
6. to be a primary reference point for migration information, research, best practices, data collection, compatibility and sharing;
7. to promote, facilitate and support regional and global debate and dialogue on migration, including through the International Dialogue on Migration, so as to advance understanding of the opportunities and challenges it presents, the identification and development of effective policies for addressing those challenges and to identify comprehensive approaches and measures for advancing international cooperation;
8. to assist States to facilitate the integration of migrants in their new environment and to engage diasporas, including as development partners;
9. to participate in coordinated humanitarian responses in the context of inter-agency arrangements in this field and to provide migration services in other emergency or post-crisis situations as appropriate and as relates to the needs of individuals, thereby contributing to their protection;¹
10. to undertake programmes which facilitate the voluntary return and reintegration of refugees, displaced persons, migrants and other individuals in need of international migration services, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations as appropriate, and taking into account the needs and concerns of local communities;
11. to assist States in the development and delivery of programmes, studies and technical expertise on combating migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons, in particular women and children, in a manner consistent with international law;
12. to support the efforts of States in the area of labour migration, in particular short-term movements, and other types of circular migration.

¹ Although IOM has no legal protection mandate, the fact remains that its activities contribute to protecting human rights, having the effect, or consequence, of protecting persons involved in migration.



ANNOTATIONS

1. As has been the case in previous years, once programmes and projects are funded, they will be included in revisions of the IOM Programme and Budget.
2. The country names listed in this document follow the United Nations Multilingual Terminology Database (UNTERM) (<http://unterm.un.org>).
3. All funding requirements are expressed in US dollars. Projects can be multiannual. Where relevant, future project cycle funding needs will be included in future editions of *Migration Initiatives*.

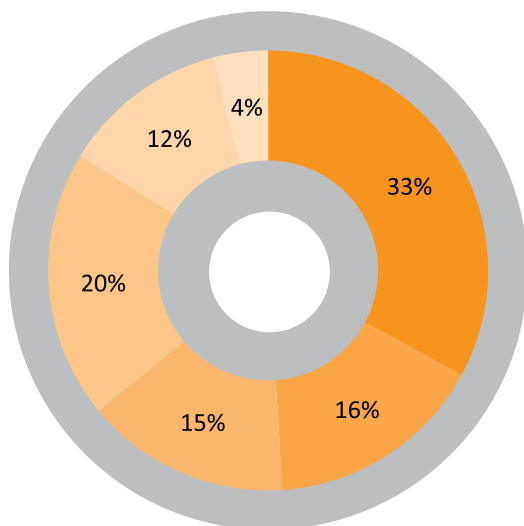


TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

	Sub-Saharan Africa			Middle East and North Africa		Americas		Asia and Pacific	Europe and Central Asia		Multiregional	TOTAL
	East Africa and Horn of Africa	West and Central Africa	Southern Africa			Central and North America and the Caribbean	South America		South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	European Union, Switzerland and Norway		
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	128,800,000	44,300,000	36,920,000	149,200,000	62,700,000	42,265,000	110,590,000	19,015,600	800,000			594,590,600
Migration Health	29,200,000	10,750,000	12,800,000	11,350,000	7,570,000	12,370,000	36,320,000	6,970,000	4,200,000			131,530,000
Immigration and Border Management	35,000,000	23,350,000	19,250,000	16,000,000	20,270,000	18,785,000	21,980,000	34,055,000	2,395,000			191,085,000
Migrant Assistance	27,560,000	20,600,000	19,000,000	37,535,000	19,170,000	18,520,000	92,780,000	26,030,000	47,352,000			308,547,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	19,450,000	13,800,000	31,100,000	14,165,000	9,270,000	1,480,000	20,790,000	22,170,000	10,650,500			142,875,500
Migration Policy and Research	5,640,000	3,060,000	3,150,000	7,850,000	3,300,000	5,340,000	7,630,000	5,270,000	1,280,000			42,520,000
Multiregional											59,130,000	59,130,000
TOTAL	245,650,000	115,860,000	122,220,000	236,100,000	122,280,000	98,760,000	290,090,000	113,510,600	66,677,500		59,130,000	1,470,278,100

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (CONTD.)

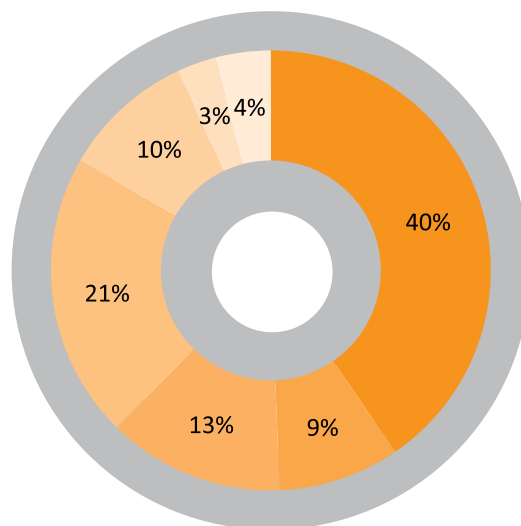
Total funding requirement by region



- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Middle East and North Africa
- Americas
- Asia and Pacific
- Europe and Central Asia
- Multiregional

Total funding requirement by region	USD
Sub-Saharan Africa	483,730,000
Middle East and North Africa	236,100,000
Americas	221,040,000
Asia and Pacific	290,090,000
Europe and Central Asia	180,188,100
Multiregional	59,130,000
TOTAL	1,470,278,100

Total funding requirement by programmatic area



- Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis
- Migration Health
- Immigration and Border Management
- Migrant Assistance
- Labour Migration and Human Development
- Migration Policy and Research
- Multiregional

Total funding requirement by programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	594,590,600
Migration Health	131,530,000
Immigration and Border Management	191,085,000
Migrant Assistance	308,547,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	142,875,500
Migration Policy and Research	42,520,000
Multiregional	59,130,000
TOTAL	1,470,278,100

East Africa and Horn of Africa

- Burundi
- Djibouti
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Rwanda
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- United Republic of Tanzania
- Uganda

Southern Africa

- Angola
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Mauritius
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- South Africa
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

West and Central Africa

- Burkina Faso
- Cameroon
- Cape Verde
- Chad
- Congo
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Liberia
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Togo



ACRONYMS

AVRR	Assisted voluntary return and reintegration
CCCM	Camp coordination and camp management
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Civil society organization
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECGLC	Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries
ECOWAS	Economic Community Of West African States
IBBSS	Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance Survey
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
MIDA	Migration for Development in Africa
MIDAS	Migration Information and Data Analysis System
MIDCAS	Migration Dialogue for Central African States
MIDSA	Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa
MIDWA	Migration Dialogue for West Africa
NFI	Non-food item
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PASSE	Processo Automatico e Seguro de Saidas e Entradas
PHAMESA	Partnership on Health and Mobility in East and Southern Africa
REC	Regional economic community
RCP	Regional consultative process
SADC	Southern African Development Community
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDAP	United Nations Development Assistance Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

EAST AFRICA AND THE HORN OF AFRICA

THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION IN THE REGION

The Regional Office for East Africa and the Horn of Africa covers Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. The nature of migration in East Africa and the Horn of Africa region is complex, with countries in the region simultaneously hosting and assisting internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, victims of trafficking and labour migrants.

The region had the largest increase of refugees globally in 2012. As of March 2013, there were over 9 million refugees and internally displaced persons in East Africa and the Horn of Africa. Climate change and environmental degradation, armed conflicts, and political, economic and food crises continue to force people to flee their homes, resulting in a growing need for assistance. Armed conflicts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia and South Sudan forced people to leave their homes and seek protection in neighbouring countries in 2012, leading to an increase in the refugee population in Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan and Uganda.¹

In relation to the size of their economies, Kenya and Ethiopia are respectively ranked as the second- and third-leading host countries in the world for refugees. At present, Kenya hosts approximately 600,000 refugees, fourth largest host country in the world, with the vast majority of refugees originating from Somalia.² As the political situation in Somalia continues to improve, repatriation of Somali refugees is a possibility; however, issues of safety and the dignified return of refugees need to be taken into account, with human rights considerations. In accordance with international humanitarian standards, the selected areas for return need to be safe and basic services should be available. While some possible areas have been identified, assessments still need to be conducted.

With the voluntary return of Burundian refugees from the United Republic of Tanzania, the country is facing constraints in terms of reintegration of returnees. The country still has an estimated number of over 78,800 internally displaced persons, the majority of whom do not own houses and/or land. Land has become an issue as the absorptive capacity of communities is already limited due to the high population density of Burundi, the subdivision of land plots into smaller lots despite poor productivity, and the exploitation of land by new occupants. South Sudan is facing a similar scenario in terms of availability of land and basic services for returnees from the north. Rwanda is also tasked with the reintegration of increasing numbers of returnees since the United Republic of Tanzania introduced some restrictions in its migration policies in August 2013.

Additionally, the region experiences mixed migration flows originating from or transiting within East Africa or the Horn of Africa. The principal characteristics of mixed migration flows include the irregular nature of, and the multiplicity of factors driving such movements, and the differentiated needs and profiles of the persons involved. Three main routes exist: the Northern Africa route (from sub-Saharan Africa to North Africa and Europe); the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea route (from the Horn of Africa to Yemen and beyond); and the southern route (from the Horn of Africa and East Africa to South Africa and beyond). These flows, which include refugees, asylum-seekers, displaced persons, and migrants pursuing family reunification, education, or employment, place a strain on governments in the region as they struggle to cope with the large number of migrants crossing their borders and moving through their countries. The children, men, and women making up these migrant flows frequently resort to unsafe modes of transportation and smuggling networks during their journey, exposing themselves to injury, violence, detention, exploitation and abuse.

Some areas of northern Kenya face unique migration challenges due to the presence of nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoralists in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda. These regions have traditionally experienced cross-border migration by pastoralists; however, intensified climate change and environmental degradation have contributed to increased frequency of migration, variation from traditional migration routes and increased distance of migration. At the same time, climate change and environmental degradation have contributed to resource-based conflicts between and among pastoralist communities. These regional dynamics are compounded by a general weakness in border and migration management regimes in East Africa, which is characterized by porous borders, inadequately trained and poorly equipped staff, and insufficient regional technical cooperation.

¹ UNOCHA, "Eastern Africa displaced populations report" (Issue 14, 30 September 2012–31 March 2013). Available from <http://reliefweb.int/report/democratic-republic-congo/eastern-africa-displaced-populations-report-issue-14-30-september>.

² UNHCR, "UNHCR global trends 2012" (Geneva, 2013).

IOM PARTNERSHIPS AND BENEFICIARIES

IOM is committed to designing and implementing projects and programmes that are aligned with national and regional priorities. IOM will continue to deepen its cooperation with the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD), the umbrella regional body, and with its partners in the Member States and governments in the region.

IOM is committed to streamlining in-country efforts by participating in joint programmes; working with United Nations funds, programmes, and specialized agencies; and contributing to the achievement of the outcomes contained in the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF) for Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya, and in the United Nations Assistance Strategy for Somalia.

IOM seeks to ensure the sustainability of its work by promoting national ownership, national capacity development and inclusiveness. One way it aims to achieve this is by involving beneficiaries and national and local organizations in the design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of its programmes.

STRATEGIC AREAS OF INTERVENTION

Environmentally induced migration

The Horn of Africa is home to the world's largest remaining concentration of pastoralists. The arid and semi-arid lands of the region are unable to support reliable agriculture due to low and variable rainfall and high temperatures. Pastoralism is a subsistence-oriented livestock system well suited to this environment as it involves moving livestock to areas as and when fodder becomes available as well as herd management strategies, such as herd splitting, herd diversification, and herd maximization to spread the risk of livestock loss due to drought, disease and theft.³

A fundamental aspect of pastoralism is mobility, and traditionally, pastoralists exercised free movement throughout the region. The introduction of colonial boundaries created partitions of pastoralist communities between States. Pastoralist losses were further compounded during the post-independence period, when export-crop production development models, with their focus on commercial agriculture and irrigation schemes, were widely implemented.⁴

More recently, climate change and environmental degradation have had further negative impacts on pastoralist communities. The increase in frequency and length of drought has forced herders to move more frequently to new destinations and for longer periods of time. Competition for access to grazing lands and water has contributed to intercommunal conflict which, in turn, has led to a proliferation of small arms in some pastoralist communities.⁵

With a population of approximately 20 million pastoralists in the Horn of Africa,⁶ pastoralists represent a large mobile population in the region, and mobility is an essential element of their way of life. However, unlike other migrant groups, such as refugees and internally displaced persons, the pastoralist population has never been formally protected nor recognized.

IOM will enhance resilience of pastoralists to the effects of climate change, establish systems for managing environmentally induced migration and increase capacity at the regional and national levels. IOM will also improve access to services for pastoralists including health-care services.

Mixed migration

The Horn of Africa is an area of origin or transit for several mixed migration flows. Mixed migration flows simultaneously involve different types of migrants using the same means and routes but as a result of different motivations. The principal characteristics of mixed migration flows include the irregular nature of and the multiplicity of factors driving such movements, and the differentiated needs and profiles of the persons involved.⁷ The number of migrants crossing into Yemen has risen steadily over the past six years, reaching over 100,000 in 2012. Most migrants come from Somalia and Ethiopia, where they escape from physical violence, threats to life, forced marriages, lack of access to basic services and livelihoods, and arbitrary arrests and detention. During the

³ Humanitarian Policy Group, Overseas Development Institute, *Pastoralism, policies and practice in the Horn and East Africa: A review of current trends* (London, 2009). Available from <http://www.odl.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/4315.pdf>.

⁴ J. Markakis, Minority Rights Group International, *Pastoralism on the Margin* (London, 2004).

⁵ UNOCHA, IOM, Institute for Security Studies, United Nations Environment Programme, *Security in Mobility: Advocating for Safe Movement as a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Pastoralists in the Horn and East Africa* (Nairobi, 2010).

⁶ Available from <http://www.penhannetwork.org/pages/Horn-of-Africa-general.html>.

⁷ IOM International Dialogue on Migration, *Challenges of irregular migration: Addressing mixed migration flows* (Geneva, 2008).

perilous journey and while in transit, migrants face the risk of physical violence; robbery; extortion; sexual assault; arbitrary arrest and detention; refoulement; inadequate food, water, and shelter; injury or death due to unsafe transportation; and abuse and exploitation by smugglers and traffickers. Women and children are exceptionally vulnerable to sexual and physical abuse at the hands of smugglers and traffickers.

IOM will expand the focus of mixed migration flows to include the southern route and tackle the root causes of mixed migration through awareness-raising activities, improving protection of migrants, and enhancing cooperation between governments at the national and regional levels.

Forced migration

Conflict, poverty, poor governance, political instability, lack of opportunities, climate change and environmental degradation are key drivers of forced migration of large populations of refugees and internally displaced persons within the Horn of Africa.

Over the past several decades, the Horn of Africa has seen some of the world's deadliest conflicts, and the region's population has moved back and forth across international borders to seek refuge from violence, poverty, famine and natural disasters.⁸ Nearly 1 million Somali refugees are currently hosted in nearby countries,⁹ and an additional estimated 1.4 million Somalis are internally displaced.¹⁰ Conflict has long been a key driver of forced migration in Somalia, but the recent drought has contributed significantly to displacement. The 2008 post-election violence in Kenya led to the displacement of approximately 30,000 Kenyans, in addition to the quarter million "protracted" internally displaced persons already in the country.¹¹ Ethiopia faces the triple forced migration challenge of: (a) recurring natural disasters, such as floods and drought; (b) localized conflicts, resulting in displacement of thousands of people every year; and (c) the high presence and increasing flows of refugees from the four neighbouring countries.¹²

IOM will support the East African Community (EAC) and the IGAD in migration and border management by developing standard operating procedures on detection of human trafficking and migrant smuggling at border crossing points in East Africa and the Horn of Africa.

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

In the sphere of emergencies and transition, East Africa and the Horn of Africa region faces a complex scenario, the region being exposed to a variety of slow and sudden-onset disasters such as floods, drought, disease epidemics, food and energy insecurity, conflicts and many others.

The emergency and transition activities in the region are contributing to the expected results of the areas identified by the IOM Global Strategy (Points 9 and 10) through various regional migration-crisis-management and transition/recovery programming to provide immediate assistance to displaced people, refugees, former combatants, stranded migrants and vulnerable people, especially women and children, as well as addressing the root causes of the migration crisis through various community-stabilization initiatives.

Most countries in a post-conflict situation are economically or politically unstable. In addition, armed conflicts contribute to forced migration flows. Population growth, migration, urbanization, water scarcity, climate change and environmental degradation are some of the underlying forces of migration that must be taken into consideration. In Somalia, food shortages, armed conflicts, loss of livelihood and lack of security have led to high levels of displacement and irregular migration. The end of armed conflict may result in mass returns to Somalia. In Ethiopia, displacement is taking place due to both natural and man-made disasters. The country has experienced decades of violence between ethnic groups over access to resources and land, and between insurgent movements seeking autonomy. In South Sudan, food security is deteriorating. In addition to the large-scale return of refugees and internally displaced families, there are ongoing conflicts in parts of the country, making it difficult to intervene and provide assistance to vulnerable populations.

⁸ A. M. Terrazas, "Beyond regional circularity: The emergence of an Ethiopian diaspora (2007). Available from <http://www.migrationinformation.org/Profiles/display.cfm?ID=604>.

⁹ UNHCR, "Refugees in the Horn of Africa: Somali displacement crisis". Available from <http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/regional.php>.

¹⁰ UNHCR, "Total IDPs by region, January 2012". Available from <http://www.unhcr.org/4f070d8f9.html>.

¹¹ UNOCHA, Eastern Africa: Displaced Populations Report: Issue No. 9 (2011). Available from <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4ed4b2d02.html>

¹² Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan.

Partnerships/Regional Consultative Processes

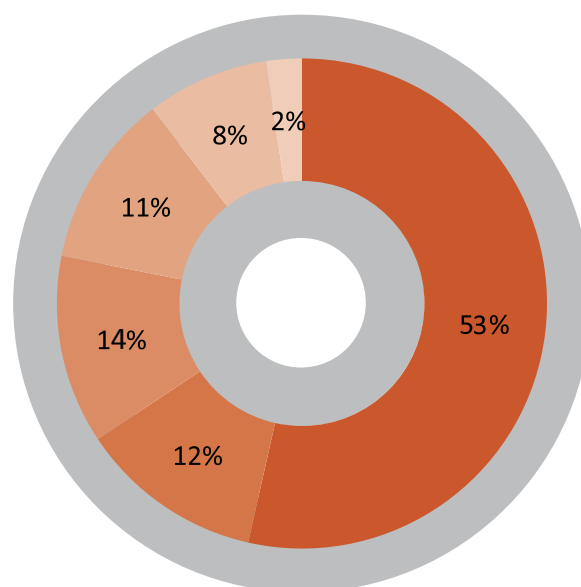
There is a need to address regional and national migration (policy and operational) challenges and gaps to boost intraregional labour migration, diaspora mobilization and border management. IOM provided technical support and assistance towards the establishment of the IGAD regional consultative process (RCP) and working towards the establishment of a migration dialogue for the EAC. IOM will work with regional economic communities (RECs) to support the RECs' priorities and decisions and the outcomes of the RCP meetings to enhance intra- and interregional integration and economic cooperation among the East African countries. There is also a need to align the RECs' topics with bilateral and multilateral donor priorities and interests and look for potential funding.



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR EAST AFRICA AND HORN OF AFRICA

Geographical area	USD
Regional Programmes	32,500,000
Burundi	16,900,000
Djibouti	10,400,000
Ethiopia	23,050,000
Kenya	12,600,000
Rwanda	14,150,000
Somalia	31,800,000
South Sudan	81,500,000
United Republic of Tanzania	5,100,000
Uganda	17,650,000
Total funding requirements	245,650,000

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	128,800,000
Migration Health	29,200,000
Immigration and Border Management	35,000,000
Migrant Assistance	27,560,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	19,450,000
Migration Policy and Research	5,640,000
Total funding requirements	245,650,000



- Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis
- Migration Health
- Immigration and Border Management
- Migrant Assistance
- Labour Migration and Human Development
- Migration Policy and Research

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

In East Africa and the Horn of Africa region, IOM is active in emergency preparedness, response, resettlement and movement management. In the context of emergencies, IOM will continue to provide or support services that include emergency transportation assistance to, for example, stranded Ethiopian migrants in Yemen.

Furthermore, IOM is committed to provide humanitarian assistance through distribution of non-food items (NFIs), emergency and transitional shelter, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities in major refugee camps in the region, such as Dadaab in Kenya; Dollo Ado, Melkadida, Bambasi, Tongo and Fugnido in Ethiopia; Kyangwali in Uganda and Doro in South Sudan. IOM will continue to promote protection and conflict prevention, community dialogue, reconciliation, peacebuilding, community disarmament and stabilization in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Somalia.

To increase resilience, projects on livelihood, agriculture and livestock recovery will be implemented in Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda. Furthermore, there will be a focus on disaster mitigation and natural resource management in Ethiopia, Kenya and South Sudan.

The main regional priorities for IOM's emergency and transition interventions for 2014 include the following:

- Contributing to the establishment of safer, adaptive and disaster-resilient communities towards sustainable development within East Africa and the Horn of Africa region through disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives. In the area of environmentally induced migration, IOM will enhance resilience of pastoralists against the effects of climate change, establish systems for managing environmentally induced migration and increase capacity at the regional and national levels. IOM will also improve access to services for pastoralists.
- Building resilience through climate change adaptation and conflict resolution; and contributing to the development and implementation of national and regional resilience efforts to address forced migration in the region.
- Promoting camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) partnerships with governments and humanitarian partners in the region; advocating CCCM as part of DRR; and expanding capacity-building as a preparedness measure to natural disaster, thus contributing to strengthen IOM CCCM Global Cluster leadership for natural disasters.

Migration Health

IOM will continue to work towards the improvement of health outcomes of migrants, mobile populations and migration-affected communities in the region. This will be done by promoting responsible healthy behaviours and access to services for all migrants, mobile populations and affected communities in spaces of vulnerabilities as well as by advocating the inclusion of migrants' right to health in legislations, policies and strategic plans in the country. IOM aims to encourage responsible and healthy behaviours and to expand service delivery in the following spaces of vulnerabilities: migrant-populated urban areas; transport corridors, border crossing and ports; and along irregular migration routes. IOM has a commitment to turn health into a cross-cutting component in programming to reduce the vulnerability of migrants.

IOM's Partnership on Health and Mobility in East and Southern Africa (PHAMESA) offers a comprehensive public health approach, addressing health concerns that particularly affect migrants and mobile populations. IOM plans to start the second phase of this programme in 2014. Working with a community-based approach, PHAMESA II inspires to reduce health vulnerability for all those affected by the migration process in East and Southern Africa throughout the migration process.

IOM will also continue to provide emergency health assistance to disaster- and crisis-affected populations, including pastoralists, through access to emergency health-care services, facilitated health referrals with transport assistance, mental health and psychosocial support services as well as coordinated efforts in cholera prevention and response.

IOM will carry on with the provision of health assessments for government-funded and self-paying refugees and immigrants bound for resettlement countries.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM works with governments in the region to promote effective management of immigration and national borders. IOM also works with the EAC and its partner States to enhance capacities in addressing and mainstreaming migration management issues in view of the Common Market Protocol.

IOM plans to improve the evidence base available to policy and decision makers by promoting improvements to and harmonization of national and regional institutional frameworks and by supporting the effective implementation of free movement of persons and labour elements of the Common Market Protocol and improved labour market integration.

At the operational level, IOM aims to support efforts to effectively manage movement of persons by

developing standard operating procedures on the detection of human trafficking and migrant smuggling at border crossing points in East and Southern Africa.

Migrant Assistance

IOM provides a range of services, including medical assessment and treatment, shelter, and assisted voluntary return services, to stranded migrants, unaccompanied migrant children and unsuccessful asylum-seekers. IOM has also been at the forefront of the response to human trafficking in the region and will continue to implement projects aimed at preventing human trafficking, protecting trafficked persons and strengthening the legal frameworks required for the prosecution of trafficking offenders. IOM also works to address the protection needs of migrants, asylum-seekers, refugees and other vulnerable communities that comprise the mixed migration flows transiting the Horn of Africa, and to mitigate the impact of these migratory flows on host communities.

In 2014, IOM will expand the focus of mixed migration flows to include the southern route (from the Horn of Africa and East Africa to South Africa and beyond) and tackle the root causes of mixed migration, including awareness-raising, improving protection of migrants, and enhancing cooperation between governments at the national and regional levels.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM promotes migration and development through Return of Qualified Nationals programmes, which mobilize the competencies of African diasporas to contribute to the reconstruction, development, and nation-building goals of their countries of origin, as well as through the promotion of technical assistance to governments on migration and development policies and programmes. In addition, IOM works with governments in the region to develop labour migration policies as well as create structures that serve to enhance labour migration opportunities to major destination areas for East African nationals, such as the Middle East, through well-regulated programmes. Moreover, research on and assessment of the current labour migration trends are being undertaken in order to develop comprehensive labour migration databases to facilitate the development and implementation of such programmatic interventions.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM promotes efforts to address the lack of migration data for evidence-based policies and programming. Migration profiling will continue to take place with IOM's assistance in several countries in the region. IOM also intends to conduct action research on human trafficking trends to identify effective counter-trafficking interventions.

Migration Initiatives 2014
Health of Migrants

IOM will work with the RECs and governments in the region to enhance their institutional capacities for effective migration management. In view of this, a three- to five-year regional programme based on outcomes and recommendations of various RCP meetings will be developed. IOM will also emphasize the need for a regional migration policy framework intended to guide national migration policies.

Furthermore, IOM will promote inter-State dialogue and intraregional cooperation on migration to forge partnerships and formalize cooperation and relationships between RECs. This will ensure consensus building on areas of strategic focus, political buy-in, and ownership and legitimacy at the regional level.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	10,000,000
Migration Health	6,000,000
Immigration and Border Management	5,000,000
Migrant Assistance	8,500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	2,000,000
Migration Policy and Research	1,000,000
2014 funding requirements	32,500,000

BURUNDI

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM works with the Government of Burundi in addressing the core migration-related challenges that exist in the country. Some of the key counterparts include the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender, and Police de l'Air, des Frontières et des Etrangers.

IOM's current main activities in Burundi, which are intended to continue in 2014, are related to refugee resettlement and reintegration, refugee assistance, technical cooperation on migration management, and reintegration of Burundian former refugees, which comprises a household socioeconomic profiling study of all 10,013 returned families, provision of 2,000 housing units and a pilot income-generation intervention to a select number of families among the most vulnerable.



Additionally, the Government of Burundi has recently requested support in addressing the durable solutions for some 100,000 internally displaced persons in the country, following a socioeconomic profiling exercise in 2011 targeting this category of migrants. This will comprise return assistance from settlement sites to areas of origin or others assigned by the Government, as well as specific reintegration support in the form of access to land, shelter, basic services and other livelihood requirements.

Immigration and Border Management

Under the East African region's one-stop border framework, IOM will work to strengthen the fight against cross-border crime and irregular migration through computerization of border posts and provision of continuous training to immigration officers.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will build on its efforts to reduce migrant vulnerability, specifically through the provision of direct assistance services, such as those to extreme vulnerable returnees, in the framework of their socioeconomic reintegration, and to unaccompanied migrant children, as it did with a few recently identified cases of stranded migrants.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM has been implementing a project on migration policy development by assisting the Government of Burundi to develop a national migration policy through training, the establishment of the Interministerial Committee on Migration, assessment of the migration management framework in the country and drafting of the national migration policy document.

IOM aims to lobby for the Government of Burundi to approve and implement the recently IOM-supported migration policy document, which was nationally validated and submitted at the ministerial level in 2012.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	16,000,000
Immigration and Border Management	800,000
Migrant Assistance	60,000
Migration Policy and Research	40,000
2014 funding requirements	16,900,000

DJIBOUTI

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM facilitates refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries in cooperation with the Government of Djibouti, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the resettlement countries.

IOM is building youth capacity in the Ali Addeh refugee camp and in the local community through vocational training and on-the-job training coordinated with the private sector. This pilot initiative can be replicated in several camps and enable young refugees to acquire skills that are marketable in the country of their resettlement or in their countries of origin, if security allows their return. The youth in local communities that host refugees are also acquiring marketable skills.

IOM also aims to support the Government of Djibouti in undertaking measures to enable effective preparation and response to potential natural disasters in the region. Development of contingency plans and provision of training for relevant government departments and other humanitarian partner organizations in the country form part of the support provided.

IOM participates in the established humanitarian coordination structures and promotes appropriate data management.



In 2013, IOM registered an increased number of stranded migrants in Djibouti on their way to the Arabian Peninsula as a result of the strengthening of border control measures set by Saudi authorities. The number of migrants requesting for voluntary return to their countries of origin has seen a sharp increase, as a result of increased violence against them by smugglers and traffickers. Women remain the most at risk among vulnerable migrants. The increase in the number of voluntary returns can also be explained by the extension of IOM's reach for sensitization to migrants in transit in Djibouti. With these



sensitization activities, migrants are able to make informed decisions about their journey, knowing the support available to them in Djibouti.

IOM is called upon by Djiboutian authorities to support their actions to provide assistance to vulnerable migrants. IOM expects to pre-position some NFIs in response to potential emergencies while strengthening migrants' awareness of the dangers of irregular migration.

Migration Health

Migrants are included in the local primary health-care and health referral systems in Djibouti. However, the system registers a shortage of medical supplies and equipment. IOM will ensure that appropriate medical supplies and equipment are available to support migrants in the Tadjurah and Obock health centres.

IOM will undertake rehabilitation and construction works in Tadjurah and Obock health centres to improve health service facilities for both migrants and the local community, ensure delivery of food to migrants in migration response centres and health centres, conduct HIV sensitization activities for migrants, and improve support for and treatment of migrants with tuberculosis. IOM will also ensure that the health centres in the main entry point of migrants in Djibouti (Dikhil) are provided with medical supplies and equipment to support host communities and migrants.

As more and more rescues at sea are registered because of the increasing capacity of the Djibouti Coast Guard, IOM will extend health support to migrants in the health centres in Djibouti City. Funding permitting, an ambulance will be made available to the Government of Djibouti to transport

migrants rescued at sea to the main health centres. The seaport migrants' clinic, built by the Government, will be equipped.

With the resumption of the refugee resettlement in third countries, IOM will strengthen its medical capacity to provide appropriate pre-departure screening and establish refugees' and immigrants' fitness-to-travel. These services will also be available to the increasing number of migrants registering for assisted voluntary return to their countries of origin.

IOM also intends to extend health services support to asylum-seekers located at the Nagad retention centre. Many asylum-seekers have several health needs, including those who may have developed multidrug-resistant tuberculosis. In 2013, Djibouti experienced more than 800 cases of malaria in less than two months. The country had been declared malaria-free for several years. The spread of malaria is explained by the fact that the population had lost the basic body immunity to the sickness. Malaria is said to have spread in the country from Dikhil. Migrants were pointed as the source of the re-introduction and spread of malaria in the country. In coordination with the Government of Djibouti, IOM conducted fumigation activities and started sensitization of local population and migrants on the prevention of malaria. IOM also facilitated the training of medical staff on the diagnosis of malaria, in coordination with the Government of Djibouti. IOM will continue these activities in 2014.

IOM will continue the rehabilitation of water points in major migration routes. New water points will be constructed in critical shortage locations (such as the area from Lac Assal to Tadjourah). Water point construction or rehabilitation will be accompanied by training of local water committees to ensure

sustainability. Hygiene will be promoted and encouraged among migrants and local populations to mitigate the risk of water contamination, therefore reducing morbidity and mortality in communities. Construction of water points has the additional advantage of reducing the risk of conflict between local populations and migrants due to sharing of the scarce water resource in the country for the past six consecutive years of drought.



Immigration and Border Management

Building on the activities implemented in 2013, IOM works with the Ministry of Interior and relevant government departments to improve migration management and border control capacities. In particular, IOM seeks to build the border post of Galafi and complete the construction of the Galile border post in coordination with the national authorities. IOM also seeks to rebuild Djibouti's Immigration Department headquarters.

2013 saw the installation of the Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS), a border management information system, at the Galile and Loyada border crossings, into Ethiopia and Somalia, respectively. In 2014, IOM seeks to facilitate interconnection between the border posts and the Immigration Department headquarters, and enable interconnection between MIDAS, the INTERPOL database and the Automated Fingerprint Identification System database for better management of security at border posts. The new system is expected to be extended to Galafi land border as well as to seaports and airports, as necessary. The Police Academy in Djibouti will be provided with computers (for MIDAS training) and documents examination equipment.

Immigration officers will receive training of trainers to establish the capacity to train on border management within the Immigration Department. Training on migration management will include document examination, immigration procedures, use of MIDAS, data management, migration and security, and inter-agency coordination and cooperation. Four vehicles will increase the patrol capacity of immigration officers at the border points.

Migrant Assistance

Studies conducted by IOM in 2013 indicated that there was an increase in forced migration and violence on the migration route transiting through Djibouti. Women remain the most vulnerable on the migration route. This study changes the old belief that migration through Djibouti is done willingly and without force. Testimonies of several migrants show the mistreatment they have undergone in the hands of smugglers and traffickers. A network of smugglers and traffickers exists between Djibouti, Ethiopia and Yemen, and migrants change hands from one group of smugglers and traffickers to another. To this end, IOM will support efforts to combat human trafficking, including child trafficking, by building the capacity of authorities and humanitarian actors.

IOM will continue to enhance its knowledge base by mapping and identifying service providers, participating in a referral network, and categorizing the types of services available to trafficked persons in Djibouti. Information campaigns will be increased to enable trafficked people to contact services available for their protection.

IOM strengthens the capacity of the Government of Djibouti to address the issues of irregular migration and the provision of support to migrants by providing emergency assistance, including assisted voluntary returns. In particular, support is provided for a coordinated response to mixed migration through the Mixed Migration Task Force and the Protection Cluster focusing on the most vulnerable migrants.

IOM builds the capacity of the migration response centre in Obock by strengthening the migrant registration system, data collection and referral services. IOM will also provide assisted voluntary return from Djibouti to Ethiopia to the most vulnerable migrants. Sensitization activities on the dangers of irregular migration will also be carried out.



Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will contribute to enhancing the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration to and from Djibouti. Currently, and largely as a result

of the burgeoning construction and service sectors, Djibouti's labour market needs are rapidly changing, with profound implications for both its skilled migration and internal labour policy. In particular, there is a lack of highly skilled workers with technical skills to take up jobs created by the construction and service sectors. IOM will conduct a comprehensive review of Djibouti's labour market situation to identify the needs of the future Djibouti's workforce in the areas of training, education and skills.

The Djiboutian diaspora is known to be spread between Europe, the United States of America and Canada. Several of the diaspora members are known to be very successful in their business. Their acquired experience can be very useful in the growing Djiboutian economy. The diaspora's success in the civil service sector can also provide much-needed experience in key sectors of the Djibouti civil service. IOM will use the success of the Migration and Development in Africa (MIDA) Programme in several countries to strengthen Djibouti's economy and civil service structure. It is expected that the diaspora involvement will provide the much-needed support for the decentralization and agriculture development set as priority by the Government of Djibouti.



Migration Policy and Research

In addition, IOM will commission research on countries that are facing similar labour migration challenges. The review will document practical examples and policies of how these challenges were successfully overcome, with the aim of providing a useful knowledge base for Djiboutian policymakers.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	3,000,000
Migration Health	2,000,000
Immigration and Border Management	3,000,000
Migrant Assistance	2,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	350,000
Migration Policy and Research	50,000
2014 funding requirements	10,400,000

ETHIOPIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM provides assistance to displaced persons and disaster-affected populations, refugees and returnees through management of transit sites and way stations and provision of onward transportation assistance, border evacuations, shelter, NFIs, water, sanitation and hygiene, cash, vouchers and other modalities.

To advocate the rights and needs of internally displaced communities and to enhance timely and coordinated responses in Ethiopia, IOM monitors, analyses and presents internal displacements in Ethiopia through its quarterly Internal Displacement Monitoring Report.

In the recovery phase of the migration process, IOM will prioritize the restoration of community livelihoods and the mainstreaming of DRR. Provision of transportation assistance will continue in western Ethiopia and also recently in the southern east location of Dollo Ado, including relocation between camps and other logistics support. IOM is the lead agency in Ethiopia for the Emergency Shelter and NFI Cluster, coordinating the multi-agency emergency shelter and NFI response to internal displacement due to natural disasters and conflicts while filling any gaps in emergency shelter and NFI needs. IOM plans to continue to coordinate shelter assistance in Dollo Ado, Fugnido, Bambasi and Tongo camps, and to distribute NFIs in Ethiopia while also building the capacity of key partners in this sector.

IOM is also responding to the Government of Ethiopia's request to assist in the reintegration of approximately 1,800 Benshangul Peoples Liberation Movement former combatants and their dependents, including 300 sympathizers, into their places of origin.



Migration Health

IOM provides health assessments and travel health assistance to government-funded and self-paying immigrants bound for Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States. Pre-departure fitness-to-travel checks, medical escorting, evacuation and emergency health assistance are also provided to refugees transported from various borders to refugee camps.

IOM has been working with the National TB Control Program in the seven zones of Somali and Tigray Region of Ethiopia on the implementation of the TB Reach Project and seeks the expansion of this project to other sites within the region through innovative diagnostic technologies.

Health promotion activities on HIV, tuberculosis and malaria in the context of pastoralists and on mobile farm workers will continue to be the main focus in 2014. IOM will work with the Pastoralists' Directorate at the Federal Ministry of Health and provide technical support to areas with large pastoralist communities. Findings of health assessments of mobile farm workers in Gambella Region and Metemma district in Amhara Region will be shared with relevant partners, and possible intervention will be sought to address the health needs of farm workers and other mobile populations.

Considering health as a cross-cutting activity, IOM will assist mobile and disaster-affected populations in Ethiopia throughout the year.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM proposes to support the capacity of the Government of Ethiopia and its four neighbouring countries – Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan – to enhance regional security and cross-border trade facilitation through effective immigration and border management. These actions are designed to be in line with the African Union Border Programme, the IGAD Security Sector Programme and the National Growth and Transformation Plan aimed at enhancing economic development and security.

Migrant Assistance

In cooperation with government authorities, law enforcement agencies and civil society organizations (CSOs), IOM will continue to support the Government of Ethiopia in addressing the root causes of irregular migration, human trafficking and migrant smugglings. IOM will also continue to address the needs of victims of trafficking and abused migrants by conducting awareness-raising campaigns, implementing enhancing-livelihoods alternatives, providing direct assistance to migrants, and building partnerships and capacities. As the co-lead agency of the voluntary return and reintegration sector, IOM intends to focus its assistance on vulnerable and stranded returnees from Yemen.

IOM also works with the Government of Ethiopia to provide assistance to the thousands of vulnerable irregular migrants stranded in several transit locations in neighbouring countries in the Horn of Africa and other locations and the United Republic of Tanzania. IOM will continue to provide this assistance on these issues in 2014 and beyond.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM builds the capacity of the Government of Ethiopia to mobilize and utilize its diaspora resources, facilitate short- and long-term diaspora returnees, conduct studies on the productive use of remittances and the investment potential of Ethiopian diaspora abroad, and provide information for potential diaspora investors to Ethiopia. These actions are designed to align with the country's five-year Growth and Transformation Plan 2011–2015 and UNDAF 2012–2015 for Ethiopia.

Moreover, IOM intends to conduct a comprehensive review on the Ethiopian labour market situation to identify labour supply from Ethiopia as well as labour demand in some of the major destination countries, with particular emphasis on opportunities available to and the challenges encountered by potential labour migrants from Ethiopia.

There will also be a capacity-building initiative provided to various stakeholders, including the Ethiopian Government officials working in the area of labour migration management, to enable them to systematically manage and regulate labour migration from Ethiopia.



Migration Policy and Research

IOM aims to provide technical assistance to IGAD and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa to support regional policymaking and programme implementation on migration. At the continental level, the implementation of the Ouagadougou Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings has been identified as one of the main focus areas of IOM's technical support. At the regional level, IOM is working with IGAD to strengthen collaborative approach to migration management among the eight Member States of this regional body (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda). Assessments also indicate the need to fill the gap that East Africa and the Horn of Africa faces in terms of migration data collection and analysis through the establishment of a comprehensive migration profile.

In addition, IOM will support university students in Ethiopia who will conduct a research on migration and encourage researchers and policymakers to work on migration issues in Ethiopia.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	7,100,000
Migration Health	2,500,000
Immigration and Border Management	4,000,000
Migrant Assistance	6,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,850,000
Migration Policy and Research	1,600,000
2014 funding requirements	23,050,000

KENYA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM aims to integrate the Migration Crisis Operation Framework into the humanitarian programmes designed to address migration crisis in the country. Climate change and environmental degradation have contributed to cyclical floods and drought, and have further compounded resource-based conflicts and ethnic clashes. IOM will target assistance through DRR programming; preparedness by building capacity in and raising awareness of protection of vulnerable migrants, including counter human trafficking; reintegration and livelihood programmes; and response through community stabilization, psychosocial assistance and health programmes.

In the area of refugee resettlement, overall resettlement departures out of Kenya are declining, and resettlement processing from Dadaab has been on hold since late 2011 due to security concerns. Although resettlement numbers in Kenya are down, numbers are increasing in other parts of the region.

IOM continues to provide operational support for much of East Africa and the Horn, and supervision of resettlement activities out of sub-Saharan Africa. IOM aims to expand services by establishing a migrant service centre to provide visa application assistance; document handling and verification; visa appointment and scheduling; family tracing; biometric enrolment; and skills and language testing.

Migration Health

IOM will continue to implement activities that include migration health assessments and travel assistance, health promotion, and health assistance to crisis-affected populations. IOM will also continue to provide government-sponsored and self-paid migration health assessments and travel assistance throughout the region at the request of resettlement and immigration countries.

IOM will continue to serve as a regional hub for quality control and data processing, and will continue to implement tele-radiology activities that have the potential to improve migration health assessment activities worldwide.

In the area of health promotion and assistance to migrants, IOM will continue to work towards improvement of health outcomes of migrants, mobile populations, and migration-affected communities by promoting responsible healthy behaviours, accessibility, and acceptability of services for all migrants and mobile populations in spaces of vulnerabilities, and advocating the inclusion of migrants' right to health in national legislation, policies, and strategic plans. IOM aims to encourage responsible healthy behaviours and expand service delivery for migrants in spaces of vulnerabilities beyond Nairobi and into Mombasa, along transport corridors, at border crossings, and along irregular migration routes.



Finally, IOM aims to strengthen disease control measures in emergency settings and improve preparedness, early warning and disease surveillance, and early response. IOM intends to improve access



to multidrug-resistant tuberculosis for refugees and surrounding host communities in Dadaab refugee camps and Garissa County.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM aims to contribute to effective border management and the prevention of transnational crime in the Horn of Africa by strengthening border infrastructure, increasing the capacity of border management personnel, and engaging local communities in prevention and reporting. The priority areas for such interventions will be border areas between Kenya and Somalia, with particular focus on increased information-sharing, joint training, and community ownership for overall improved migration management.

Migrant Assistance

IOM aims to contribute to the Government of Kenya's effective implementation of a comprehensive counter-trafficking strategy that prevents instances of trafficking, provides appropriate protective services to identified victims of trafficking, and prosecutes trafficking offences. To realize this objective, IOM intends to work with partners in government and civil society to support the following goals of the Counter Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee: (a) to effectively oversee the implementation of prevention, protection and rehabilitation activities; (b) to establish a Board of Trustees, as described in the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act 2010 of the laws of Kenya, that will manage the National Assistance Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons; (c) to promote Kenyan law enforcement agencies' consistent adherence to best practices in identifying

trafficked persons, prosecuting trafficking offenders, and regional and international cooperation; and (d) to ensure coordinated and effective implementation of comprehensive anti-trafficking programmes in targeted hotspot areas.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM aims to contribute to Kenya's development through effective management of labour migration. Since Kenya is a labour-exporting country, the potential of labour migration and remittances to contribute to the social and economic development of the country is significant, if properly understood. IOM intends to support the Government of Kenya to develop and strengthen institutional frameworks that facilitate migrant contributions to development.

IOM also aims to ensure that the benefits of labour migration are fully captured by individual labour migrants and their families by sensitizing departing labour migrants on their rights and responsibilities, means of self-protection, and services available to them in key countries of destination. This includes exploring opportunities to reduce transaction costs of remittances.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM aims to promote more evidence-based policymaking and to support the mainstreaming of migration into policymaking processes in Kenya through the creation of an extended migration profile for Kenya. This publication, paired with a pilot exercise on border data management, will provide quality migration data to the Government, thus

enabling it to make better informed decisions related to migration and its impacts. IOM also intends to conduct action research on human trafficking trends in the country to identify hotspots and appropriate counter-trafficking interventions.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	5,500,000
Migration Health	3,000,000
Immigration and Border Management	1,500,000
Migrant Assistance	1,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,000,000
Migration Policy and Research	600,000
2014 funding requirements	12,600,000

RWANDA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM facilitates sustainable reintegration of returnees and other vulnerable groups, and provides community development support in coordination with relevant national counterparts at central and local levels through the creation of socioeconomic reintegration opportunities (i.e. vocational skills training, direct assistance) for Rwandan returnees. This is particularly relevant for 2014, particularly as the Cessation Clause for Rwandan refugees came into effect in June 2013. IOM intends to extend this reintegration activity to reach the increased number of returnees expected.

In addition, IOM facilitates the resettlement and family reunification of Congolese refugees to third countries, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR. This includes the provision of documentation and logistics support. These activities are fully funded by countries of resettlement.

IOM plans to work on strengthening disaster-management capacities of Rwandan disaster-prone communities by: (a) providing specific knowledge related to risk mapping tools; (b) increasing the local vulnerable population's resilience to environmental disasters by undertaking a series of mitigation activities in flood- and landslide-prone areas; and (c) providing non-agriculture-based livelihood options.

IOM is working with UN agencies in a unified action to support the Government in its response to the numbers of Rwandans being expelled from the United Republic of Tanzania (which began in July 2013). IOM is providing effective and orderly transportation of migrants from the Rusumo border point to the transit camps on a daily basis and to the districts of origin or relocation, as needed.

IOM conducted an assessment of the two transit centres and is working with the Government to provide support in CCCM.

Reintegration assistance will be provided using the same modalities as for the refugee returnee project to support their sustainable integration into their new communities.

Migration Health

IOM conducts health assessments and travel health assistance for refugees and immigrants under government- and self-payer-funded mechanisms before going to Australia, Canada and the United States.

IOM plans to implement a two-tiered intervention to ensure better access to prevention and curative health services. This will be done through targeted situational analysis of migration health challenges in the country. Results of the assessment will be shared with the Ministry of Health to initiate capacity-building support and primary health care, including malaria-, tuberculosis- and HIV-related services, for hard-to-reach, cross-border and host communities.

Immigration and Border Management

To harmonize migration management and allow for free and safe movement of persons in the EAC, IOM aims at building the capacity of the Government of Rwanda with regard to migration management, border control, labour migration and harmonization of migration policies. These actions will be designed to be in line with the action plan as a result of the Common Market Protocol signed by the EAC Member States and the memorandum of understanding signed between IOM and the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (ECGLC) to ensure harmonization on all borders, as Rwanda sits in both Communities.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to address the issue of irregular migration in Rwanda through a multipronged approach with a view to creating sustainable solutions and reducing smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. In particular, IOM will seek to address the needs of returning Rwandan migrants and victims of trafficking by providing direct assistance and supporting the Government in its efforts to fight trafficking in human beings through public awareness and training of law enforcers, media and CSOs.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will work on enhancing the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration to and from Rwanda. This will be done by strengthening

the Government's labour migration management system, particularly targeting improvements in the regulatory and protection mechanisms as well as the policy frameworks that will support both labour migrants within Rwanda and Rwandan migrant workers.

Additionally, in partnership with the Government, IOM will engage the Rwandan diaspora, especially medical professionals, to provide training and capacity-building activities to targeted local health institutions.

Migration Policy and Research

Upon the request of the Government, IOM plans to build the capacity of government counterparts to include a migration profile in national statistics and planning procedures in order to collect and analyse reliable and comparable migration data for evidence-based policy development.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	11,000,000
Migration Health	500,000
Immigration and Border Management	1,800,000
Migrant Assistance	500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	250,000
Migration Policy and Research	100,000
2014 funding requirements	14,150,000

SOMALIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue its efforts to support the Government, communities and people of Somalia to consolidate the recent peace, stability and security gains, and enable socioeconomic conditions for ending forced displacement and sustainable return and reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugees. For this purpose, IOM will take a multilayered approach, simultaneously addressing humanitarian, transition, and recovery issues.

In the humanitarian domain, IOM will continue providing humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable groups, such as internally displaced persons and spontaneous returnees, through the provision of immediate life-saving support, such as shelter, food, NFIs, transportation, and health care. This will be done in coordination with other agencies, UN partners and the Government of Somalia.

In the transition and recovery domains, IOM will principally focus on creating conditions for ending current and preventing future forced displacement. This entails multisectoral interventions, including

community stabilization and cohesion, peacebuilding and reconciliation, capacity-building for the Somali Government and civil society, and overall socioeconomic revitalization.

In regard to community stabilization and building community cohesion, IOM will seek to expand its current programme, the Transition Initiatives for Somalia; multiply the successful community engagement model; and diversify partnerships for this programme.

In 2012, IOM conducted a baseline assessment consisting of water sampling and quality testing with a total of 180 water samples. This activity will be scaled up in 2014 to cover other areas.

With respect to peacebuilding and reconciliation, IOM will continue supporting the Federal Government of Somalia to implement the National Programme on the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Fighters and Youth at Risk and engage the Government, civil society, traditional and religious leaders, and concerned communities in finding and implementing adequate traditional justice and reconciliation mechanisms.

Apart from its community stabilization and peacebuilding and reconciliation programmes, IOM will continue to support socioeconomic recovery throughout the country by implementing projects that enable sustainable livelihood and enhance resilience.

In all these programming sectors, IOM will put special emphasis on national ownership and building the capacity of local actors through various thematic training as well as by engaging Somali diaspora experts.

Migration Health

Government efforts of bringing better health to migrant communities will be scaled up in 2014 by opening border health posts and mobile clinics that will target key and vulnerable populations. To contribute to combating gender-based violence, IOM will expand the distribution of solar lanterns to vulnerable internally displaced women in partnership with Panasonic Corporation. IOM also plans to increase efforts to combat female genital mutilation, domestic violence and forced marriages. IOM also intends to expand its tuberculosis-prevention activities, particularly by providing support to a tuberculosis hospital in the border area between Somalia and Kenya, a major migratory route to and from Dadaab province in Kenya.

IOM will continue to contribute to the improvement of the environmental health conditions of internally displaced persons, with the expansion of its WASH projects in camps for internally displaced persons in Somalia. Internally displaced persons are provided

with an average of 7.5 litres of clean water a day,¹³ which is complemented by community social mobilization to strengthen knowledge of WASH and improve hygiene practices in order to prevent the outbreak of water-related diseases, such as cholera and acute watery diarrhoea.

IOM provides support for health assessments and travel health assistance activities for self-payer immigrants bound for resettlement countries such as Canada and the United States. Fitness-to-travel checks are provided for stranded migrants and those under the assisted voluntary return programme, from Somalia to Ethiopia. Additionally, psychosocial support is offered to migrants processed through the migration response centres in Hargeisa and Bosaso.

Building the capacity of government authorities in implementing migration health services is essential, and all projected activities will incorporate regional programme strategic pillars for migration health, including service delivery, research, information dissemination and capacity-building. IOM will continue to build on cross-cutting issues, including launching gender-sensitive programmes, reaching vulnerable populations, increasing community participation and empowerment, and advocating migrants' right to health.

IOM is conducting the first-ever cohort study in Somalia to assess the effectiveness of solar lanterns on prevention of sexual and gender-based violence in settlements for internally displaced persons, an activity which will continue into 2014 to include data from a post-distribution survey.

Following the success of the HIV Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance Survey (IBBSS) conducted in Hargeisa in 2008, IOM is planning to conduct a formative study in Mogadishu followed by a second IBBSS in 2014. The location of the IBBSS will be determined by the results of the HIV formative study in Mogadishu and the two studies conducted by the World Health Organization (WHO) in Berbera and Bosaso. The formative study will be conducted among key populations in Mogadishu. The participants in this study will include primary key informants such as female sex workers, truck drivers and uniformed services personnel.

Immigration and Border Management

In 2014, IOM intends to expand assistance in newly liberated areas in Somalia as well as assist the Federal Government in conducting an assessment of current provisions for a civil registry, based on which future activities will be designed. Based on the outcomes of an IOM-led assessment in civil registry and identification management, IOM will provide technical expertise to commence support to the Government in eventually establishing a more robust identification management framework.

IOM will also expand installation of more sustainable power supplies, namely solar panels, to ports of entry, many of which have trouble ensuring sufficient power supply, thus affecting MIDAS workstations and security equipment provided by IOM in the past. To this end, IOM is pilot-testing durable solar panel installation and maintenance in 2013 at a limited number of ports of entry. Based on the outcome, IOM will expand the coverage of such assistance in the coming years.

Additionally, building onto the ongoing installation of MIDAS workstations at ports of entry and newly identified crossing points, IOM will assist Somali authorities in regular data transmissions to immigration headquarters and analysis to inform necessary policies and legislation.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will build on its efforts to raise awareness of and reduce migrant exploitation, specifically trafficking in persons. IOM also aims to improve the livelihood of internally displaced persons, urban poor and pastoral communities, and to improve protection of migrants in mixed migration flows in Somalia.

Where counter-trafficking activities are concerned, IOM will focus on strengthening the systems in Puntland, including the Puntland Authority's Counter-trafficking Board, the counter-trafficking unit of the police, and the protection group formulated under the coordinating role of the Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs to assist victims of human trafficking.

IOM will also steadily expand its assistance to south central Somalia, as most victims of trafficking originate from there. As requested by and in coordination with the Protection Cluster, IOM will commence sensitizing government officials and linking Puntland and South Central to exchange experiences and enhance operational collaboration in the prevention of human trafficking, investigation and prosecution of offenders, and protection of victims of human trafficking.

The Mixed Migration Programme for Somalia will continue with protection of migrants in mixed migration flows utilizing the migration response centres in Hargeisa and Bosaso to register and refer migrants to appropriate services. Additionally, IOM will continue to provide transportation assistance to stranded migrants, and assisted voluntary return from Somalia to Ethiopia. Psychosocial support will be offered through migration response centres. The capacities of the Mixed Migration Task Force will be strengthened with strong links to the migration response centres to ensure a coordinated humanitarian response. Efforts to establish cross-border migration committees at Lowaydo, Somalia's border with Djibouti, will be further developed and strengthened to better manage the response to mixed migration flows in Somalia.

¹³ Recommended by the WASH Cluster guidelines.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM aims at engaging the diaspora in the development and capacity-building efforts in Somalia. It also intends to provide durable solutions and create long-term employment for migrants and mobile populations.

Diasporas have an added advantage when it comes to building the capacity in their countries of origin because they have a better understanding of the local context. Through its MIDA Programme, IOM has been working with the Somali Government to incorporate the Somali diaspora into its rebuilding efforts. To date, IOM has placed 129 experts at various ministries and agencies who have been responsible for some important policy changes in their respective institutions. Skills transfer is the main aim of diaspora placements, and, as a result, many Somali have become more effective in responding to the needs of Somalia and the Somali people. IOM would like to continue to support Somali Government institutions beyond 2013, with a particular focus on the health, justice and public financial management sectors.

IOM will provide durable solutions to internally displaced persons (local integration) and support educated youth with employment programmes in Somaliland region. In Puntland, IOM will conduct vocational training and provide start-up kits and grants to unskilled youth and women, as well as rebuild the assets and diversify the livelihoods of pastoralists.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	10,400,000
Migration Health	7,400,000
Immigration and Border Management	4,000,000
Migrant Assistance	2,500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	7,500,000
2014 funding requirements	31,800,000

SOUTH SUDAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to prioritize the needs of displaced populations whether they are returnees, internally displaced persons or refugees. Towards this end, IOM will remain committed to a number of coordination functions within the cluster system.

In South Sudan, IOM is lead of the Shelter and NFI Cluster. In this role, IOM coordinates the inter-agency provision of shelter material and NFIs to returnees, internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups. IOM also co-leads the Multi-Sector Cluster

with UNHCR, which coordinates humanitarian response for returnee and refugee populations. Through the Logistics Cluster, the IOM-operated Common Transport Service provides transportation capacity to the humanitarian community.

IOM also works to address the root causes of conflict and instability in South Sudan through community-driven, peacebuilding and conflict-mitigation initiatives that foster communication and accountability within and between all sectors of society. IOM will continue to expand its support to CSOs to build their capacity in implementing stabilization and peacebuilding projects.

As chair of the inter-agency theme group on returnee reintegration, IOM will continue to work in cooperation with the Government and other partners to raise awareness of and address the main barriers faced by returnees in their efforts to integrate into local communities.

Migration Health

IOM provides frontline health services to crisis-affected and underserved populations through mobile and semi-static medical clinics. IOM also works on the promotion of health in migration issues by integrating cross-cutting health components into existing IOM programmes.

IOM will continue to focus efforts on priorities identified by the Government in its Health Sector Development Plan 2011–2015 related to the prevention, care and treatment of communicable diseases (e.g. HIV, tuberculosis and malaria), as well as technical support to the Government to strengthen the health system and workforce through the return of qualified South Sudanese nationals.



Immigration and Border Management

IOM's programmes in South Sudan focus on supporting the Ministry of Interior to enhance border and migration management structures and procedures, to build the capacity of immigration officials in reducing irregular migration and migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons, and to equip and strengthen border posts. IOM will continue to work with the Government to respond to the migration challenges of the new State.

Migrant Assistance

IOM aims to enhance its capacity-building efforts by developing a dedicated counter-trafficking programme that will address the needs of victims of trafficking through direct assistance and capacity-building support provided to the Government and other counter-trafficking partners.

In addition to this, IOM aims to build the capacity of the Government of South Sudan by improving the overall understanding of mixed migration flows while also enhancing mechanisms to provide assistance and support to migrants through a two-pronged approach addressing both policy and operational aspects of response.



Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM is contributing to building the capacity of the health sector in South Sudan through the strengthened engagement of South Sudanese health professionals in the diaspora. Decades of conflict have led to the virtual collapse of the health system in South Sudan. To address the lack of human resources, IOM is working alongside the Government of South Sudan to develop a national diaspora engagement strategy for the health sector. The strategy will highlight global best practices and lessons learned from previous IOM diaspora initiatives on the transfer of knowledge and skills. It is also intended that it will lay the foundation for the development of a return of qualified nationals programme in a variety of government sectors in the next few years.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM aims to contribute to enhancing the Government of South Sudan's knowledge of migration by implementing research activities on mixed migration issues that include mapping of migration patterns and routes, populations involved, and types of migration. At present, there is no available data on migration in South Sudan, resulting in a crucial gap in the Government and the development community's ability to effectively identify and address the needs of migrant populations.



IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	60,000,000
Migration Health	6,000,000
Immigration and Border Management	6,500,000
Migrant Assistance	3,500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	4,300,000
Migration Policy and Research	1,200,000
2014 funding requirements	81,500,000

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

With the country's increased exposure to natural disasters, disaster preparedness and awareness of sound mitigation modalities are increasingly required. IOM aims to support the Government in disaster preparedness (particularly for floods) through DRR activities within the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP). In 2014, IOM aims to provide capacity-building targeting training practitioners (including government officials and civil society members) on CCCM.



Migration Health

IOM continues its research activities on health in migrant populations in the United Republic of Tanzania, strengthening IOM's partnerships with the Government, academic institutions, potential implementing partners and the private sector. Moreover, IOM aims to increase migrants' access to health services by sensitizing and mobilizing health service providers and uniformed personnel, such as police and immigration officials. Specifically, IOM aims to focus on: (a) sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV-related risk behaviours of mobile populations along the main transport corridors (submitted for UNDP funding) and at extractive industry sites; (b) building HIV workplace programmes and private-public partnerships between the Tanzanian Government and private companies in the extractive industries; and (c) initiating malaria prevention, early diagnosis, and treatment for at-risk migrants and cross-border communities. IOM is pursuing avenues to support requests to assist in establishing mobile clinics in remote areas.

IOM will continue to perform health assessments and travel health assistance for government-sponsored refugees and self-paying immigrants bound for destination countries such as Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will continue to work with the Ministry of Home Affairs and other partners, training key immigration and law enforcement officers as well as front-line border guards on essential characteristics of mixed migratory flows and on best practices in managing them. IOM's capacity-building initiative targets officials working on the implementation of the East African Common Market Protocol. In the framework of the One UN in the United Republic of Tanzania, IOM coordinates its activities with relevant UN agencies. Specifically, IOM will train immigration officials on the newly revised version of the Tanzania Immigration Services Manual and the newly published Standard Operating Procedure for Vulnerable Migrants Including Ethical Border Practice, which have been developed jointly with the Government. With a view to enhancing technical border management capacities at the national level

and within the region, IOM will continue to provide training on integrated border management and one-stop border posts.

Migrant Assistance

Through its partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs), IOM focuses on providing direct assistance, such as shelter and psychosocial support, to victims of trafficking. In the framework of the joint UNDP in the United Republic of Tanzania, IOM, in coordination with its partners, will continue to support NGOs that provide shelter and vocational training to victims of trafficking. IOM will also continue its collaboration with the Tanzanian Anti-Trafficking Committee to finalize the Regulations of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2008.

IOM will continue to process resettlement of refugees to third countries after undergoing cultural orientation. In 2014, IOM will also continue with the assisted voluntary return of Tanzanian nationals.

Migratory trends through the United Republic of Tanzania involve high levels of mixed migratory flows, and irregular migrants continue to face situations of extreme vulnerability. Thousands of migrants from Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda remain in detention in extremely poor conditions and in need of return assistance. To date, IOM has assisted with the voluntary repatriation of over 2,300 stranded Ethiopian migrants. However, activities are currently on hold due to funding gaps. IOM is working with UNHCR and the Tanzanian Government to identify strategies for better managing these migratory flows, including at the regional level.

Labour Migration and Human Development

A diaspora web portal will be developed, with the objective of facilitating a dialogue between diaspora and the Tanzanian Government, and enabling further diaspora engagement to enhance social, economic and human capital in the United Republic of Tanzania. This will be completed in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and also include activities specifically on the engagement of women in the diaspora. IOM will also continue to provide technical support to the President's Office (Zanzibar), which is seeking to fill the capacity gaps in critical sectors, such as health and education, by forging institutional linkages between countries, facilitating temporary return schemes for qualified nationals and establishing methods for virtual skills transfer.

Migration Policy and Research

In 2014, IOM will focus on improving the evidence base of migration for the benefit of development. The activities will include migration policy research.

In tandem with the diaspora web portal, a migration profile will be completed through a consultative process with the Tanzanian Government. This will enable relevant stakeholders to plan sector-specific interventions for development, which affect and are affected by migration trends. In addition to the findings of the migration profile, which will serve to provide information that can be used in policymaking for years to come, a variety of stakeholders will benefit from training on the collection, sharing and harmonization of migration data. The Tanzanian Government has requested that the migration profile be completed as a first step towards mainstreaming migration into the national development strategy of the United Republic of Tanzania, which IOM will undertake in 2014.



IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	300,000
Migration Health	800,000
Immigration and Border Management	800,000
Migrant Assistance	1,500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,200,000
Migration Policy and Research	500,000
2014 funding requirements	5,100,000

UGANDA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM provides emergency support in refugee settlements to recent refugee arrivals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly in the WASH and education sectors. As contingency plans are being prepared for a larger influx of refugees, IOM is being called upon to build key infrastructure in refugee settlements, including a surgical operating theatre and school classrooms.

IOM's refugee resettlement operations continue to expand to offer resettlement opportunities to a new, predominantly referred, caseload of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

IOM is enhancing its service to support increased requests for facilitation of travel to self-paying economic migrants from Uganda, as well as family reunification cases.

Migration Health

IOM will continue to expand its support towards the Government of Uganda and mobile populations, such as fishing communities, workers and hosts around the extractive industries, and seasonal agricultural workers.

IOM will also continue to provide government-referred and self-sponsored immigrants bound for Australia, Canada and the United States with health assessment, vaccinations and advice for international travel.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM intends to continue to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Uganda and its neighbouring countries – the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania – to facilitate cross-border trade and enhance regional security through effective migration management, particularly by installing MIDAS on key border posts. These actions are designed to be in line with the National Development Plan aimed at enhancing economic development and security to specifically target human capacities, infrastructure challenges and technological gaps.

In addition, IOM aims to provide technical assistance to strengthen humanitarian border management, particularly along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and will initiate technical assessments to support that process.



Migrant Assistance

Various socioeconomic and development factors in Uganda have led to an increase in cases of trafficking within and outside the country. IOM's tactical response involves the provision of continued support to the Government of Uganda in the implementation of counter-trafficking strategies that develop government capacities to prevent and



prosecute trafficking and strengthen protection of victims. In coordination with government and civil society stakeholders, IOM provides direct assistance to international and internal cases of victims of trafficking. A comprehensive referral mechanism and innovative technological tools have been developed in order to ensure comprehensive return and reintegration assistance to rural children who have been trafficked to urban centres for the purpose of street begging.

IOM also seeks to provide stakeholders with quality research and data on trafficking in persons to feed into evidence-based policy and programming.

In the near future, IOM aims to provide insight into the prevalence of mixed migration flows in the country and assist vulnerable migrants who are stranded in Uganda.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM is currently working with the Government of Uganda to develop various key building blocks of a labour market information system that can contribute to sound and evidence-based policies on employment, particularly for young Ugandans. Also, the capacities of the Government and other stakeholders engaged in labour migration management will be strengthened in order to systematically manage and regulate labour migration from Uganda to other countries in general and to the EAC Partner States in particular.

IOM will be engaging with the Government of Uganda to instigate key, basic mapping and profiling activities in order to build government programmes aimed at capturing the productive and creative capacities of the diaspora.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will continue to support the Government in finalizing the Uganda National Migration Policy. Focus will be on broader consultative dialogues at the Cabinet level, adoption of the policy by the Cabinet and provision of support for the development of an implementation strategy.

IOM proposes to work with the Government of Uganda to build institutional expertise and operational capacity in collecting and managing migration data.

IOM is working to provide technical assistance to the Government of Uganda on the development of a migration profile to support evidence-based policy development and implementation.

IOM also intends to support the Government of Uganda with mainstreaming migration issues into the post-2015 development agenda.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	5,500,000
Migration Health	1,000,000
Immigration and Border Management	7,600,000
Migrant Assistance	2,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,000,000
Migration Policy and Research	550,000
2014 funding requirements	17,650,000

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

SOUTHERN AFRICA

THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION IN THE REGION

IOM's Southern Africa Regional Office consists of countries in the South African Development Community (SADC) (except the United Republic of Tanzania) and in the Indian Ocean. Southern Africa experiences all types of movements such as mixed and irregular migration, labour migration and forced migration, including displacement due to conflict and natural disasters. By virtue of its comparatively strong economic position in some of the countries in the region, Southern Africa experiences a high level of both intraregional and interregional migration due to work opportunities in the mining, manufacturing and agricultural industries. The industrial development in some countries in the region, especially Botswana, South Africa and Zambia, and the oil wealth of Angola have been attractive to unskilled labour migrants from within the region and elsewhere, notably from the Horn of Africa and West Africa. Southern Africa is also a springboard or a transit point for migrants and is often used as the staging ground for legal and illegal migration to Europe and the Americas.

The Southern Africa region continues to experience a significant rise in mixed and irregular migration flows. These flows mostly originate from the Horn of Africa, particularly Ethiopia and Somalia, and consist of refugees, asylum-seekers, economic migrants, unaccompanied migrant children and victims of trafficking, including women and children. The large majority of these migrants attempt to reach their destinations through established smuggling and trafficking networks. Roughly 20,000 migrants travel through countries in the Great Lakes and the SADC region to try to reach South Africa each year. Human rights violations and lack of protection of migrants, including extortion, abandonment, physical abuse and sexual violence continue to be a harsh reality for some of these mobile populations. Furthermore, significant numbers of mobile populations move between Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as between Zimbabwe and South Africa, often prompting the affected governments to take measures aimed at promoting the expulsion of irregular migrants. Insecurity, lack of economic livelihood, drought and crop failure are some of the factors that push migrants to undertake the risky migratory routes for better opportunities.

An increasingly worrying trend in the irregular and mixed migration patterns of the region has been the rise in identified cases of unaccompanied children making perilous journeys to the SADC region. Another emerging trend is male migrants from Asia becoming stranded and facing exploitative conditions in Southern Africa. In this respect, dozens of Cambodian fishermen came to the attention of IOM in Mauritius and South Africa where their fishing vessels had docked. A similar number of stranded Nepalese men in Madagascar also came to the attention of IOM after falling prey to the false promises of unscrupulous recruitment agents.

The high level of irregular and mixed migration calls for collaborative efforts and the need for increased border management programmes to support and assist governments with the policies, legislation, and administrative and operational structures for effective migration management. Governments are increasingly receptive to such support given the magnitude of irregular migration movements, as well as the migration patterns, scope and dynamics in the region.

Labour migration has been increasingly recognized as playing a significant role in the development of the Southern Africa region. In this regard, it has been widely noted that there is a need for governments to harmonize policies and standards through bilateral and regional agreements. It is in this context that Article 5 of the 1992 SADC Treaty refers to the need to "develop policies aimed at the progressive elimination of obstacles to the free movement of capital and labour, goods, and services, and of the people of the region generally, among Member States," within the broader context of regional integration and labour mobility. This entails enhanced governance of labour migration and increased social dialogue among key stakeholders as well as targeted approaches to addressing specific challenges, such as social security coverage and portability, recognition of diplomas, qualifications and skills, non-discrimination and equality of treatment, including proper working conditions, for migrant workers at all skill levels. At the national level, initiatives such as the formulation of comprehensive national labour migration policies, enhanced protection of migrant workers, and targeted sectoral interventions are currently being spearheaded in order to devise a more holistic approach to labour migration management within the region.

Southern Africa is vulnerable to a variety of slow- and sudden-onset disasters: floods, drought, disease epidemics, food and energy insecurity, political unrest and many others. Irregular migration, rapid urbanization, climate change and environmental degradation are some of the challenges that need to be addressed. Consequently, governments are increasingly supportive and appreciative of DRR initiatives throughout the region.

The region continues to host a large number of internally displaced persons, asylum-seekers, returnees and refugees. On average, millions of people are affected by food insecurity and hundreds of thousands by floods alone every year. By far, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has the largest number of internally displaced persons in the region, at about 2.6 million throughout the country.

IOM's key stakeholders in the region include:

- National governments – IOM works closely with governments in the region, all of which are also IOM Member States, to promote migration management that ensures humane and orderly movement of people that is beneficial to migrants and their societies. IOM's main government counterparts include the ministries of home affairs, social welfare, women and youth issues, labour, disaster management, health and foreign affairs.
- United Nations – IOM has a long-standing and extensive working relationship and partnership with UN agencies, notably International Labour Organization (ILO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in addressing labour exploitation and migrant children issues, respectively. With United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), there is growing partnership on addressing human trafficking and migrant smuggling. IOM also works with WHO and Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) on migrant health issues and is increasingly involved in the One UN programme, which includes country-level initiatives under UNDAF and UNDAF.
- Regional organizations and institutions – IOM works with RECs, including the SADC and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). IOM actively engages the RECs on regional interventions aimed at curbing irregular migration and human trafficking, as well as regional health initiatives and labour migration issues. IOM serves as the secretariat for the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA), which was established in 2000 to promote inter-State and intraregional dialogue on migration.
- NGOs and CSOs – IOM works in partnership with NGOs and other civil society actors throughout the region, particularly on awareness-raising activities and service delivery. Civil society actors often include migrants and migrant associations as key stakeholders in addressing migration challenges. IOM works with NGOs and CSOs as implementing partners, and at times, serves as the implementing partner for an NGO or CSO.
- Research community – IOM works with regional research and academic institutions that play a vital role in ensuring that planned interventions are evidence-based and take best practices and new research into account in designing new programmes.
- Donor community – IOM works in collaboration and in partnership with the donor community (both bilateral and multilateral) to address complex migration challenges. IOM receives financial resources and support directly from governments, UN agencies, the private sector and foundations to strengthen migration programmes in the region.

The following are challenges to be addressed in Southern Africa:

- Strengthening research and data available on migration, ensuring that interventions are evidence-based and that the impact of interventions can be measured.
- Finding viable alternatives – including safe and regular migration opportunities – for those most in need as they undertake dangerous journeys and/or experience a lack of prospects at home.
- Facilitating durable solutions for refugees, migrants and internally displaced persons living in protracted displacement situations.
- Enhancing resilience and strengthening national government and civil society's ability to prepare for and respond to disasters with the aim of mitigating migration due to natural disasters.
- Strengthening RCPs focused on migration to ensure that recommendations lead to tangible policy changes.
- Ensuring that humanitarian principles are fully integrated into governments' immigration and border management policies.
- Ensuring that focus for essential programmes is maintained and that these continue to be implemented. Major donors in the region are slowly reducing funding, in part due to the increasing number of middle-income countries in the region. However, significant humanitarian and protection needs remain related to migration management.

IOM'S CAPACITIES IN THE REGION

The IOM Regional Office for Southern Africa is based in Pretoria, providing programme support and technical expertise to IOM Country Offices in the region. In an effort to maximize resources, the Regional Office in Pretoria shares some human resources with the IOM Regional Office based in Nairobi, including three regional thematic specialists covering the areas of assistance to migrants, labour migration and human development, and emergencies and post-crisis.

The IOM Regional Office in Pretoria covers 15 countries in the Southern Africa region, out of which, IOM has offices in eight of them. In addition, IOM has project activities in four other countries in the region without Country Offices, including Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar and Seychelles. IOM plans to expand its activities and

presence in other countries in the region, particularly Malawi, in the coming years. In 2013, Malawi became an IOM Member State, resulting in complete membership of all the SADC countries.

In total, there are eight IOM offices, 17 sub-offices and over 300 staff (40% female) under the supervision of the IOM Regional Office in Pretoria.

STRATEGIC AREAS OF INTERVENTION AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

Migration Management

- **Contribute to upholding the rights of migrants in the Southern Africa region**

Responding to the needs of vulnerable migrants is a top priority in the Southern Africa region. IOM will provide protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants who are stranded, trafficked, exploited and exposed to other types of risk. IOM works with national governments and regional institutions to develop evidence-based migration policies and practices to protect the rights of migrants based on international standards and best practices.

- **Contribute to increased availability, diversity and coverage of immigration and border management programmes in the region**

IOM in the Southern Africa region is working with national governments and RECs to strengthen the border and migration management structures and to increase regional cooperation on immigration and border management. This work includes border management assessments, infrastructure upgrades and other programmes to modernize migration responses and processes.

- **Promote the rights of labour migrants and optimize the benefits of labour migration for both countries of origin and destination as well as for migrants themselves**

IOM collaborates with the SADC and the Member States of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) to establish and implement inter-State and intraregional frameworks governing South–South labour mobility. IOM also partners with governments and other stakeholders to develop labour migration policies and programmes to effectively provide protection and assistance to labour migrants and their families.

- **Support the work of the international community to harness the development potential of migration for the benefit of both societies and migrants, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and poverty reduction**

IOM partners with governments and civil society, including migrant associations, to look for innovative ways to harness the resources of transnational communities, diaspora associations, and diaspora members more effectively for the socioeconomic co-development of their countries of origin and residence. IOM will also work with the SADC Member States to integrate their diaspora policies into their national development plans.

- **Improve the health of migrants, mobile populations and migration-affected communities in Southern Africa**

Through its health promotion interventions, IOM: (a) seeks to improve health literacy among migrants, mobile populations and communities, with the aim of empowering them to adopt a healthier behaviour; (b) continues to work with regional, national and local partners and service providers to increase availability and accessibility to services that improve the health of migrants, mobile populations and communities they interact with in identified spaces of vulnerabilities; (c) works with governments, development partners (UN agencies) and other stakeholders to develop, amend and/or implement evidence-based policies that promote migrants' right to health.

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

- **Contribute to safer, adaptive and disaster-resilient communities to support sustainable development within Southern Africa**

IOM works with governments at the national and local levels, as well as with a wide array of stakeholders, to mainstream and integrate DRR into national, sectoral, regional, and local development policies and plans. IOM works with local communities, including migrants and CSOs, to ensure that communities understand DRR and are better prepared to face disasters. IOM also continues to learn from best practices around the world to ensure that disaster response operations meet the basic assistance and protection needs of affected populations during and after a disaster.

- **Contribute to the development and implementation of national and regional resilience to forced migration in the region**

IOM works with local communities and governments to better anticipate, mitigate and adapt to the migration-related effects of climate change. At the community level, IOM promotes non-violent conflict resolution and reconciliation. IOM also continues to seek out opportunities to support the return and reintegration of displaced and mobile populations.

- **Strengthen protection of displaced persons by increasing national capacity in CCCM**

Through IOM's role as global cluster lead on CCCM in natural disasters, it strives to increase the capacity of national authorities on CCCM with the goal of strengthening the protection and assistance of displaced persons. IOM trains authorities at the national and local levels, as well as other key stakeholders, to ensure that key actors in disaster-prone countries have the skills to undertake effective preparedness and response to natural emergencies.

Partnerships/Regional Consultative Processes

In the Southern Africa region, IOM works with a wide range of partners. At the institutional level, IOM continues to increase collaboration with the African Union, the SADC, COMESA and the IOC. IOM seeks to build on the good relations with each of these entities to strengthen regional response to migration management. IOM continues to work with the SADC Member States, as well as other stakeholders, through the MIDSA, an RCP established in 2000, to promote inter-State and intraregional dialogue on migration in Southern Africa.

IOM has the following key objectives for partnerships in the region:

- Establish new partnerships and formalize cooperation with regional bodies, the United Nations, the donor community and NGOs.
- Enhance institutional capacities of RECs, including the SADC, COMESA and the IOC, as well as Member States for more effective migration management.
- Address policy and operational challenges in migration management in the SADC region and at the national level.

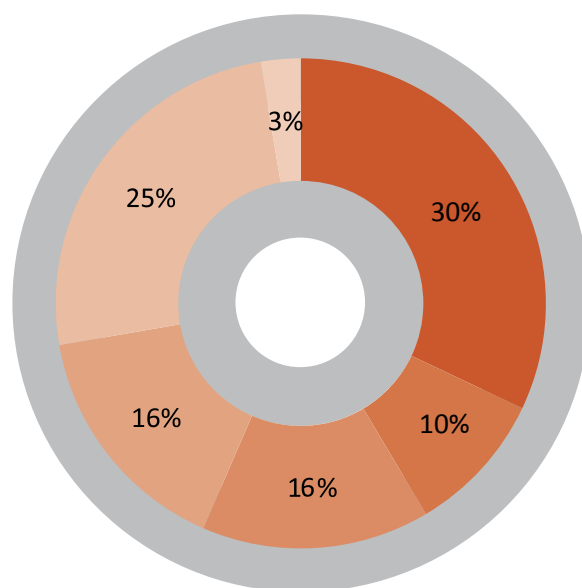
An essential aspect of each of these objectives is to build on the successes of MIDSA with the aim of implementing recommendations made at the ministerial level and ensuring MIDSA as a useful, dynamic and action-oriented process.

In addition to partnerships at the institutional level, IOM continues to strengthen relations with donors, with a particular emphasis on the private sector, given its significant role in migration issues. IOM also seeks to build a stronger partnership in Southern Africa with the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

Geographical area	USD
Regional Programmes	47,600,000
Angola	6,300,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	34,800,000
Mauritius	1,500,000
Mozambique	7,050,000
Namibia	3,700,000
South Africa	5,500,000
Zambia	5,020,000
Zimbabwe	10,750,000
Total funding requirements	122,220,000

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	36,920,000
Migration Health	12,800,000
Immigration and Border Management	19,250,000
Migrant Assistance	19,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	31,100,000
Migration Policy and Research	3,150,000
Total funding requirements	122,220,000



- Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis
- Migration Health
- Immigration and Border Management
- Migrant Assistance
- Labour Migration and Human Development
- Migration Policy and Research

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe in the Southern Africa region are located along the Zambezi River, which is prone to flooding each year. The recurrent flooding affects communities situated along the river, leading to displacement, destruction of property (including housing), economic destabilization and food insecurity. The planned interventions aim at mapping flood-prone areas, generating disaster preparedness through the establishment of early warning systems and building the Government's capacity in CCCM. Relevant stakeholders from affected countries will also be invited to attend a regional conference aimed at sharing lessons learned and establishing a coordinated regional response mechanism to flooding in the Zambezi River. IOM also plans to conduct a study on how climate change affects flooding in the region and its impact on the environment.

Migration Health

Through its PHAMESA II programme, IOM contributes to the improved standard of physical, mental and social well-being of migrants by responding to their health needs throughout all phases of the migration process, as well as the public health needs of host communities. PHAMESA II, which will run from 2014 to 2016, will operate through a network of IOM Regional and Country Offices and partnerships with RECs, national AIDS councils, government ministries, the private sector, unions, UN partners and NGOs.

IOM will also initiate a regional response contributing to the improvement in the standard of physical and social well-being of former and current migrant mine workers, their families and the affected communities in Southern Africa, with particular focus on mine worker-sending, transit, and destination communities of Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland. As a result of this project, much-needed health services will be provided to migrants and host communities in these countries.

Advocacy for policy development will remain a fundamental component of migration health. This is to guarantee that equitable health-related policies incorporate migration and that migration health policies are enforced to ensure that migrants enjoy their right to good health. Following the 2012 Declaration on tuberculosis in the Mining Sector, IOM has been working with governments and stakeholders in the SADC region to develop action plans to operationalize the declaration and develop subsequent mid- and long-term outcomes.

Through research, IOM will continue to investigate migration trends and challenges and provide

relevant qualitative and quantitative information that will support IOM programming and policy work. One initiative is a research study on the health vulnerabilities of mobile populations and affected communities in the major ports in Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania. Expected to be completed in September 2014, the study is aimed at increasing the stakeholders' knowledge and understanding of HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and STI health vulnerabilities in these major ports.

IOM will continue to support local health authorities in providing emergency primary health care, including malaria and tuberculosis services, mental health and psychosocial support assistance for crisis-affected and host communities. Efforts will also focus on addressing cholera prevention and response in high-risk and cross-border areas.

IOM will continue to provide health assessments to government-funded and self-paying refugees and immigrants bound for resettlement countries.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will continue to focus on increasing the capacity of its Country Offices, partners and RECs by providing platforms for discussion on border management issues in the Southern African region. This programme will include direct engagement of immigration services in the region, as well as consultation with other border agencies using a collaborative approach.

IOM assistance will also be structured to direct policy, legislative, human resource, operational and administrative mechanisms and frameworks.

Migrant Assistance

IOM aims to contribute effectively to protecting and assisting migrants in need, including those who have been trafficked, exploited and abused.

The flow of migrants in the SADC region is an increasing phenomenon fuelled by poverty, conflict and the desire for greater opportunities abroad. A growing number of migrants travel from East Africa and the Horn of Africa to South Africa and beyond. Some of them escape conflict and insecurity, and others are economic migrants who fall into the hands of smugglers facilitating the crossing of State borders through irregular means. The push and pull factors behind such migration leave those who seek a better life vulnerable to a variety of precarious situations that can be encountered either in transit or at their final destinations. Whether smuggled or stranded, many migrants have become subject to abuse, violence, rape, extortion, abandonment or starvation. They are subsequently alienated in an unknown environment and usually excluded from social protection systems. The planned interventions

specifically aim at reducing migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons by building the capacity of government officials and local institutions, providing technical support to mitigate the existing lack of data, and providing direct sustainable return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking, stranded migrants and unaccompanied migrant children.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM seeks to enhance the capacities of COMESA Member States to effectively engage their diaspora populations for the development of the region. Specifically, IOM will assist Member States in identifying capacity gaps and providing support to meet needs, including setting up minimum regional standards and specific graded benchmarks for the formulation of diaspora engagement policies, and in creating inter-agency structures to coordinate diaspora engagement activities among Member States. To supply data to Member States for the purposes of informed decision-making, IOM will also carry out online diaspora surveys following targeted awareness-raising campaigns, as well as a comprehensive review of existing research findings. Findings from the data collection and research initiatives will be used to compile regional-level diaspora studies and policy guidelines.

Moreover, an online job portal designed to facilitate matching of labour supply from the diaspora and demand from COMESA Member States will be set up at the COMESA Secretariat in Lusaka, Zambia, which will run and maintain it for the benefit of Member States. Online platforms for web-based recruitment and job-matching will be created in each Member State. These platforms will feed into the COMESA job portal, with the ultimate aim of engaging COMESA nationals through a pilot skills transfer mechanism involving at least 200 assignments to be carried out in a variety of sectors determined through skills audits and needs assessments. A wide range of investment and business opportunities will also be explored in all COMESA Member States.

Furthermore, IOM also plans to implement regional initiatives with regard to: (a) enhancing cooperation for skills transfer among targeted Portuguese-speaking countries, which includes Angola and Mozambique; (b) addressing youth unemployment through diaspora engagement, skills exchange, and youth empowerment, which includes the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and (c) facilitating labour migration management in the SADC region, involving Mauritius, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM plans to prioritize developing stronger data related to regional trends and migration profiles.

It also intends to make this research relevant for national governments, the donor community and programme developers to ensure that migration interventions in this region are evidence-based and drawn from data-driven information.

IOM will continue to work towards strengthening and harmonizing regional migration strategies through MIDSA. The annual MIDSA conference provides a forum for SADC Member States to deliberate and understand the impact of migration, as well as the issues, challenges and opportunities related to the migration phenomenon in the region.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	10,000,000
Migration Health	5,500,000
Immigration and Border Management	5,500,000
Migrant Assistance	10,600,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	15,000,000
Migration Policy and Research	1,000,000
2014 funding requirements	47,600,000

ANGOLA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Following the completion of its regional programme to support the return of former Angolan refugees in 2013, IOM will focus its efforts on facilitating the sustainable socioeconomic reintegration and community stabilization in migration-affected communities, using community-based planning to promote social cohesion and community ownership.

In the border areas with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, IOM will continue its activities to monitor and prevent abuses, including sexual violence against vulnerable mobile populations, and to mitigate forms of conflict between migrants and reception communities. This will be done through capacity-building on protection mechanisms and knowledge transfer to support critical local actors, including local authorities, village leaders, mining companies and workers, and migrants themselves.

Further, Angola is highly susceptible to cyclical natural disasters, such as droughts and floods, which lead to significant forced internal displacement. In response, IOM will focus on enhancing the preparedness and disaster monitoring capacity of the Government of Angola at the provincial level, as well as on building the resilience and climate change adaptability capacities of the vulnerable resident communities.



Migration Health

IOM supports the Government of Angola at the local and national levels to improve the overall migration health management capacity and to ensure migrants' health needs are met throughout the migration process, thereby reducing migrants' exposure and vulnerability to diseases, including malaria, HIV/AIDS, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases. This will be achieved by capitalizing on IOM's local and cross-border presence in neighbouring countries to build capacity of selected actors, such as community activists and local administrations, and raising awareness among migrant populations.

IOM provides support to health assessments and travel health assistance activities for refugees and immigrants accepted by host resettlement countries funded under government or self-payer mechanisms.

Immigration and Border Management

Because of its thriving economy, Angola increasingly attracts labour migrants, both regular and irregular, from neighbouring countries and from further afar in Africa and elsewhere. The porous nature of the borders and the still limited cross-border cooperation with its neighbouring countries restricts the country's border management capacity.

IOM continues to advocate integrated solutions to cross-border mobility for the benefit of all and to ensure migrants' rights are upheld regardless of their immigration status. IOM will continue to conduct border assessments in key areas currently experiencing mixed migrations and will put forward concrete recommendations for effective migration

management. Building on its experiences, IOM will provide a series of border management training and technical assistance for immigration and other law enforcement officials.

IOM will also support the Government of Angola's efforts in implementing the bilateral agreement signed with the Government of Namibia, which introduces a travel card for the border residents of both countries to facilitate cross-border movement and exchange.

Migrant Assistance

With a view to creating sustainable solutions and reducing the vulnerability of migrants in Angola, IOM will strengthen the ongoing engagement with the Government and civil society to address irregular migration in Angola through the identification and protection of vulnerable migrants, including unaccompanied migrant children, victims of trafficking, and victims of sexual and gender-based violence. IOM will continue to provide comprehensive reception and reintegration assistance to assisted voluntary returnees from other countries. These efforts will be complemented by capacity-building initiatives targeting relevant government and civil society actors.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM intends to conduct a national labour migration skills audit to determine the skills available and shortages present in Angola's attractive labour market, in anticipation of piloting a labour mobility programme in various sectors and with selected lusophone countries.



Migration Policy and Research

To address the persistent lack of quality migration-related data and statistics in the country, IOM will carry out a comprehensive and multisectoral policy review, including sectoral assessments of issues such as health vulnerabilities and diaspora mobilization. These assessments will enable evidence-based future programming to address the various challenges migrants face in the rapidly evolving institutional and developmental contexts of Angola.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	2,500,000
Migration Health	300,000
Immigration and Border Management	1,800,000
Migrant Assistance	1,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	500,000
Migration Policy and Research	200,000
2014 funding requirements	6,300,000

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM is engaged in numerous efforts to address the humanitarian impact of the protracted conflict in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Although the situation in 2013 was largely defined by response activities, IOM remains focused on resilience activities, including return and reintegration.

In 2014, IOM intends to continue implementing the following activities:

- Spontaneous site management – IOM is currently the coordinating organization of the Spontaneous Sites Working Group, extending help to approximately 2.6 million internally displaced persons throughout the country. To perform this function, IOM has developed a programme that provides rapid assistance to the internally displaced, which involves a go-and-visit management style for displacement sites and coordination with national and international actors to maximize resources. This allows IOM to quickly and effectively respond to the onset of new displacement while managing previously existing displacement sites.
- Displacement tracking – IOM has also taken the lead in information management by implementing its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). The DTM involves a comprehensive survey tool that collects needed information on the composition, needs and places of origin of households of internally displaced persons. This essential information is regularly disseminated to the humanitarian actors to better target interventions.
- Digital registration – IOM is actively modernizing registration techniques through a digital registration pilot activity that creates a registration database using the fingerprints of internally displaced persons. Such a system will allow for a more efficient registration process that will be invaluable to humanitarian actors whose efforts are often frustrated by fraud and inaccurate information.



Migration Health

IOM seeks to implement a multisectoral and multi-country health strategy to target the health concerns of specific vulnerable populations, address the cross-border dynamics of public health, and promote a sociocultural environment that contributes to the health of the individual and the community. The contribution of IOM will focus on: (a) integrating the health of migrants, mobile and cross-border communities in the national plan for the elimination of cholera; (b) fighting against the spread of STIs, particularly HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria; and (c) conducting cross-border disease surveillance with



the aim of reducing health vulnerabilities of migrant populations.

Central to implementing a multisectoral and multi-country health strategy is IOM's proposed initiative that seeks to enhance the capacities of health authorities to address the health of migrants and cross-border communities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola and Zambia over a five-year effort.

IOM supports health assessment and travel health assistance activities for government-sponsored refugees and self-paying immigrants bound for Canada and the United States.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM aims to establish an effective, efficient and integrated border management system in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. IOM will continue to improve integrated infrastructure, train relevant authorities and provide equipment for agencies involved in border security and trade facilitation. This approach will facilitate various service agencies operating at borders to work together, cooperate and perform in an efficient and professional manner. Due to highly complex regional migration flows, it is imperative to develop national capacity for mixed migration flows and humanitarian border management.

In partnership with the ECGLC, IOM aims to assist the Member States and the ECGLC Executive Secretary to establish the Regional Steering Committee, including the relevant national ministries of each Member State, the national Directors of the Border Services, and a representative of the Permanent Executive Secretary of the ECGLC.

IOM supports the regional integration of the Democratic Republic of the Congo within regional

bodies, including COMESA, the ECGLC and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, to improve migration management and promote integrated border management.

Migrant Assistance

IOM is managing the complex migratory relationship between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Angola. In mid-2013, approximately 55,000 Congolese residing irregularly in Angola voluntarily returned through a border crossing, but the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo had insufficient resources and facilities to handle the sudden and large-scale influx. IOM will continue to provide assistance to vulnerable persons from Angola and create additional reception centres along bordering territories to better support the services needed to facilitate migrants' safe return.

Furthermore, reducing migrant exploitation, including human trafficking and smuggling activities, and building the reintegration capacity of local stakeholders are central to IOM's activities. IOM seeks to promote a durable solutions framework that includes repatriation, resettlement, local integration and assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR). IOM is also actively seeking to commence a counter-trafficking project within the Democratic Republic of the Congo. There are currently no such projects active in the country; thus, sensitization and capacity-building programmes are highly needed.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will initiate actions for updating the legal framework and system enforcing the rights and obligations of migrant workers. An essential component of this is the mining sector in the

Democratic Republic of the Congo. In January 2008, IOM commenced its conflict-free mineral trade projects, and it intends to continue these in 2014 and beyond. The projects support government efforts to put in place responsible mineral trading strategies, policies, practices and infrastructure. In 2013, IOM petitioned to become a member of the Public-Private Alliance, a consortium of private and public institutions dealing with minerals trade, to further advance these goals.

The African Development Bank's Theme on Promoting Youth Employment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2012) indicates that about 80 per cent of the working population is employed outside the formal, regulated sector, and 70 per cent of the country's youth is unemployed. Vocational training and access to education and better jobs are needed, and IOM continues to seek ways to engage national partners to address this salient issue.

Finally, the Congolese diaspora represent a dormant economic potential that IOM is actively trying to tap into. In line with this, IOM is specifically conducting outreach to Congolese diaspora with a background in health, medicine, architecture and education, and locating areas of need where their skills could have a positive impact on their home country's development.

Migration Policy and Research

The necessity for resilience-building activities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo requires targeted, evidence-based programmes and policies that are customized to the complexities of the country and region and allow for a greater impact of humanitarian and development interventions. This is why IOM has embarked on a series of partnerships with universities, scholars and policy institutes to encourage the advancement of resilience policies related to displacement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the formulation of evidence-based community-resilience activities, including return and reintegration of ex-combatants, internally displaced persons and other vulnerable migrants throughout the region.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	12,000,000
Migration Health	1,500,000
Integrated Border Management	7,500,000
Migrant Assistance	4,500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	8,500,000
Migration Policy and Research	800,000
2014 funding requirements	34,800,000

MAURITIUS

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

As part of its work in complex emergencies and efforts to promote disaster preparedness and response, IOM continues to build trust and cooperation with partners by sharing information and conducting simulation exercises at the national and regional levels while developing effective response capabilities. It also applies its comprehensive migration management approach to the complex linkages between climate change, the environment and migration. Through its activities, IOM helps to reduce the vulnerability of populations exposed to environmental risk factors, assists populations on the move as a result of environmental causes, and builds the capacities of governments and other actors to face the challenge of environmental migration. IOM, in cooperation with other partners, will support such activities in line with the Government's strategy.

Migration Health

IOM will continue to work with the Ministry of Health and partners in advocating migrant-inclusive health policies and the delivery of migrant-sensitive health promotion and health-care services. This will be achieved through the provision of sustainable prevention and care services specifically addressing HIV-related issues, in collaboration with local partners, for migrant workers employed in Mauritius as well as the Rodriguans living on the island of Mauritius through the establishment of a resource centre. IOM is also working on a short movie to promote the well-being of Rodriguans migrating to and residing in Mauritius.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM aims to build the capacity of the Government of Mauritius with regard to migration management, border control and harmonization of migration policies, especially in the context of the establishment of a new airport terminal and the upgrading of the port. These actions will be designed in line with the Mauritius Government Programme 2012–2015, which was presented in May 2012. IOM is working with the Government of Mauritius to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the border control system in Mauritius and to prepare specifications towards a modern migration system. This includes: (a) identifying the limitations and areas for improvement; and (b) making recommendations on the technical requirements for upgrading the system, including biometric data collection, and linking the border system with the databases of international agencies and security agencies, such as INTERPOL. The recommendations will allow IOM to support the Government of Mauritius towards establishing an

improved border system (cf: Government Programme 2012–2015, see <http://primeminister.gov.mu/English/Documents/govt-prog.pdf>).

Migrant Assistance

IOM will build on its efforts to reduce migrant exploitation, specifically smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. IOM will continue to assist the Government through counter-trafficking capacity-building activities, as well as work with the national authorities on the repatriation of stranded migrants.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will contribute to the enhancement of the Government's capacity to better manage labour migration to and from Mauritius. IOM will also continue to provide assistance in facilitating labour migration projects with Canada and Italy, and is promoting student mobility through an agreement signed with the University of Regina in Saskatchewan, Canada.

IOM also endeavours to develop a diaspora engagement programme with the collaboration of the Mauritian network of NGOs, the national focal point for civil society during the 2012 Global Forum on Migration and Development, and the Government of Mauritius.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM aims to enhance comprehensive information on migration by implementing research activities for all island States in the Indian Ocean. The approach proposed by IOM, with support from the governments of the south-east Indian Ocean island States, is to build the capacity of government counterparts to include the issue of migration in national and regional statistics and planning tools in order to collect and analyse reliable and comparable migration data for evidence-based policy development pertaining to migration. The Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles are developing national migration profiles with financial support from the IOM Development Fund, which will constitute the foundation for the development of national migration strategies.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	100,000
Migration Health	100,000
Immigration and Border Management	250,000
Migrant Assistance	50,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,000,000
Migration Policy and Research	Funded
2014 funding requirements	1,500,000

MOZAMBIQUE

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM provides humanitarian relief and assistance to internally displaced persons affected by natural disasters through: the implementation of comprehensive systems that track and monitor displacement; the management of relocation sites, including construction of protection and service-oriented infrastructure; the provision of emergency shelter, NFIs and WASH projects; and the facilitation of national capacity-building for camp management and information systems.

IOM continues to improve local capacity for emergency prevention, preparedness and rapid response and recovery, as well as resilience and climate change adaptation, with government and civil society partners at the national and provincial levels in disaster-prone regions. Key actions include: (a) community radio programming and training on DRR, climate change adaptation, and national CCCM; (b) establishment of a DTM; and (c) training and support for government coordination actors in times of emergencies.

IOM continues to facilitate refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR. This also includes the provision of documentation and logistics support. These activities are funded by resettlement countries.



Migration Health

IOM's migration health programme in Mozambique focuses on health promotion, especially related to HIV and tuberculosis, and is implemented in four components: (a) advocacy; (b) national coordination; (c) research; and (d) service delivery and capacity-building.

At the national level, IOM supports the National AIDS Council and the Ministry of Health to address the HIV and tuberculosis-related vulnerabilities of migration-affected communities and provides assistance to the latter to coordinate processes relating to migrant health.

By participating in national and subnational groups, and supporting the cross-border, mine-worker association, IOM advocates policies and programmes to respect the right to health of migrant cross-border mine workers and their families and communities of origin.

IOM conducts research on the dynamics of HIV and tuberculosis in high-transmission zones along transport corridors, in ports, in border areas, and areas with emerging extractive industries. IOM implements capacity-building projects with indigenous non-governmental health service providers in the two southernmost provinces of Gaza and Maputo. These provinces cover the region from which most cross-border migrant workers originate, and also have the highest rates of HIV and tuberculosis in the country.

Support to health assessments and travel health assistance activities will continue to be provided to government-sponsored refugees bound for Australia, the United States and other countries.

Immigration and Border Management

With increasing migration in the region, including significant irregular migration, drug trafficking, human trafficking and smuggling, there is a need to strengthen the existing border management systems, including the upgrade of technological equipment for data management, as well as enhance the capacities of the officials of the Mozambican Department of Immigration. Following a request from the Government of Mozambique, specifically the Directorate of Immigration, IOM intends to further strengthen the Mozambican border control

system by: (a) modernizing the current technical infrastructure at five additional border posts; and (b) strengthening the capacities of immigration officials to more effectively control access and entry through the border posts.

The first component will improve Mozambique's border management system through the provision of appropriate technical solutions at five key points of entry and exit. These five border posts will use the same border management system (i.e. Processo Automatico e Seguro de Saidas e Entradas (PASSE)) being installed in three border points in the north of the country, which provide real-time information back to the provincial and central levels. Technical and end-user staff will receive a targeted training programme on the use and installation of the PASSE system, as well as other relevant border management information system equipment, general administration, and specific training of trainers courses to ensure the knowledge is passed on to other candidates. The second component will focus on capacity-building by expanding the ongoing comprehensive training programme for immigration and border officials.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to address the needs of victims of trafficking and stranded migrants on a case-by-case basis by providing direct assistance. Through targeted training, IOM intends to address the problem of trafficking in persons by building the capacity of law enforcement officials and civil society to more effectively combat this phenomenon. IOM will train as many as 40 law enforcement trainers and 40 civil society trainers and also raise the awareness of



Migration Initiatives 2014
Health of Migrants



over 400 law enforcement officials and civil society members in five provinces of Mozambique (Gaza, Manica, Maputo, Nampula and Tete).

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM works to enhance the capacity of the Government to engage with its diaspora through the implementation of a national diaspora engagement programme. The programme activities include: training an interministerial technical group on migration and development; conducting a diaspora mapping; and developing an engagement strategy and operationalization plan. Following the development of the strategy, IOM will work with the Government of Mozambique to implement migration and development activities, which will include improving communications with diaspora associations and exploring the possibility of remittance programmes and exchanges with qualified nationals in the diaspora.

IOM is also working to build the capacity of human rights defenders representing vulnerable cross-border labour migrants through the protection of migrant mine workers' fundamental political, economic and social rights by strengthening the knowledge, organizational and technical capacities of these defenders working with migrant mine workers and their families in Southern Africa.

Additionally, in order to improve the socioeconomic conditions of labour migrants and their families, IOM

is seeking to provide facilitated access to employment in Mauritius and South Africa for 500 unemployed, underemployed, low- and semi-skilled workers from Mozambique.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	3,000,000
Migration Health	1,000,000
Immigration and Border Management	800,000
Migrant Assistance	250,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	2,000,000
2014 funding requirements	7,050,000

NAMIBIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue its partnership with the Government of Namibia in the area of disaster risk management and resilience-building. Activities since 2011 have primarily focused on capacity-building of national authorities and key disaster risk management actors at the national, regional and local levels (including at-risk communities). In 2014, activities will build on the partnership approach with national ownership and sustainability as guiding principles. Against the background of large-scale, rural-urban migration – with 42 per cent of the country's 2.1 million people living in the rapidly



expanding urban areas – community-based DRR in urban areas will be of primary focus in 2014, targeting informal settlements as traditionally overstretched and under-served areas. Good initiatives are already ongoing, including disaster risk management, sustainable development and community development interventions in the city of Windhoek. IOM's contribution will be to build urban resilience in informal settlements through DRR measures at the shelter and settlement level, taking a fourfold approach: hazard/risk/vulnerability mapping; community capacity-building; safe shelter model construction; and awareness-raising and large-scale information, communication and education. The activity will benefit and empower the households and communities residing in informal settlements in undertaking affordable, low-risk and safe shelter measures and being better prepared to face the hazards in urban areas.

Migration Health

IOM will build on its collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Services to support migration-sensitive policies, programming and service delivery. Activities will include: (a) facilitation of migration and health training targeting key stakeholders for greater understanding of and advocacy for migration-sensitive approaches to health in Namibia; and (b) provision of support to strengthen awareness of existing sectoral health programmes to spaces of vulnerability as well as needs of migrants. The Sixty-first World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA 61.17) will be guiding the approach, and activities will build on the achievements in 2013, including findings from health and vulnerability assessments in informal settlements as well as port communities.

Immigration and Border Management

Building on its achievements and its partnership with Namibia's Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration

Migration Initiatives 2014
Health of Migrants

since 2009, IOM will continue undertaking activities that target effective and efficient border management in 2014, facilitating regulated migration to and from Namibia. Following a border resident card assessment in 2013, primary support activities will focus on the successive implementation of the border resident card for facilitated movement of border communities along the Namibia–Angola border, building on the existing agreement between the two countries as well as simultaneous initiatives to increase the number of gazetted border crossing points.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will work with the Government of Namibia to ensure safe and dignified migration. Areas of particular importance are reduction of irregular migration, including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, as well as humane mandatory return. Activities will focus on building capacity on and raising awareness of irregular migration, including strengthening of the system, for example, through victim identification, referrals and protection assistance in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration, the Ministry of Health and Social Services, the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare, and the Ministry of Safety and Security. In coordination with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration, IOM will support assisted voluntary returns, as may be required and requested.

Labour Migration and Human Development

In light of Namibia's Fourth National Development Plan and the identified disparity between labour demand and supply in key sectors such as logistics, manufacturing, agriculture and tourism, as well as health, education and mining, IOM is supporting the Government of Namibia to undertake a skills assessment to identify skills shortages and gaps for short-term and long-term mitigation. Based on the findings, guidelines for the immigration selection

board will be developed together with indicators for human resource development planning. For 2014, activities will focus on diaspora engagement as well as diaspora mapping, partnership building and outreach, following best practices from IOM's MIDA programme in other countries. Programmes for circular labour migration will also be explored, which may involve assisting the Government to negotiate bilateral labour agreements.



Migration Policy and Research

Following the 2013 interministerial dialogue and policy discussions, development of a comprehensive migration policy is a key priority for the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration for 2014. IOM's support has been requested and activities will focus on developing a country migration profile for better understanding of migration trends and patterns as well as the existing migration framework. This will be done in parallel with migration policy development support to enhance migration management, maximize the benefits and minimize the challenges of migration in Namibia.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	1,200,000
Migration Health	300,000
Immigration and Border Management	500,000
Migrant Assistance	500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,000,000
Migration Policy and Research	200,000
2014 funding requirements	3,700,000

SOUTH AFRICA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM facilitates refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries. This is done through coordination of documentation and provision of logistics support, as well as facilitation of cultural and pre-departure orientation. IOM works with UNHCR and the diplomatic embassies of countries such as Australia, Canada, Norway and the United States.

Migration Health

IOM addresses the health vulnerabilities and challenges faced by migrants throughout all phases of their migration as well as the needs of host communities affected by migration. IOM contributes to the reduction of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis vulnerability among migrants and mobile populations and the communities affected by migration in South Africa through its Ripfumelo project, which is part of IOM's regional programme on health and mobility in East and Southern Africa. Ripfumelo's geographical coverage extends to Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal provinces. The project targets irregular migrants, and migrant labour in the commercial farming and mining sectors. Interventions are aimed at providing care and prevention against HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. Project targets include government officials at the local, district and provincial levels in order to sensitize and build capacity in areas regarding migration and migration health.

In addition, owing to the high rate of tuberculosis in the mining sector, IOM is implementing a health project with support from the Dutch Government. The partnership on health and mobility in the mining sector programme will be implemented in South Africa, a migrant labour-recipient country, as well as the migrant-sending countries of Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland. The objective will be to improve the standards of physical and social well-being of migrant workers, their families and the host communities.

IOM conducts government-sponsored and self-payer health assessments and travel health assistance to refugees and immigrants bound for Australia, Canada and the United States.

IOM continues to contribute to the efforts of the SADC Secretariat and the Malaria Elimination Countries (E-8) to address challenges in malaria disease control among migrants and mobile and cross-border communities. IOM plans to support the South Africa Ministry of Health through capacity-building and strengthening of coordination and information-gathering and information-sharing

mechanisms with neighbouring countries, as well as supporting malaria prevention, early diagnosis and treatment services along the border areas.

IOM promotes and undertakes research on various migration-related issues to support its programmes and advocacy work. One such research focuses on the health vulnerabilities of mobile populations and affected communities in selected ports of Southern Africa, which will be finalized in September 2014. Apart from covering the health vulnerabilities in the port in Durban, the study will inform stakeholders on the HIV, tuberculosis, and STI health vulnerabilities in selected ports within Southern Africa.



Immigration and Border Management

IOM will continue to work in partnership with the Government of South Africa to build the capacity of South African Government officials and other selected stakeholders to manage migration and institutionalize migration management training. Owing to the nature of migration, a coordinated regional approach is integral in optimizing efforts to manage migration in the region. IOM will therefore seek to create opportunities for the Government of South Africa to collaborate with other governments on the issue of migration in the region.

Migrant Assistance

IOM addresses irregular migration in South Africa through a multipronged approach which includes building the capacity of government officials and selected stakeholders to manage irregular migration. IOM plans to extend its geographical range to include

selected countries within the Southern Africa region. This will involve developing regional interventions geared towards coordinated and harmonized migration management.

Direct assistance to migrants in need will be provided through implementing partners that provide services such as places of safety, access to health examinations and treatment, and referral. IOM will provide AVRR to stranded and vulnerable migrants who wish to return to their countries of origin. IOM intends to work with stakeholders and relevant government departments in the region to develop a standardized migrant assistance referral mechanism and explore sustainable ways of assisting returned migrants.

In addition, following a research study on unaccompanied migrant children, IOM's project on irregular migration intends to expand its evidence-based intervention to other border areas within South Africa and selected countries in the region. The objective is to support governments in the SADC region in managing migration in a humane and orderly manner, with a focus on irregular migration. Key components of the project include: (a) assisting vulnerable migrants in Southern Africa through assisted voluntary return to their countries of origin; (b) improving national legislative frameworks related to migration by building the capacity of the SADC Secretariat through the support of a regional MIDSA; (c) building the capacity and enhancing the awareness of government officials within selected countries in the SADC region to effectively address issues of irregular migration; and (d) assisting vulnerable unaccompanied migrant children in Southern Africa.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to work with the Government of South Africa to develop a sustainable response to skilled and unskilled labour shortages through the development of labour migration programmes that address identified Government priorities. Further, IOM will assist the Government of South Africa and other relevant stakeholders to ensure adherence to labour rights for migrants.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM plans to work with the Government of South Africa to undertake a migration profiling exercise, which will begin in 2014. The migration profile document will be used to provide information that can be used in future developments of South Africa's migration policy. In addition, findings from the profiling exercise will aid government planning by providing information about migration that can be incorporated in national, provincial and municipal levels.



IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	Funded
Migration Health	1,500,000
Immigration and Border Management	700,000
Migrant Assistance	1,500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,100,000
Migration Policy and Research	700,000
2014 funding requirements	5,500,000

ZAMBIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to work with UNHCR and the Government of Zambia on the voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugees. This includes the provision of transport logistics assistance and operational escorts. IOM will continue to facilitate refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR.

In addition, IOM will continue to work with the Government of Zambia's Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit and the UN Disaster Management Team in the capacity of sector lead for shelter during natural disasters and other causes of displacement.

IOM will also support the efforts of the Government of Zambia in developing an appropriate and sustainable framework for internal displacement, as well as in developing programmes for DRR and mitigating the impact of climate change on migration.

Migration Health

IOM will continue to work as part of the regional partnership on health and mobility in East and Southern Africa, focusing on the following areas: advocacy for the development of migrant-friendly policies; research to highlight the HIV and health vulnerabilities of migrants in Zambia; capacity-building; and delivery of HIV and health promotion services for migrants and mobile populations. The target population for the project will include truck drivers, cross-border traders, mining communities and fisherfolk.

IOM will also work with UN counterparts on gender and gender-based violence programming, ensuring that gender-based violence programmes are sufficiently sensitive to migration phenomena.

The mining sector is rapidly expanding in Zambia, and with this expansion a number of public health challenges have emerged or increased in scope. The SADC Declaration on Tuberculosis in the Mining Sector recognizes the need for urgent, focused policy and programming to address this problem. IOM will work with the Government of Zambia, the Ministry of Community Development and Mother and Child Health, the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Development, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security to promote compliance with the provisions of this declaration.

IOM conducts fitness-to-travel health checks and facilitates referral mechanisms for Angolans under the voluntary return operations from Zambia. IOM will continue to provide health assessments and travel health assistance services, under government-sponsored or self-payer programmes, to refugees and immigrants bound for Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. Additionally, trafficked persons and migrants opting for voluntary return to their home countries are provided with appropriate health-care and psychosocial services, when needed.

IOM will work with the Government of Zambia and the ILO to address the labour migration and mobility drivers contributing to HIV transmission. This initiative will support the development of national sectoral HIV policies for the five major sectors characterized by high labour migration, namely, mining, cross-border trade, fisheries, agriculture and transport. The policies will provide guidance on provision of labour migrant-sensitive health and HIV programmes. Conducting the IBBSS on HIV to map the most at risk migrant labour populations, risk factors and programmatic gaps is among other project activities being planned. It will also support the establishment and/or expansion of workplace wellness programmes targeting the most at risk migrant labour populations.



Immigration and Border Management

IOM supports the Government of Zambia, in particular the Department of Immigration, for improved immigration and border management. In 2014, IOM will continue to build the capacity of the Government of Zambia and other stakeholders in these areas, particularly focusing on improving the management of migration data, deploying computerized border management systems, and carrying out interventions to address irregular migration and protect the rights of migrants. Actions are aligned with relevant national policies and legislation, as well as with regional and international instruments.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to address the protection needs of victims of trafficking, stranded migrants, and others in need of assistance as a result of their migration processes. Following initial assessments, IOM provides individualized assistance in coordination with local and international partners. Specifically, IOM provides victims of trafficking with safe shelter, referrals, legal advice and AVR. Other vulnerable migrants in Zambia will be provided with the option of voluntarily returning to their countries of origin, as well as other assistance, such as family tracing and regularization of stay.

Through a joint project with UNHCR and UNICEF, IOM also intends to upgrade reception facilities for vulnerable migrants in border areas; develop mixed migration assessment and referral procedure guidelines for officials; and improve data capture, retrieval and reporting on mixed migration flows.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will work on enhancing the capacity of the Government of Zambia to better manage labour migration. IOM will continue to work with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, as well as with the Office of the President, to develop a diaspora engagement policy.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	1,120,000
Migration Health	1,600,000
Immigration and Border Management	1,200,000
Migrant Assistance	100,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,000,000
2014 funding requirements	5,020,000

ZIMBABWE

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will focus its interventions on disaster mitigation, prevention and preparation. With the adoption of the Migration Crisis Operating Framework by IOM Member States, IOM will continue collaborating with the Government of Zimbabwe in providing humanitarian relief and assistance to displaced groups, including internally displaced persons, third-country nationals and returnees. The assistance to returnees and third-country nationals

includes the provision of food, protection referrals, temporary shelter for third-country nationals and unaccompanied migrant children, and transportation assistance. Assistance to internally displaced persons includes food, NFIs, emergency shelter, protection assistance and livelihood recovery interventions. As the co-lead of the Protection Cluster, IOM will focus on providing community stabilization assistance in migration-affected areas that are emerging from the impact of various natural and other displacement shocks and socioeconomic challenges and that are also remaining vulnerable to future disasters. IOM will coordinate with central and local government authorities in utilizing a community-based planning approach as a means for prioritizing and implementing these community-stabilization projects in migration-affected areas.

Migration Health

IOM will support the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare in coordinating and managing various migration health challenges through the Migration Health Technical Working Group and the development of strategies for addressing health-related challenges in mobile and migrant populations under the Migration Health Policy.

IOM will contribute towards assisting migrants in various phases of migration. The Organization will conduct health assessments and referral services as part of a comprehensive assistance programme for internally displaced persons, returnees and third-country nationals.

IOM provides support to health assessments and travel health assistance services for government-funded and self-payer immigrants bound for Australia, Canada and the United States.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will work to strengthen the capacity of migration management authorities in Zimbabwe by providing ongoing support to cross-border migration forums and holistic technical assistance to the Department of Immigration. IOM will also engage the Ministry of Home Affairs in conducting comprehensive border management assessments of the capacity of regulatory, administrative, information management and operation frameworks. IOM will provide technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of the Government of Zimbabwe's border agencies by developing standard operating procedures and conducting training, as well as building the national training capacities by drafting and standardizing the national immigration and border management training.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Zimbabwe and non-State actors in preventing the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. To this end, IOM will implement interventions to address the needs of victims of trafficking by providing direct assistance to identified cases in coordination with relevant government departments and social service providers. IOM will support the Government in the development of a comprehensive counter-trafficking law that is currently under development.

In addition, IOM will continue to implement counter-trafficking activities including awareness-raising and training, and development of training materials for law enforcement agencies and social service providers.

IOM will also contribute towards strengthening the national institutional framework for the prevention of trafficking in persons, protection of victims of trafficking, and prosecution of perpetrators of trafficking in persons in Zimbabwe by establishing a national victims' identification and referral mechanism in Zimbabwe as well as a national trafficking in persons data collection and management system.

IOM will also seek to increase multidisciplinary collaboration by conducting capacity-building training for law enforcement agents, service providers and judicial officials managing victim-centred responses to reported cases of trafficking in persons.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM contributes to strengthening the Government of Zimbabwe's capacity to manage the safe and legal migration of Zimbabweans. Building upon IOM's pilot labour migration project involving cross-border cooperation and information-sharing between government authorities in Zimbabwe and South Africa, IOM will provide technical assistance to the Government of Zimbabwe within the framework of the memorandum of understanding in the areas of employment and labour between Zimbabwe and South Africa. This will include the establishment of a documentation desk at the Beitbridge Labour Migration Centre on the South Africa-Zimbabwe border in order to facilitate timely provision of travel documents to undocumented labour migrants. IOM will support the Government of Zimbabwe towards the engagement of the Zimbabwean diaspora in order to harness financial and human capital resources for national development and will initiate this after conducting a profile of the Zimbabwean diaspora in South Africa and the United Kingdom.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM aims to develop a comprehensive knowledge base on migration issues in order to contribute to strengthening the Government's migration policy-making process. IOM will strengthen the capacity of the Interministerial Committee on Migration, which has been recently established to coordinate and oversee the implementation of various migration interventions implemented by different ministries. IOM will continue to provide support for the adoption and operationalization of the national labour migration policy.

To assess the preparedness of the Zimbabwean diaspora to return and also to provide information that can be used in diaspora engagement initiatives that contribute to socioeconomic development, IOM will also facilitate the mapping of the Zimbabwean diaspora in South Africa and the United Kingdom.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	7,000,000
Migration Health	1,000,000
Immigration and Border Management	1,000,000
Migrant Assistance	500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,000,000
Migration Policy and Research	250,000
2014 funding requirements	10,750,000

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION IN THE REGION

The IOM Regional Office for West and Central Africa based in Dakar cover 23 countries, namely Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. In four of these countries – Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Ghana – the human development index is classified in the “medium” category¹ while all others fall under the “low” category. Millions of people in the West and Central African region suffer from the consequences of natural disasters. Disasters triggered by natural events, drought and desertification, deforestation, rising sea levels, coastal erosion and flooding have increased in occurrence and severity in the region over the last few decades.

The region is characterized by dynamic migratory patterns and a long history of intraregional as well as interregional migration flows. West Africa provides the strongest example of intraregional migration flows in sub-Saharan Africa, with 70 per cent of migratory movements taking place within the subregion mainly linked to employment.² In recent years, irregular migration from sub-Saharan Africa towards the European Union, and at the interregional level between West and Central Africa, has increased substantially. Many countries in the region which were previously considered principally as countries of origin are increasingly becoming transit and destination countries, and irregular migration is on the agenda of most of the governments of the region.

Labour migration plays an important role in the region, facilitated – to some extent – through the free movement protocols in existence in the West African region (e.g. Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS)). A common feature for West and Central Africa is the phenomenon of children on the move, often at risk of smuggling, trafficking or exploitation.

Over the last decade, the region has been characterized by conflicts in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and more recently the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Nigeria. The main countries of origin of refugees and internally displaced persons in the region are Mali (167,000 refugees and 260,000 internally displaced persons according to OCHA report in March 2013), the Central African Republic (55,000 refugees and 206,000 internally displaced persons according to UNOCHA report in June 2013) and Chad (90,000 internally displaced persons according to UNOCHA report in May 2013).

While it is recognized that the West and Central African subregions have strong potential for migration initiatives, there is however a background of fragile political systems and security concerns arising from recent conflicts, which negatively impacts both the donors' and foreign direct investments in these subregions.

West Africa

West Africa is the African subregion with the largest total migrant stock, at about 8.4 million people as of 2009, which represents 2.8 per cent of the total West and Central African population.³ West Africa today experiences all types of movements, from internal to intraregional, continental and international migration.

West Africa also has the highest concentration of intraregional migrants, as well as being the main region for emigration to countries in North Africa and the northern hemisphere. Over the last decade, labour mobility has increased significantly in the ECOWAS (based in Abuja). In the context of regional economic integration and economic cooperation, a growing number of West African citizens leave their home countries in search of better economic opportunities. Estimations indicate that South–South migration within the ECOWAS region accounts for more than half of the migratory movements.⁴

Countries in the Sahel region have been affected by the large influx of returnees from Libya, as well as the inflow of an unspecified number of arms and ammunition from this country. The most visible effects of these destabilizing elements are in Mali, whose neighbouring countries have also been affected. The situation in northern Mali has led to the displacement of people internally and across international borders

¹ Rapport sur le développement humain 2013, « L'essor du Sud : le progrès humain dans un monde diversifié », PNUD, 2013.

² Etat de la migration dans le monde 2011: Bien communiquer sur la migration, OIM, 2011.

³ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2009.

⁴ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2009.

into neighbouring countries with consequences for regional migration and border management and for community stabilization. Niger is also witnessing the arrival of migrants from the region attempting to reach Libya and being expelled at the border, and also returnees who are fleeing the insecurity in northern Nigeria.

Central Africa

Migration in the subregion is mostly attributed to conflicts and, inevitably, population displacement. Migration and mobility in the region have been limited and restricted due to the dense vegetation and lack of interconnecting roads in most countries of the region. The majority of the migrant flows from the region either remain within the African continent or move towards Europe.

The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), which is based in Libreville, includes among its instruments a protocol of free movement and the right of establishment of ECCAS citizens. While some measures facilitating the free movement of ECCAS citizens are in place, realization of free movement and establishment has not been a priority for ECCAS Member States as a whole, even if labour migration plays an important role in Central Africa, albeit to a lesser extent than in West Africa. The oil windfall and the lumber industry have transformed countries such as Equatorial Guinea and Gabon into countries of destination. Gabon hosts the largest number of migrant workers in Central Africa.

Central Africa hosts large and long-term populations of refugees, specifically in Chad, Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The recent humanitarian crisis in the Central African Republic has led to the displacement of thousands of people internally and across international borders into neighbouring countries. Chad is also witnessing the arrival of migrants from the region attempting to reach Libya and being expelled at the border, returnees who are fleeing the insecurity in northern Nigeria, and returnees and refugees who are fleeing the intercommunal clashes in Sudan and the crisis in the Central African Republic.

The West and Central African region is prone to recurrent humanitarian crises linked to conflict and environmental conditions leading to widespread population displacement within the region. The current political and environmental situation in the West and Central African region represents not only a challenge for the affected countries and the region as a whole, but also a challenge for IOM and its partners to develop national and regional initiatives to address both policy and operational migration challenges confronting the governments and the region.

STRATEGIC AREAS OF INTERVENTION AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

In the context of the above-mentioned political, socioeconomic, humanitarian and environmental factors, and building on its programmatic experience and established partnerships in the region, the IOM Regional Office for West and Central Africa, in collaboration with its Country Offices, will continue to be engaged with national governments and regional institutions in the following strategic areas of intervention:

Migration Management

- **Facilitating intraregional labour mobility by supporting regional economic integration and free movement processes**

Intraregional labour mobility in West and Central Africa is facilitated through existing regional economic integration and free movement frameworks. However, several obstacles still exist. IOM aims to strengthen the capacities of the RECs and their Member States to address the existing obstacles to regional labour mobility, including through the harmonization of national legislations in the area of labour migration and the development of mechanisms for the mutual recognition of qualifications and skills. Improving potential migrants' access to information on the possibilities and procedures for legal labour migration within the region is an essential component of IOM's efforts to facilitate intraregional labour mobility.

- **Enhancing cooperation and capacities of key stakeholders in providing protection to vulnerable migrants at national and transnational levels**

In the framework of the follow-up of the recommendations of the Dakar 2008 Regional Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration in West-Africa, convened jointly by UNHCR, IOM and ECOWAS, in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, IOM and UN partners have looked into

laying down the foundations for the establishment of effective referral systems among national and international counterparts in dealing with direct assistance and protection to people on the move, be it victims of trafficking, asylum-seekers, refugees, or smuggled or stranded migrants. IOM has built local partnerships in many countries in the region for the assistance to victims of trafficking and now intends to look at institutionalizing these networks and giving them the opportunity to extend the protection spectrum to all vulnerable migrants in need of assistance. Within the framework of the existing ECOWAS/ECCAS plan of action, IOM intends to enhance partnerships with key stakeholders and build capacities in providing protection to people on the move through a regional assistance network and referral system.

- **Improving border management by installing a comprehensive automated border management information system to facilitate the registration of individuals travelling to and from the country**

IOM aims to assist governments in West and Central Africa to improve their border management capacity by establishing an automated border management information system connected to a central database, with passport inspection and personal-data control and collection. The system will address the need for exchanging data at the regional level and will also ensure compatibility with international databases, such as INTERPOL, to check that all movements at the border are in line with international standards and the interest of the government. The long-term objective is the complete automation of the external borders of the region with border management information systems and harmonized data collection and analysis procedures, as well as training.

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

- **Integrating health component in all emergency responses in the region**

Most countries in the region experience high rates and epidemics of communicable diseases such as cholera, diarrhea, pneumonia, meningitis, measles, HIV, tuberculosis and malaria, within the context of recurrent food crises, conflicts, natural disasters and weak health systems. The recurrent crises experienced in the region aggravate the already poor health conditions and increase populations' physical, mental and psychosocial vulnerabilities. It is acknowledged however that States in West and Central Africa increasingly recognize the need to formulate health programmes and policies that address health inequities, barriers to access health services, and other factors that impact the health of migrants and host communities.

- **Building resilience at the community level in the Sahel region**

Coupled with high population growth, environmental degradation and recurrent natural disasters, food and nutrition crises in the Sahel are growing in frequency and severity. Building resilience and creating an enabling environment for sustainable growth requires that supporting communities acquire adaptive capacities to resist, absorb and recover from future shocks and stresses, and to avoid forced displacement of populations in particular. For this purpose, IOM will support community stabilization interventions (such as livelihood and reintegration support, income-generating initiatives and rehabilitation of infrastructure) in areas of high return to help increase the resilience of the populations.

- **Increasing national preparedness for the management of displaced populations**

To reduce the incidence of forced migration, improve the management of responses to displacement in order to ease some of the difficulties and consequences caused by mass disruption to lives and livelihoods, and meet the immediate needs of the displaced populations, strong partnerships are necessary between national authorities and humanitarian agencies. Considering that IOM is the global cluster lead for CCCM in natural disasters, and following the roll-out of the IOM Migration Crisis Operating Framework, it is evident that assisting States in addressing the human rights and humanitarian needs of displaced persons is one of IOM's core responsibilities.

Partnerships/Regional Consultative Processes

Both the regional and national governance of migration issues is hampered by a need to increase the level of dialogue between ECOWAS and ECCAS and among their respective Member States on these issues.

The Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA) was inaugurated by ECOWAS, in cooperation with IOM, in December 2000. MIDWA has acted as an umbrella for various meetings and workshops to address the multifaceted nature of migration from a regional point of view. The MIDWA process needs to be established as an institutionalized consultative platform for Member States comparable to other RCPs.

Central Africa is one of the few remaining regions of the world without an RCP on migration. In response to requests from ECCAS and its Member States to establish a migration dialogue process in the Central African region, a regional conference on inter-State dialogue and intraregional cooperation on migration was organized in Brazzaville in February 2012. The conference culminated in the development of a set of draft recommendations for the establishment of the Migration Dialogue for Central African States (MIDCAS).

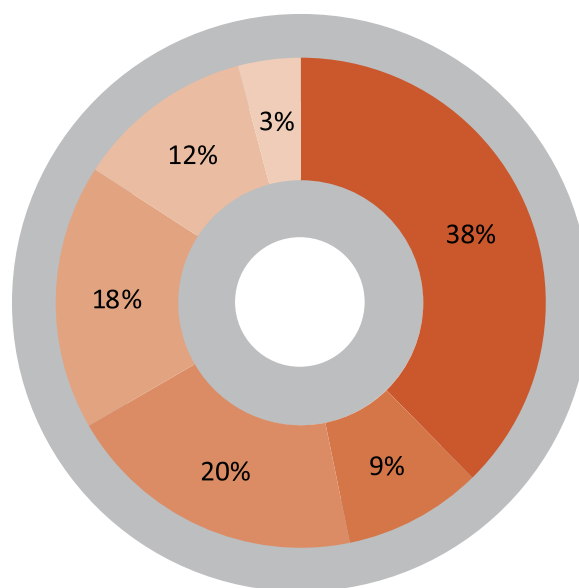
IOM's objective is to provide technical support for strengthening MIDWA and support the establishment of the MIDCAS. Both the MIDWA and the MIDCAS can help strengthen the contribution of ECOWAS and ECCAS Member States to the global dialogue on migration, and in particular to the Global Forum on Migration and Development and the UN High-level Dialogue on Migration.



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Geographical area	USD
Regional Programmes	13,500,000
Burkina Faso	3,150,000
Cameroon	900,000
Cape Verde	2,000,000
Chad	19,500,000
Congo	5,160,000
Côte d'Ivoire	4,350,000
Ghana	4,000,000
Guinea	5,600,000
Guinea-Bissau	1,450,000
Liberia	6,850,000
Mali	20,000,000
Mauritania	9,150,000
Niger	2,300,000
Nigeria	7,200,000
Senegal	3,750,000
Sierra Leone	5,600,000
Togo	1,400,000
Total funding requirements	115,860,000

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	44,300,000
Migration Health	10,750,000
Immigration and Border Management	23,350,000
Migrant Assistance	20,600,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	13,800,000
Migration Policy and Research	3,060,000
Total funding requirements	115,860,000



- Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis
- Migration Health
- Immigration and Border Management
- Migrant Assistance
- Labour Migration and Human Development
- Migration Policy and Research

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

In the West and Central African region, the four main areas of intervention concern: (a) the Malian crisis of 2012 as well as the consequences of the military intervention in January 2013; (b) the Libyan crisis, which started in 2011; (c) the migration crisis affecting Chad with influxes coming from neighbouring countries; and (d) efforts to build resilience and increase capacities to prepare and respond to natural disasters.

To tackle these issues on a regional level, IOM provides direct humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons as well as transportation and logistics support for the movement of refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and third-country nationals. Furthermore, IOM works to provide durable solutions to the displaced also by increasing its tracking activities to facilitate provision of targeted return assistance. IOM strives to ensure a holistic and community-based approach to improve the economic, social and psychosocial reintegration of returnees and internally displaced persons. Finally, IOM is working to increase the resilience of at-risk communities and strengthen governments' capacity to prepare and respond to natural disasters.

IOM will focus its activities on actions that will mitigate the effects of significant population movement in the region through the promotion of a dialogue among the displaced communities, host families, communities of origin and local authorities to develop mechanisms for joint activities and socioeconomic cooperative projects while reinforcing cooperation among the different national governments to enhance protection and fulfilment of the needs of the most vulnerable.

Migration Health

IOM aims at improving the physical, mental, and social well-being of migrants and mobile populations as well as that of host communities in transit and destination countries. The regional programme directly addresses the Sixty-first World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA 61.17) through four strategic frameworks:

- Research and information dissemination to strengthen knowledge and increase the pool of evidence related to health vulnerabilities and challenges faced by migrants and migration-affected communities;
- Support for evidence-based policy development to advocate migrant-inclusive health;
- Health service delivery and capacity-building to facilitate, provide and promote equitable access to migrant-friendly and comprehensive health-care services;

- Regional coordination to develop and strengthen regional institutional infrastructure, multisectoral partnerships and coordination among governments, stakeholders and migrant communities.

In West and Central Africa, IOM intends to pursue the implementation of the following initiatives:

- Strengthening of human resources for health through engagement with health professionals in the diaspora by way of temporary return, mentorship and capacity-building;
- Promoting equitable access to comprehensive prevention and health-care services, with focus on malaria, tuberculosis, HIV, reproductive health, maternal and child health among migrants/mobile populations and origin/transit/destination communities along economic transport corridors;
- Integrating emergency health-care services, including cholera prevention and response in high-risk and disaster- or crisis-affected areas; integrating mental health and psychosocial support; and addressing sexual and gender-based violence into all emergency response and post-crisis programmes.

This strategy will be aligned with existing West and Central African regional and national policy frameworks, specifically prioritizing the achievements of health and gender equality-related Millennium Development Goals.

IOM will continue to provide health assessments for government-funded and self-paying refugees and immigrants bound for resettlement countries.

Immigration and Border Management

Through RECs and cross-border regional cooperation, IOM will continue building the capacities of West and Central African States in developing comprehensive immigration and border management interventions to respond to the migration management opportunities and challenges in the region. This includes drafting of strategies to respond to the immigration and border management-related security challenges in the region, standardizing immigration and border management procedures, aligning identity documents with international standards, improving border information systems, as well as promoting orderly migration and trade through improved border infrastructure, such as the one-stop border posts.

Migrant Assistance

IOM aims to contribute effectively to protecting and assisting migrants in need, including those who have been trafficked, exploited and abused. In the West and Central African region, protection of migrants from and within the region is one of the cross-cutting issues embedded in protection strategies of regional bodies, such as the ECOWAS and the ECCAS.

IOM has developed initiatives in the following strategic areas: (a) building integrated protection networks for unaccompanied migrant children and/or victims of trafficking across the region; (b) enhancing protection of stranded migrants in West Africa (coming from West Africa and overseas) and providing return assistance, when appropriate; and (c) building referral networks among actors to identify and cater to the needs of vulnerable people on the move, including returning migrants in need of assistance and overall protection.

The planned interventions specifically aim at reducing smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons by building the capacity of government officials and local institutions, providing technical support to mitigate the existing lack of data, especially concerning the neglected category of stranded migrants, and providing direct assistance for sustainable return and reintegration to victims of trafficking, stranded migrants and unaccompanied migrant children. For West and Central Africa, in addition to the aforementioned continental priorities, direct assistance to unaccompanied and separated children remains a priority. Increasingly, IOM is asked to intervene and provide return and reintegration services in coordination with child protection partners. IOM is seeking donor support in order to continue to successfully respond to requests coming from national partners in the region. As a consequence of the Malian crisis, human trafficking rings have changed routes and patterns, and IOM seeks to better grasp the magnitude and nature of this phenomenon both in Mali and in neighbouring affected countries (Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger) and be able to respond to the needs of the identified victims using a holistic and regional strategy.

Labour Migration and Human Development

Intraregional mobility and migration in West and Central Africa is largely motivated by economic reasons, consisting of people in search of better work opportunities. IOM aims to protect and assist this specific group of migrants and to enable them to contribute to the development of their countries of origin and countries of destination. To attain this goal, IOM will implement initiatives in three strategic areas.

The first area relates to the facilitation of intraregional labour mobility. Free movement frameworks exist for both West Africa and Central Africa, and yet in both subregions, full application of the provisions of the frameworks remains a challenge. IOM intends to support the implementation of regional frameworks concerning free movement and labour mobility by strengthening the capacities of the RECs and their Member States.

The second area concerns protection of migrant workers' rights. In West and Central Africa, IOM will promote the ratification and implementation of international legal instruments, support governments in the development of protection measures, and empower migrant workers by providing them with information on their rights.

Finally, IOM will continue developing and implementing initiatives to enhance the positive impact of labour migration on the development of West and Central Africa. Facilitating the mobilization of the diaspora through temporary or virtual returns and promoting the productive investment of migrant workers' remittances are key objectives in this regard.

Migration Policy and Research

Limited research, lack of reliable migration data and information, and the need for national and regional migration policy frameworks remain challenges to effective migration and border management in the region. In this context, RCPs will provide a valuable platform for inter-State dialogue on migration issues of common interest and priority as well as foster intraregional cooperation on migration for common understanding and policy coherence.

IOM aims to provide technical assistance to strengthen MIDWA and support its operational structure. Additionally, IOM aims to support the establishment of the MIDCAS as the first RCP on migration in Central Africa under the leadership of the ECCAS Commission and Member States.

IOM also aims to support the development of national migration profiles in all the countries of the region as well as regional migration profiles for West and Central Africa, and the update of existing migration profiles.

Based on the results of the 2013 IOM/International Centre for Migration Policy Development survey on migration policies in West Africa, IOM aims to: (a) support relevant migration management interventions by ECOWAS and other stakeholders and donors working in the region; (b) encourage a similar survey in Central Africa and carry out targeted thematic assessments; and (c) provide reports on key migration issues and dynamics in Central Africa.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	4,000,000
Migration Health	1,500,000
Immigration and Border Management	2,500,000
Migrant Assistance	2,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	2,500,000
Migration Policy and Research	1,000,000
2014 funding requirements	13,500,000

BURKINA FASO

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

To provide better assistance to populations on the move and those affected by natural disasters, IOM proposes to support the capacity of government counterparts and stakeholders in emergency preparedness and response through CCCM training, in particular in the context of the Malian crisis.

Migration Health

IOM intends to conduct research on mental health and psychosocial assistance to refugees in order to set assistance standards and protocols to carry out effective case management.

To contribute to cholera outbreak prevention efforts, IOM will continue to work with local health authorities and partners on access to safe water through water purification-related activities in selected at-risk locations.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM aims to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Burkina Faso to establish orderly migration management and effective border control. Building on the results of the recent assessment of three land border posts and the international airport in Ouagadougou, IOM will develop a comprehensive capacity-building project to support the Government in its efforts to establish an orderly migration management mechanism.

The project also aims to enhance the infrastructure and equipment of the border posts and improve the coordination between different government structures at both border and central levels.

Migrant Assistance

IOM addresses the issue of irregular migration in Burkina Faso with a view to creating sustainable solutions and reducing migrant smuggling and human trafficking. IOM seeks to address the needs of victims of trafficking, particularly vulnerable female domestic workers in need of assistance and protection.

IOM will continue to provide direct assistance (i.e. repatriation, voluntary return and reintegration) to Burkina Faso nationals and migrants in the country.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM enhances the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration and promote its development effects by: (a) identifying skilled and highly qualified nationals of Burkina Faso who are currently residing abroad and are willing to

contribute to the development of their country of origin; (b) promoting employment opportunities for returning nationals; and (c) encouraging foreign investment among the diaspora of Burkina Faso. IOM will carry out a diaspora mapping survey in three countries of destination and intends to organize a workshop on diaspora of Burkina Faso with the participation of the Government, international organizations, civil society and representatives of diaspora organizations.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM aims to support the Government of Burkina Faso in the implementation of its national migration strategy and action plan. IOM provides the Government with some guidance on identifying approaches to make this strategy operational and effective.

IOM enhances the capacities of the Government to improve migration data collection and analysis through the development of a migration profile and the provision of IT equipment and office furniture.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	400,000
Migration Health	350,000
Immigration and Border Management	1,300,000
Migrant Assistance	400,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	500,000
Migration Policy and Research	200,000
2014 funding requirements	3,150,000

CAMEROON

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will provide voluntary return assistance and will facilitate migrants' resettlement and family reunification.

Additionally, in coordination with the Government and other agencies, IOM will continue to work in preparedness and response activities for the rainy season.

Migration Health

IOM promotes the well-being of migrants by advocating human rights and reproductive health for women and girls living in the border region of east Cameroon. The intervention will consist of:

- Conducting an analysis of the situation in terms of human rights and access to reproductive health in the eastern region, particularly for women and girls.

- Contributing to strengthening local actors' capacities in the development and implementation of activities related to the promotion of reproductive health for communities and migrants, especially women and girls.
- Contributing to strengthening the response capacities of local actors in the provision of psychosocial care for victims of gender-based violence, particularly women and girls.

IOM also provides support for self-funded immigrant health assessment and travel health assistance for resettlement purposes.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to support the Government and other partners in building capacities in and strengthening public awareness of the prevention of and the fight against trafficking. This objective will be achieved by extensively disseminating existing legal instruments and providing support to the establishment of an effective direct assistance system for victims of trafficking.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to strengthen the Government's capacity in protecting domestic workers. In this regard, IOM will: (a) undertake a feasibility study on the ratification of the International Labour Organization Convention 189 on domestic work; and (b) conduct a mapping activity about child labour in the country.

IOM aims to promote the contribution of diaspora initiatives that seek to contribute to the socioeconomic development of the country and strengthen government capacities in migration and development through training. Government officials will receive training using the Migration and Development Training Manual, which is being developed at present.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	500,000
Migration Health	200,000
Migrant Assistance	200,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	Funded
2014 funding requirements	900,000

CAPE VERDE

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will support the Government of Cape Verde in structuring a centre for the reception of different

categories of migrants by promoting training and enhancing the link with services already in place and run by Cape Verdean authorities and institutions.

IOM aims to build the capacity of the Government to implement the recently signed Readmission Agreement with the European Union, by establishing electronic readmission application and case management systems and enhancing support to reintegration activities.

Migrant Assistance

IOM aims to provide assistance to returning migrants by supporting their social and economic reintegration through the development of a sustainable reintegration project.

Moreover, IOM aims to assist the Government of Cape Verde to identify protection gaps for both unaccompanied migrant children and stranded migrants, and also to deepen knowledge of human trafficking rings in the country, raise awareness of it and work on putting in place a legal framework to effectively address the issue.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM reinforces the capacities of government institutions assisting potential migrants on pre-departure orientation activities.

IOM will continue to provide technical support to the Government in mapping the diaspora of Cape Verde and in understanding the diaspora profiles.

In coordination with the Government, IOM will implement diaspora skills transfer projects with a view to strengthening the capacity of the Government to create sustainability for these actions.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM aims to further mainstream migration into development by supporting the Government to create sectoral plans of action that build on the National Strategy on Emigration and Development.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Immigration and Border Management	400,000
Migrant Assistance	500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,000,000
Migration Policy and Research	100,000
2014 funding requirements	2,000,000

CHAD

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Chad continues to experience influxes of returnees and refugees from the neighbouring countries of the Central African Republic, Libya, Nigeria and Sudan, in addition to the already existing massive population displacements due to conflict and natural disasters in the last decades.

IOM in Chad is the leading agency on migration issues within the United Nations Country Team and in the country. It has ensured that migration needs and concerns are reflected in the country's 2012–2015 UNDAF document.

As lead agency for the CCCM Cluster in cases of natural disaster and with long-standing expertise in providing support to local authorities for a community-driven DRR strategy, IOM intends to implement mitigation strategies for population displacements as a result of political instabilities in the neighbouring countries, as well as the slow and sudden onset of natural disasters in the Sahel subregion, such as drought and heavy rains, and ensuing livelihood and nutrition crises. In this light, IOM seeks to strengthen national capacities to efficiently respond to recurring natural disasters and to elaborate on a national disaster contingency plan in coordination with local authorities.

The long-term sustainable reintegration of the various groups of returnees, refugees and internally displaced persons remains a significant challenge for a country with limited resources and capacities such as Chad.

The complexities of migration and displaced flows in Chad necessitate comprehensive engagement directed both at the causes and consequences of the migration crises. For these reasons, IOM will use its Migration Crisis Operational Framework and will continue developing programmes that will facilitate the economic reintegration and social cohesion in the communities of high return. In addition, IOM will conduct a migration crisis study for capturing patterns of human mobility generated by the crisis in their full complexity, with the aim of revealing a complete picture of the vulnerabilities and conditions related to involuntary movement as a tool for policymakers to develop an integrated response to crisis mobility impacts.

Moreover, IOM is continuing to facilitate refugee resettlement from the south (and soon from the east) of the country, in collaboration with receiving countries, such as Canada, the United States and those in Europe, as well as with UNHCR. This includes the provision of documentation and logistics support.

Migration Health

Strategies addressing migrants' health needs are part of IOM's emergency, midterm and long-term projects aimed at reducing migrants' risks and vulnerabilities to health problems, such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and vaccine-preventable diseases. Such strategies include the promotion and provision of health services such as psychosocial support, immunization, early diagnosis and treatment, as well as referrals to secondary medical care in coordination with WHO, UNICEF, the Ministry of Health and the Chadian Red Cross. IOM intends to provide psychosocial support to returning Chadians



from Libya and other countries, and capacity-building activities for local partners within its community stabilization programme.

Government-funded health assessments and travel health assistance will continue to be provided to refugees bound for Canada, the United States and other countries.

Immigration and Border Management

Following a request from the Government of Chad for IOM assistance on the installation of MIDAS at various border points, IOM has carried out a needs assessment activity at the N'Djamena International Airport and at the N'Geli Border Point (between Chad and Cameroon). Building the capacities of immigration officers on border control and on countering human trafficking will also be an important component of this project.

Migrant Assistance

IOM, as a member of the Protection Cluster in Chad, will continue to address irregular migration in the country with a view to creating sustainable solutions and reducing smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, which are rampant in the country as revealed by IOM's assessments on: (a) human trafficking, registration and profiling; and (b) an impact assessment on returnees from Libya in 2011 and 2012. Protection activities are part of IOM's emergency and reintegration projects in the country, in collaboration with the International Communities of the Red Cross, Chadian Red Cross and UNICEF.

Since 2012, IOM has been facilitating the assisted voluntary return and reintegration of Chadian migrants back home.

Finally, IOM intends to assist the Government of Chad in ratifying the International Conventions on Human Trafficking and Smuggling that it has signed with international institutions and conventions.

Labour Migration and Human Development

Assisting government institutions and authorities in facilitating legal labour migration is one of the major and long-term priorities of IOM. The country has hundreds of thousands of migrant workers in the neighbouring countries of Libya, the Central African Republic, Sudan, Niger, Nigeria, the Gulf States, Europe and the United States, who send substantial remittances to their communities of origin. However, many of these migrant workers are in an irregular situation. IOM seeks to enhance the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration through the development and promotion of legal labour migration channels in partnership with countries of destination.

Following a request from the Office of the Prime Minister, a pilot project that ran from February 2013 to October 2013, with financial support from UNDP and the technical expertise assistance from IOM, engaged Chadian diaspora experts from France in temporary assignments in two identified priority sectors of public health (medical doctors and technicians) and higher education (university teachers). A follow-on multi-year project is envisaged, aiming at offering sustainable response to the lack of human resources in the country through the engagement of the Chadian diaspora from France and elsewhere.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will utilize the 2013 results of its preliminary study on migration phenomenon in Chad in assisting the Government and counterparts to develop evidence-based migration policy and mechanisms to mitigate migration concerns and crisis in the country.

IOM intends to identify and map Chadian diaspora members and associations in other countries besides France who could contribute to the socioeconomic development of the country, in other aspects apart from public health and higher education, which have already been identified as part of the multi-year project.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	6,500,000
Migration Health	1,000,000
Immigration and Border Management	1,000,000
Migrant Assistance	7,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	3,500,000
Migration Policy and Research	500,000
2014 funding requirements	19,500,000

CONGO

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

The recent crisis in the Central African Republic has exacerbated the humanitarian situation in the Likouala Region, where more than 15,000 Central African refugees have arrived, adding to the more than 80,000 refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda who have been settling there since 1988. IOM conducted a field assessment mission to identify and define the short-, medium- and long-term needs of these refugees. IOM plans to engage in health assistance activities as well as distribution of food (in cooperation with the World Food Programme) and NFIs.



Additionally, IOM plans to work on preparedness and response activities for the rainy season given the vulnerability of the country to the recurrent effects of the rains. IOM is planning to train local authorities on managing displaced people in order to increase their resilience and reduce their dependency on external actors.

Migration Health

IOM plans to continue supporting the Ministry of Health and its partners in facilitating equitable access to health-care services for migrants, returnees, and mobile and cross-border populations as well as refugees and displaced persons.

Several studies have been undertaken by the Government and/or partners to strengthen the capacity to fight HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases among mobile populations (fisherfolk and transporters). IOM also supports other research projects developed by the Congolese Foundation for Medical Research, including trypanosomiasis, typhoid, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and amoebiasis among mobile populations and indigenous peoples of Congo.

IOM will continue to conduct basic health examinations, including fitness-to-travel health checks for all refugees being relocated to selected locations.

Immigration and Border Management

Congo is located in a region surrounded by significant instability, poor economic performance and natural disasters. The country has vast, porous land borders and rapidly increasing cross-border movements of people and goods, making border management not only a national concern but also a regional and international issue.

Effective immigration and border management in Congo is vital to regional efforts to promote regional stability and meet the country's development objectives by facilitating trade, investment and labour mobility.

IOM intends to help Congo to manage its borders by constructing and equipping border posts, training immigration officers and providing technical and policy advice. These initiatives will, in turn, foster trade and economic development, and at the same time strengthen national security.

Migrant Assistance

Together with the United Nations Population Fund and UNICEF, IOM has conducted a comprehensive study on trafficking in persons in Congo. This study has highlighted a series of key recommendations to be implemented in legal reform, referral and direct assistance to victims of trafficking, and further research. IOM will continue to work on the implementation of these recommendations in coordination with partner agencies working with vulnerable groups.

Labour Migration and Human Development

The Congolese Government, encouraged by the successful experiences of other African States, has requested IOM to pilot the MIDA programme in Congo. Within the framework of this programme, IOM intends to strengthen the capacities of the Government of Congo, in particular the cell for diaspora mobilization, to harness the positive impact of migration on development. Furthermore, IOM will support and facilitate temporary returns of qualified diaspora members in the health and education sectors. The programme could be extended to other

sectors, depending on the results of the needs assessment that will be carried out in partnership with the Government of Congo.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM provides some guidance on identifying approaches to develop Congo's migration strategy inside the ECCAS. IOM aims to support the Government of Congo to improve migration data collection and analysis for further evidence-based policy development.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post crisis	1,000,000
Migration Health	800,000
Immigration and Border Management	3,000,000
Migrant Assistance	300,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	Funded
Migration Policy and Research	60,000
2014 funding requirements	5,160,000

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM continues to provide humanitarian relief and assistance to affected population, internally displaced persons and host communities, and transport and reintegration assistance to refugees, in collaboration with UNHCR. As co-lead of CCCM in conflict situations, IOM will build on the reinforced capacity of local NGOs trained under its 2011 programme to assist with the implementation of humanitarian activities in displaced camps and various communities. A population tracking system will be reinforced to provide accurate information gathering, which will be the basis for measuring the extent of assistance to be provided. Special attention will be paid to vulnerable cases, which include the handicapped, pregnant women, the elderly and the sick. Assistance will include, but will not be limited to, management and coordination of internally-displaced-person camps, registration, distribution of NFIs, construction of transitional shelters, and provision of transport assistance.

Parallel to the humanitarian response, IOM will also continue to support the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and international partners in addressing the causes and consequences of the conflict and forced migration. In this context, IOM will be expanding its cooperation with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Operations in Côte d'Ivoire in developing and implementing programmes aimed at stabilization and peace consolidations. In order to so, IOM will be focusing on community reintegration

of former combatants, security sector reform and transitional justice.

Finally, in order to address the underlying root causes of forced migration that are highly potentially linked to conflict situations, IOM will also focus on the migration/land-rights/access nexus in the west of the country.

Migration Health

IOM advocates for equal access to health-care services for migrants as provided for host communities. IOM intends to support the Ministry of Health in conducting a comprehensive situational assessment of health-care and well-being needs as well as health-seeking behaviour of migrants and of mobile and cross-border populations. Results of this assessment will inform health policymakers and local health authorities in delivering migrant-inclusive preventive and curative health services for these vulnerable and often hard-to-reach populations, particularly on critical illnesses such as tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and other communicable and non-communicable diseases.

As part of the national development plan, IOM and UNAIDS intend to jointly implement an HIV/AIDS prevention and sensitization initiative for migrants, cross-border populations and travellers through targeted outreach and information campaign activities.

Immigration and Border Management

Through the Ministry of Interior and the interministerial committee, IOM will work with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to evaluate the current immigration and border management systems. With the highest migrant population in the subregion, Côte d'Ivoire continues to attract more migrants as political stability and economic conditions improve. However, there is no migration or border management in place to monitor its porous borders and to minimize the risks of criminality including terrorist attacks or cross-border crimes. IOM will provide the necessary technical assistance to the Government through the implementation of border and immigration management systems and the reinforcement of the Government's human and material capacities for effective management. The project will be funded by the IOM Development Fund.

As more Ivorian families benefit from immigrant visas to resettle in countries like Australia, Canada, France and the United States, and with many students benefitting from student visas to study abroad, IOM will facilitate their travel with a proposed reduced airfare.

Approximately 2,000 individuals are issued visas every year for long stays in those countries, and IOM will work along with the embassies and the beneficiaries to provide the necessary transport assistance.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to receive and assist vulnerable Ivorians returning from abroad.

IOM will also aim at reducing migrant exploitation, especially migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons, by addressing the needs of the victims. This will include temporary protection and shelter, where necessary, and if possible, counselling, and safe transportation assistance. IOM will advocate the passage of laws against human trafficking, complementing the currently existing law against child trafficking, in order to minimize the phenomenon. Close collaboration will be made with relevant agencies working in the same area for victim assistance and support.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will enhance the capacity of the Government to engage with the Ivorian diaspora for development. While the country has qualified nationals in many sectors, expertise in certain areas is much needed. IOM will also reach out to the Ivorian diaspora to contribute to national development through the transfer of resources and technical know-how.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	3,700,000
Migration Health	250,000
Immigration and Border Management	Funded
Migrant Assistance	200,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	200,000
2014 funding requirements	4,350,000

GHANA

Migration Health

IOM ensures the overall well-being of migrants, mobile populations, and their host countries and communities through comprehensive health assessment and pre-departure medical screening services for government-sponsored refugees or self-paying immigrants bound for Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

IOM is currently implementing a project aimed at increasing tuberculosis detection among refugees and host communities, miners and mining communities, border communities and urban vulnerable communities through a mobile diagnostic van using molecular technology (GeneXpert). Following the successful inception and implementation of the

project, IOM will expand its activities to other regions, targeting vulnerable community members of urban slums in Accra, which has been experiencing rapid urbanization.

Migrant Assistance

IOM continues to support the Government of Ghana and other partners by strengthening the capacities of local institutions and the communities and providing technical support in promoting child protection and combating child trafficking. In line with the bottom-up approach, IOM strengthens institutional capacities to fight human trafficking, migrant smuggling and irregular migration by providing customized training to law enforcement agencies, border guards and judicial authorities, and by promoting regional coordination and information-sharing mechanisms.



Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM promotes the contribution of the diaspora to Ghana's socioeconomic development through skills and knowledge transfer. IOM also successfully implemented the MIDA Ghana Health Project, which linked the needs, expertise and networks of migrants residing in European countries. Following its success, IOM intends to explore the other sectors that will benefit from the temporary return of Ghanaian professionals, as well as to expand the geographical scope to Ghanaian diaspora communities in non-European countries.

Furthermore, in collaboration with the Government, IOM continues to support the effective management of labour migration information, create greater mobility and enhance the positive effects of migration on economic development.



Migration Policy and Research

IOM supports the Government in finalizing the National Migration Policy for Ghana. Focus will be on the validation sessions with the Parliament and ministries, the adoption of the policy by the cabinet, and the provision of support to the development of an implementation strategy.

IOM also continues to work with the Government to build its operational capacity to better coordinate and manage migration issues in Ghana.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	500,000
Migrant Assistance	1,800,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,500,000
Migration Policy and Research	200,000
2014 funding requirements	4,000,000

GUINEA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to assist and support the Guinean Government as part of the voluntary repatriation of Liberian and Ivorian refugees stranded in the Guinée Forestière region. This assistance is aimed at developing community stabilization activities for host communities, targeting vulnerable populations, such as stranded Liberian refugees who are not in the UNHCR umbrella but continue to express their willingness to return to Liberia and the Côte d'Ivoire, as well as Guinean returnees from Côte d'Ivoire who have returned since the onset of the sociopolitical crisis in Côte d'Ivoire.

IOM will strengthen its participation and collaboration in emergency crises with local partners, such as Service National des Affaires Humanitaires, community leaders, government agencies at the regional level, and UN agencies such as UNHCR.

IOM will also continue its participation within the UN Country Team for the development and implementation of contingency plans for 2014–2015.



Migration Health

IOM conducts health assessments as well as provides travel health assistance for government-sponsored refugees and self-paying immigrants bound for Australia, Canada and the United States.

Immigration and Border Management

In the context of providing assistance to Guinea's Ministry of Security, IOM will further strengthen its interventions in Guinea, for the implementation of programmes based on border management. These envisaged programmes include the provision of technical support to the Conakry police for better coordination of border posts, the extension of MIDAS at the main Conakry seaport and other marine positions on the coast and key terrestrial borders of Guinea, capacity-building for the officials of immigration services for major border surveillance, and training on specific modules on the protection of vulnerable migrants.

IOM will provide expertise to the Government of Guinea by developing a programme to support reform activities within the national police through: (a) registration of the police workforce, and (b) skills upgrade for the new workforce of the national police and the officers of the national parks.

These initiatives will receive funding support from the European Union, the Canadian Government, the Peace Building Fund and the IOM Development Fund. The projects will provide the Guinean authorities with a modern and reliable migration management system and will contribute to the improvement in the function of the Guinean national police to ensure accuracy in the collected statistical data, and safety and protection of the national population.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will strengthen its intervention within the national committee to combat trafficking in persons in Guinea. In particular, IOM will help finalize the study of the draft of the special law on trafficking in persons proposed by UNODC in 2012.

IOM also aims to undertake a socioeconomic assistance programme for the sustainability and reintegration of returned migrants as well as potential youth who are likely to undertake irregular migration.

IOM will also continue to facilitate the assisted voluntary return and reintegration of Guinean vulnerable migrants abroad, particularly in Western Europe, the Maghreb, Egypt and the Middle East.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue assisting the Government of Guinea in promoting youth employment in the country. The creation of local employment opportunities is important, as unemployment and the lack of economic opportunities are among the root causes of irregular migration of Guinean youth. IOM will therefore support youth and women's groups in seven communities to create microenterprises and develop sustainable income-generating activities. The youth and women's groups will not only benefit from targeted business management and professional training programmes but will also receive technical and financial support for the development and implementation of their business plans. In addition, IOM will implement an information and sensitization campaign on the risks of irregular migration in the targeted communities.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	750,000
Migration Health	Funded
Immigration and Border Management	2,000,000
Migrant Assistance	1,850,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,000,000
2014 funding requirements	5,600,000

GUINEA-BISSAU

Migrant Assistance

IOM provides assistance to voluntary returning migrants and supports their reintegration back into Guinea-Bissau. Orientation and guidance is given for the sustainable implementation of the reintegration projects.

Through a regional approach and in partnership with other UN agencies, IOM aims to address the issue of children victims of trafficking, especially the *talibés*.

IOM foresees efforts to be made towards enhancing the understanding of the Law against Human Trafficking (2011) among relevant stakeholders, as well as its enforcement by the Government and judicial authorities.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM aims to support the Government of Guinea-Bissau to match the skills of its diaspora with the country's development needs through skills transfer projects. This initiative builds upon the assessment study of the development potential of the Guinea-Bissau diaspora in Portugal and France, carried out by IOM in 2012.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM plans to support the Government in developing an evidence-based migration policy for the country.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migrant Assistance	500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	750,000
Migration Policy and Research	200,000
2014 funding requirements	1,450,000

LIBERIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

The end of the Liberian refugee status (Cessation Clause) left up to 15,000 Liberians stranded in the West African region. These are estimates provided by the Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC). The Liberian Government, through the LRRRC, appealed to IOM to provide return humanitarian assistance to 5,000 Liberian stranded migrants. The Japanese Government has provided funding to support the return of 2,000 stranded migrants. IOM intends to seek support for the remaining 3,000 stranded migrants, especially those who are in Ghana, Guinea (particularly in Conakry), Nigeria and Sierra Leone. Preliminary listing of the Liberian stranded migrants will be done by IOM in collaboration with country-specific refugee bodies vetted by UNHCR, with verification and attestation of nationality to be done by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the LRRRC officials in the host countries. The respective country embassies will issue travel documents, while IOM will provide transport back to Liberia.



Migration Health

The return of qualified health professionals to Liberia will enhance the role and application of knowledge and expertise of highly skilled Liberian migrants to support the health sector in Liberia. It was estimated that for every Liberian physician working in Liberia, about two live and work abroad. The present Liberian health system has the lowest physician density (4/10,000 population) in Africa. WHO estimated that this situation drastically affects the availability and quality of health care and is reflected in Liberia's poor health indicators. IOM seeks to conduct a survey on Liberian health professionals in the diaspora and encourage their return to upgrade the existing expertise of young medical graduates in Liberia and also employ virtual teaching methods at various medical teaching and referral hospitals in the counties in Liberia.

IOM provides support to health assessments and travel health assistance for self-paying immigrants bound for the United States and other countries.

Immigration and Border Management

Border entry points in Liberia are poorly equipped with the basic technology to manage cross-border data tracking and exchange. IOM intends to support the installation of MIDAS and build the capacities of key Liberian immigration officers at major air and land borders, and also upgrade the infrastructure and lighting system of eight land and two air border facilities.

Migrant Assistance

The United States Government has placed the Government of Liberia on a tier 2 watch list, and Liberia faces the threat of a further downgrade if the Government fails to adequately address trafficking issues in the country. IOM has supported the Liberia Anti-Human Trafficking Taskforce in developing standard operating procedures that await endorsement and implementation. In response to the United States Government's annual report on trafficking, the Government of Liberia has submitted a commitment outlining its national action plan to combat human trafficking. IOM aims at assisting the Government in establishing county focal points and in training law enforcement officers, prosecutors, magistrates, religious and traditional leaders, youth, women and children in all targeted communities in Liberia on the forms and dangers of human trafficking. IOM also intends to create mass awareness, through print and electronic media in schools and public places, of the various forms and dangers of human trafficking. Special attention and support will be given to women and children victims of trafficking.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM is currently supporting the Government of Liberia to establish a migration policy and to build the capacity of the Government on migration management. IOM aims to support the Government in operationalizing its policy by conducting training for law enforcement officers on the implementation framework of the policy. This will also include raising awareness of migration management in all regions in Liberia.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	3,200,000
Migration Health	1,200,000
Immigration and Border Management	2,000,000
Migrant Assistance	200,000
Migration Policy and Research	250,000
2014 funding requirements	6,850,000

MALI

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM, as lead of the Commission on Population Movements, provides humanitarian relief and assistance to displaced groups, including internally displaced persons and returnees, through the implementation of comprehensive data collection systems that track and monitor displacement and protection concerns nationwide. IOM provides direct assistance to internally displaced persons in areas of protection and water, sanitation and hygiene. As co-lead of the Shelter Cluster, IOM also supports internally displaced persons and host communities with shelter and NFI interventions, notably cash transfers.

In the coming months, IOM intends to continue providing assistance to the most vulnerable internally displaced persons in the southern regions and will expand emergency and early recovery activities in the northern region, targeting spontaneous returnees, internally displaced persons and most vulnerable members of the local populations, if benchmarks for

safe returns are met. Activities will include return and reintegration support through direct assistance, community infrastructure rehabilitation and sustainable livelihood interventions, as well as actions to support peace promotion, stability and social cohesion among various communities.

IOM is also supporting the Government of Mali in the electoral process, in particular with regard to the participation of refugees.

Migration Health

IOM intends to support the Ministry of Health in conducting a comprehensive situational assessment of health and psychosocial challenges faced by migrants, returnees, internally displaced persons, host communities and local health authorities. Results of the assessment will serve as basis for customized interventions in strengthening the Ministry of Health's capacity to deliver accessible prevention, health-care and psychosocial support services particularly on communicable and non-communicable diseases, such as tuberculosis, malaria, HIV/AIDS as well as on reproductive health care and sexual and gender-based violence in selected locations.

IOM plans to scale up its efforts to collaborate with the Ministry of Health and partners in the Health and WASH Clusters on water purification-related activities to prevent cholera outbreaks in at-risk locations.

Immigration and Border Management

The Government of Mali requires urgent support in its efforts to enhance migration and border management in the country. Building on a previous assessment



conducted in 2011, IOM aims to conduct an updated and more comprehensive assessment of the border management mechanisms currently in place in Mali. The assessment will aim at identifying the major gaps and the most urgent needs to be addressed to improve border management, notably in terms of technical assistance, training and capacity-building of border officials, rehabilitation of infrastructure and provision of essential materials.

IOM will also work on a government capacity-building joint project.

Migrant Assistance

IOM addresses the issue of irregular migration with assistance to the voluntary return of stranded migrants, notably South Asian, to their countries of origin. IOM also provides return and reintegration support to Malian migrants who voluntarily decide to return to Mali.

Within the framework of its comprehensive protection programming in both emergency and post-crisis situations, IOM intends to address the needs of human trafficking victims by providing direct assistance to identified individuals.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	15,000,000
Migration Health	1,000,000
Immigration and Border Management	3,500,000
Migrant Assistance	500,000
2014 funding requirements	20,000,000

MAURITANIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to provide humanitarian relief and assistance to vulnerable groups of refugees and local

population near the refugee camp in order to avoid or reduce tension between the groups. This includes providing shelter and stoves to the most vulnerable refugee families. In addition, the local community will benefit from IOM's livelihood assistance through the construction of wells, installation of fences, provision of veterinary care and facilitation of training on the use of counter-seasonal crops. IOM also supports the conduct of regular mixed meetings between the local population and the refugees in order to facilitate agreements on the joint use of scarce resources, such as pastures and water.

Migration Health

IOM intends to collaborate with the Ministry of Health and the Health and WASH Clusters in scaling up water purification-related activities to prevent cholera outbreaks. This will be carried out through the distribution of water purification kits, medicines and medical supplies, combined with training on proper hygiene practices in seven villages around the refugee camp in order to improve local living conditions.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM assists the Mauritanian Government in the development and implementation of a national integrated border management strategy. The relevant border management agencies have demonstrated keen interest in the concept of integrated border management and willingness to support its implementation. Improvements in the capacity of these agencies to effectively manage the borders will require investments in construction of border posts, equipment, communication infrastructure and training. Concrete interventions include improving the analytical capability of the agencies in order to promote an intelligence-led approach to law enforcement and increased selectivity of inspections. Planned assistance by IOM furthermore foresees the establishment of concrete cooperation with neighbouring countries on the policy and the operational levels.



Migrant Assistance

IOM continuously liaises with government counterparts, international agencies and other partners in providing the necessary assistance to stranded migrants, victims of trafficking and other vulnerable groups of migrants. IOM will continue to facilitate return and reintegration, and help streamline the coordination mechanisms for assistance to these beneficiaries. These activities are highlighted among the priorities in Mauritania's national migration strategy that was adopted in 2012.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM has previously organized training for labour inspectors in Mauritania to strengthen their capacities on protecting migrant workers in Mauritania. Building upon these activities, IOM intends to provide additional capacity-building assistance on the development of a national legal framework in accordance with international standards, on advocacy for the protection and social security of migrant workers, and sensitization on the role of labour inspectors in the protection of migrant workers. It should be emphasized that strengthening the capacities of labour inspectors forms part of the national migration strategy of Mauritania.

For 2014, IOM seeks to provide support and assistance in the implementation of the relevant provisions of Mauritania's national migration strategy relating to labour migration.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM intends to update the migration profile, which dates from 2009, in order to provide relevant national entities with a current understanding of the changing dynamics and the state of affairs on migration and migration flows in Mauritania.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	2,000,000
Migration Health	200,000
Immigration and Border Management	5,000,000
Migrant Assistance	1,500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	400,000
Migration Policy and Research	50,000
2014 funding requirements	9,150,000

NIGER

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to support the Government of Niger to address the challenges and emergencies of migration through the implementation of community stabilization and reintegration programmes. IOM will work with Niger authorities, both at the national and regional levels, to support the economic and security stabilization of areas heavily impacted by the unemployed returnees from Libya, through the implementation of reintegration and community stabilization activities, with a focus on migrant returnees and youth-at-risk as the target beneficiaries.



Migration Health

IOM will contribute to the promotion of health in migration issues by helping to prevent or reduce vulnerabilities to HIV/AIDs and other STIs among mobile populations in the most concerned areas through capacity-building, sensitization and preventative activities.

To support the Ministry of Health and partners in the Health and WASH Clusters, IOM intends to scale up its efforts on cholera-outbreak prevention by distributing water purification kits and providing training on proper hygiene practices in selected at-risk migrant and host communities.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will work to strengthen the capacity of the authorities in the Agadez Region on border management to contribute to the fight against cross-border crime and irregular migration. IOM will provide: (a) technical support to reinforce border posts and crossing points (for instance, technical equipment and data collection); and (b) customized training on technical skills for concerned officials.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will support the Government to enhance the links with the diaspora to encourage them to contribute to the socioeconomic development of Niger. This will include promoting the transfer of vital skills and resources of the Niger diaspora who are willing to participate in the development of the country.



Migration Policy and Research

IOM aims to build government capacity to elaborate a national policy on migration, including updating its migration profile and planning procedures in order to maintain reliable and comparable migration data for evidence-based policy development.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	1,200,000
Migration Health	300,000
Immigration and Border Management	350,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	250,000
Migration Policy and Research	200,000
2014 funding requirements	2,300,000

NIGERIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM provides technical support to key government agencies (such as the National Emergency Management Agency and the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons) that are in charge of humanitarian activities with respect to CCCM and assistance to displaced groups, including internally displaced persons and returnees. This is done through the

implementation of IOM's DTM, which tracks and monitors displacement and the provision of onward transportation assistance.

As the co-lead agency for the CCCM Cluster in conflict situations, IOM intends to focus on providing CCCM training and facilitating the development of information management systems for internally displaced persons to improve coordination with humanitarian actors at the national and subnational levels.

Migration Health

IOM advocates equitable access to health-care and well-being services for migrants, mobile populations and host communities. IOM intends to collaborate with the Ministry of Health in conducting a comprehensive situational assessment of migration-related health challenges in order to develop inclusive health-care policies and services for migrants, returnees, internally displaced persons and host communities.

IOM carries out overseas tuberculosis screening of self-paying Nigerians applying for a long-term UK visa. Nigeria falls under phase three of the UK Border Agency tuberculosis screening roll-out plan. IOM will establish two UK tuberculosis screening sites in Nigeria – one in Abuja and the other in Lagos.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM aims to strengthen the capacity of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) to manage irregular migration. To reinforce NIS capacity to detect fraudulent documents and improve border control, IOM is setting up another Document Fraud Unit in Lagos and training its staff, adding to the National Document Fraud Unit earlier set up by IOM at the NIS headquarters. There are also ongoing activities to improve border control facilities at major border posts by training the NIS officers at these posts on identifying and handling travel document fraud and on setting up a system designed to effectively disseminate document fraud-related information and intelligence to the front line and other relevant border management parties.

To enhance NIS data collection and sharing abilities, IOM assessed the NIS IT systems and databases and is developing an IT master plan at present. IOM will also support the implementation of this master plan to upgrade the IT systems and databases and establish mechanisms for data sharing with other government agencies (such as the National Bureau of Statistics, the Nigerian National Volunteer Service and the National Population Commission). IOM will also facilitate cross-border cooperation with other regional agencies and promote (inter) regional dialogue on irregular migration and border management.

Migrant Assistance

IOM plans to continue supporting activities that will improve the quality of services to trafficked persons and enhance collaboration between the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and Other Related Matters as well as with other counter-trafficking stakeholders in Nigeria. This includes supporting the efforts of the Nigerian Government and key partners to increase the quality of direct assistance to trafficked persons, with specific emphasis on gender considerations and child protection issues while expanding the capacity of the existing National Referral Network to manage cases in line with best practices.

IOM will build on its efforts in the implementation of the AVR activities by providing humane and dignified return and reintegration assistance to the beneficiaries, with particular emphasis on the most vulnerable returnees, such as victims of trafficking and migrants in need of extra protection.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM is reinforcing national capacity to manage organized labour migration and strengthen diaspora mobilization. Technical support is being provided to the International Labour Migration Desk of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity (FMLP) to deliver services to job-seekers, would-be migrants and return migrants. To ensure policy coherence, support is also ongoing for the review and official adoption of the National Labour Migration Policy. A national action plan will be developed to guide the implementation of the Labour Migration Policy under the coordination of the FMLP.

With the aim of maximizing the impact of labour migration on development, IOM is supporting a number of activities to mobilize the Nigerian diaspora, in partnership with the Nigerian National Volunteer Service. Currently, a system for the registration and mapping of the Nigerian diaspora is being developed and implemented in five high-destination countries. Following the mapping, a grant scheme for diaspora investment projects to facilitate the temporary return of highly skilled diaspora members in the health and education sectors will be implemented.

Migration Policy and Research

To improve the governance of migration, IOM is supporting the Government to develop a national policy on migration for the country, including the preparation of a national action plan.

IOM is also facilitating the drafting and adoption of the National Migration Data Management Strategy and Action Plan, with specific attention to gender and age disaggregation of data. Major activities include: (a) conducting a national training, in partnership

with the ACP Observatory on Migration, focusing on migration data collection and analysis targeting government ministries/agencies and CSOs; and (b) providing technical assistance to relevant government agencies.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	3,000,000
Migration Health	2,200,000
Immigration and Border Management	Funded
Migrant Assistance	2,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	Funded
Migration Policy and Research	Funded
2014 funding requirements	7,200,000

SENEGAL

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM intends to support the emergency preparedness and response capacities of national services, such as civil protection, and other government counterparts and stakeholders by carrying out capacity-building activities through its CCCM training.

Through government funding and self-payer mechanisms, IOM also provides resettlement and family reunification services to a small caseload of refugees.

Migration Health

With aid from the IOM Development Fund, IOM plans to support the Medical Region of Kédougou, which is the destination of many migrants attracted by gold mining activities, in implementing its strategy by strengthening the community health system. The project aims at: (a) improving surveillance and response to epidemics, such as measles, cholera, tuberculosis and malaria, affecting both migrant and host populations; and (b) reducing the vulnerability to HIV among at-risk mobile populations, such as sex workers and their clients and partners.

IOM intends to support the Ministry of Health in conducting a comprehensive situational assessment of migration health-related challenges and service gaps in order to develop customized interventions for better access to health-care and well-being services for migrants, mobile populations and host communities. Of particular interest is strengthening of the capacity and response to address health needs and HIV vulnerability among the most-at-risk and highly mobile groups, such as the group of men having sex with men, as well as the prevention of female genital mutilation among migrant and host populations.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM supports the relevant government departments by assessing and, if needed, strengthening the administrative, regulatory, security and operational migration management framework of Senegal.

IOM aims to: (a) contribute to the efforts of the Government of Senegal to improve its border management capacity through technical assistance in strengthening integrated immigration and border management systems and procedures currently in place; and (b) support the Government in setting up an advice and guidance centre in the international airport for Senegalese returning migrants.

IOM will also provide support for the improvement of the situation along the borders with Mauritania and Mali by addressing the limitations and needs to facilitate regular border crossing and enhance border control.

IOM has been authorized by the Citizenship and Immigration Canada to receive temporary resident visa applications, including study and temporary work permits in Senegal on behalf of the Regional Visa Office of the Embassy of Canada in Dakar, Senegal.

Migrant Assistance

IOM continues to assist vulnerable migrants in need, including those who have been trafficked and exploited in Senegal. Combating child trafficking and child labour exploitation continues to be a priority for both the Government of Senegal and IOM. Through coordinated efforts at the transnational and national levels, child victims of trafficking and victims of abuses will continue to be assisted to reunite them with their families and/or receive alternative care in Senegal.

In addition, IOM will further explore exploitation practices towards child migrants in the Kédougou gold mine area through assessments and coordination of targeted actions.

Comprehensive assistance for the reintegration of returning migrants will continue to be a priority, where a stronger relationship with local partners is to be built.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM contributes to enhancing the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration to and from Senegal. Through support for migration working groups uniting all actors at the local level, IOM intends to facilitate a more coherent management of labour migration in the country. As part of the UN Country Team, IOM will also play an active role in the implementation of a new joint UN programme on youth employment and migration in Senegal.

IOM will continue to support the Government of Senegal to harness the positive impact of migration on development. In collaboration with diaspora associations, IOM will support the development of innovative and productive investment channels in rural areas with the objective of reducing poverty and promoting local development.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM strengthens the Government's capacity to manage migration data and promote evidence-based migration policy development and implementation in accordance with the national priorities and national objectives.

IOM will support the development of local migration profiles and build the capacity of government counterparts to update the migration profile already done by IOM in 2009.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	50,000
Migration Health	750,000
Immigration and Border Management	1,000,000
Migrant Assistance	750,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,000,000
Migration Policy and Research	200,000
2014 funding requirements	3,750,000

SIERRA LEONE

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Following recent humanitarian disasters in Sierra Leone, thousands of Sierra Leoneans are in need of urgent humanitarian interventions. The country, in recent times, has witnessed frequent mudslides, an outbreak of cholera, storms, wildfires and flooding, which has rendered many victims homeless and in need of assistance. Some of the disasters, such as cholera outbreaks, wildfires and flooding, are now a seasonal phenomenon. IOM proposes measures to prevent and respond to the humanitarian needs of individuals affected by these disasters in Sierra Leone. These interventions include: (a) the implementation of disaster prevention mechanisms through education and sensitization activities; and (b) the provision of humanitarian assistance, in the form of shelter, food and NFIs, to vulnerable and displaced populations.

At the same time, IOM continues to support the Government of Sierra Leone, civil society and international partners to ensure durable peace and stability and to advance the country's transition from post-conflict recovery to economic and human development. In this context, IOM will continue supporting the reparations for the victims of the

conflict as well as address emerging potential conflict drivers, such as youth unemployment, rural-to-urban migration, economic and social marginalization of border communities, urban population swells, and access and rights to land and property.

Migration Health

IOM intends to support the Ministry of Health in conducting a comprehensive situational assessment of migration health-related challenges and service gaps in order to develop customized interventions for better access to health-care and well-being services for migrants, mobile populations and host communities.

Sierra Leone has a low prevalence rate of HIV infection (around 1.5%) in the general population. However, recent studies revealed that the rates among some mobile groups like fisherfolk, transporters and sex workers is far greater than the national average, which could render the epidemic an impending catastrophe if not adequately addressed shortly. The cause of the high rates of HIV among mobile groups might be due to a combination of factors including internal displacement, refugee and military cross-border movements, low education levels, and lack of adequate testing and treatment facilities. It is recognized that mobility is a risk factor increasing the vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. Hence, there is a need to investigate the different risk factors leading to high HIV rates among some mobile groups, and conduct awareness campaigns through community-based activities targeting mobile workers, among other interventions.

IOM plans to contribute to ongoing cholera outbreak prevention, mitigation and response activities through the distribution of water purification kits as well as the provision of training on proper hygiene and sanitation among migrants, internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups in selected at-risk areas.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM is partnering with the Government to develop and carry out an initiative that seeks to enhance the border management and control capabilities of the Department of Immigration. The objective of this partnership is to assist the Government of Sierra Leone to increase the capacity of the Department of Immigration and establish a basis for modern migration management systems and procedures in line with international requirements, standards and practices.

By enhancing Sierra Leone's migration and border management capacities, the partnership will contribute to the country's capacity to integrate in and contribute to the various regional migration and development initiatives, such as the Manu River Union and the ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration.

IOM will focus on three main types of activities: (a) procurement and installation of communication and logistics equipment; (b) provision of adequate migration and border management training for end users, IT management training and training of trainers; and (c) organization and facilitation of exposure visits for Department of Immigration officials to the countries in the region.

As a result, Sierra Leone will acquire increased readiness and capacity to address various security issues, such as transnational crime and terrorism threats, increase the quality and efficiency of migration data capture and processing, and improve the service provided to migrants and travellers.

Migrant Assistance

Sierra Leone is facing substantial challenges in addressing the problem of street children in urban areas, especially in the capital city Freetown. These



children are exposed to various hazards, such as severe forms of child labour, many times associated with child trafficking from the provinces to urban areas, with the promise of education and a better future. Internal trafficking has been identified as more common than transnational trafficking, with the majority of victims being children.



The problem of child exploitation is endemic in Freetown. Child prostitution, street trading and children engaged in other forms of exploitative labour are very common. In response to such concerns, the Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children Affairs and the Freetown City Council have introduced special measures to prevent and address the problems faced by victims of trafficking.

IOM intends to contribute to addressing the problems of human trafficking in Sierra Leone. It will focus on establishing the logistical capacity of relevant authorities and building the capacities of other stakeholders in best practices for prevention and handling of rescued victims of human trafficking in Sierra Leone. IOM interventions will also offer protection and reintegration support to vulnerable victims of trafficking and stranded migrants.

Labour Migration and Human Development

There is a need to reverse the negative impact of brain drain created by conflict and other types of migration from Sierra Leone and to mobilize the Sierra Leoneans diaspora for the development of the country. The physical or virtual transfer of resources and skills from Sierra Leonean nationals abroad can contribute to the effective implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the realization of the Millennium Development Goals. In partnership with the Netherlands, IOM is currently implementing a project for the temporary return of qualified Sierra Leonean nationals. IOM intends to expand this programme through a comprehensive MIDA programme targeting all sectors that are vital to the social and economic development of the country, including the health sector. The programme will build the capacity of the Office of Diaspora Affairs

on circular migration, diaspora mobilization, and knowledge and skills transfer.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	3,000,000
Migration Health	500,000
Immigration and Border Management	500,000
Migrant Assistance	600,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,000,000
2014 funding requirements	5,600,000

TOGO

Immigration and Border Management

The Government of Togo requires support in its efforts to enhance migration and border management in the country. IOM aims to conduct an overall assessment of both the technical and operational levels of the migration and border management mechanisms currently in place in Togo. The assessment will identify the major gaps and the most urgent needs to be addressed to improve border management while enabling the capacities of the officers to control the border efficiently and to address cross-border crimes, such as migrant smuggling and human trafficking.

IOM is also committed to support Togo in the protection of vulnerable migrant groups. It will train the Government, particularly border agencies and other migration partners, in the field of international migration law.

Migrant Assistance

IOM addresses the issue of irregular migration in Togo with a view to identifying sustainable solutions and reducing the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. IOM supports the Government of Togo to better understand the profiles of the stranded migrants in the country and identifies recommendations to address the protection gaps existing at the national level to develop a national response.

IOM will continue to assist Togolese returnees for return and reintegration as well as stranded migrants in Togo for their voluntary return to their countries of origin.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM aims to enhance the capacity of the Government of Togo to strengthen the links between migration

and development through training on management of diaspora affairs and the delivery of equipment to the Directorate of Togolese Living Abroad at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. IOM will support the Government in identifying skilled and highly qualified Togolese nationals who are currently residing abroad and are willing to contribute to the development of their country of origin. Particular attention will be given to promoting employment opportunities and encouraging foreign investment among the Togolese diaspora.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM aims at supporting the Government of Togo in the development of a migration profile and therefore to collect and analyse reliable and comparable migration data for further evidence-based policy development. Government officials will be trained on migration data management and migration policy development.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic Area	USD
Immigration and Border Management	800,000
Migrant Assistance	300,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	200,000
Migration Policy and Research	100,000
2014 funding requirements	1,400,000





Central and North America and the Caribbean

- Costa Rica
- Dominican Republic
- El Salvador
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Jamaica
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Trinidad and Tobago
- United States of America

South America

- Argentina
- Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- Chile
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Uruguay



ACRONYMS

ACP	Asia, Caribbean and Pacific
AVRR	Assisted voluntary return and reintegration
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CCCM	Camp coordination and camp management
CSO	Civil society organization
DRM	Disaster risk management
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
MERCOSUR	Mercado Común del Sur (Common Market of the South)
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OAS	Organization of American States
OCAM	Central American Commission of Migration Directors
RCM	Regional Conference on Migration
SEGIB	Secretaría General Iberoamericana (Iberoamerican General Secretariat)
SICA	Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (Central American Integration System)
UNASUR	Unión de Naciones Suramericanas (Union of South American Nations)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
WHO	World Health Organization

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION IN THE REGION

Main Migration Trends in the Region

The region covered by the San José Regional Office comprises three separate subregions that have unique contexts and particular migration issues: North America, Mesoamerica and the Caribbean. North America is traditionally a subregion of destination for migration flows, a big part of which comes from Mesoamerica, but mainly from Mexico. While very different from each other, Mesoamerica and the Caribbean are considered mainly subregions of origin and transit.

The available data reflect a small recovery in the growth of Mesoamerican migration flows to the northern countries of the region (Canada and the United States of America) in 2012. While a degree of uncertainty still prevails on the size of Mesoamerican flows that may be observed in the next years in the United States, some analysis have shown that net migration flows from Mesoamerica to the United States over at least the next decade are likely to increase, but that such flows are very unlikely to reach the levels found in the 1990s (around 600,000 annually). Possible scenarios have suggested that net inflows will be around 400,000 per year.

Regarding the Caribbean, inflows are mostly from East Asia, Africa and South America, while outflows are usually towards North America and the United Kingdom. Although the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) has a scheme to facilitate the free movement of people, this applies to only certain categories of migrants.

In addition, the Americas in general are vulnerable to natural disasters. In particular, the Caribbean has the least capacity to deal with the numerous challenges arising from these catastrophes. This mix of vulnerability and reduced capacities will foreseeably have implications for human mobility in the region as it has been the case in the past, in particular in Haiti.

Intraregional migration flows between developing countries in the region (South–South) have been growing since 2005. These are primarily labour flows. While South–South intraregional migration flows are less significant numerically when compared with internal migration and South–North intraregional migration, their relevance cannot be considered insignificant, especially for countries that have long-established migration systems, such as Nicaragua–Costa Rica and Haiti–Dominican Republic.

The consolidation of new locations that attract migratory flows, such as Belize, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, and Trinidad and Tobago, is a developing trend. This phenomenon is rooted in different factors, such as the setting of new economic activities demanding low-skilled workforce, high economic growth sustained for long periods of time, the process of dollarization in the economies of some countries, and high levels of outmigration in certain locations, which have caused a shortage of domestic labour force replaced by workers from neighbouring countries (also known as “respite migration”). Most of these flows are irregular.

Also, there has been significant growth in intraregional flows from developed countries to developing countries, which should be highlighted given that it is a growing trend. These flows are composed mainly of retirees and pensioners. Although their number in the aggregate might not be significant, the growth rate is substantial and its economic effect is appreciable in certain locations.

Extra-continental migration flows originating from developing Asian and African countries have grown meaningfully in the region, mostly during the past 10 years. Some Mesoamerican countries report that the number of arrests of irregular migrants from Asian and African countries has increased significantly from 2000 to date. Bangladesh, China, Eritrea, India, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea and South Africa are the countries of origin of the majority of these flows.

Migration management is an increasingly critical component of security policies in the region as transnational organized criminal networks are increasingly involved in migrant smuggling, human trafficking, and identity and travel document falsification and alteration.

Abuses and crimes committed against migrants, especially against migrants in transit, are growing significantly. Mesoamerica, in particular, has seen a significant rise in the number of cases of kidnapping, extortion, assaults and rape committed against migrants in transit. This region hosts the biggest corridor of migrants in transit in the world, with migrants from at least 50 different nationalities crossing the region to reach Canada and the United

States. Simultaneously, Mesoamerica is also one of the biggest corridors of drugs (South–North) and weapons (North–South), both factors contributing to make the region one of the most violent corridors in the world.

Also, citizen insecurity has increasingly become a reason for expelling migrants in Mesoamerica. In addition to displacements because of armed groups taking over people's lands, property and freedom, and controlling entire communities, recently some parts of the region have seen displacements of people due to extortion and violence done by criminal gangs.

The decline in security caused by these gangs' criminal activities leads to instability in families and among individuals, even those who have not been direct victims of crimes. Consequently, many people decide to migrate to safer communities in their own countries or abroad.

The number of returnees has significantly increased in the region. Stricter deportation policies as well as economic crises in developed receiving States are the main causes of these returns. Some of the communities of major return flows are reporting to be experiencing difficulties to reintegrate returnees and provide them with services, such as health and education.

Unaccompanied children migrating from Mesoamerica to the United States is a growing trend. The most important drivers of this trend are family reunification, labour opportunities, and insecurity and violence in countries of origin. Owing to the vulnerabilities of this group, specific policies and actions are required from origin, transit and destination countries.

Mapping of the Main Organizations Working on Migration in the Region

- Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) or Puebla Process
- Central American Commission of Migration Directors (OCAM)
- UN agencies (mostly (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), International Labour Organization, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, World Health Organization (WHO), World Food Programme, United Nations Office for Project Services)
- Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA, Central American Integration System) and its related institutions
- Organization of American States (OAS)
- Various international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (Scalabrini Network, Jesuit Migration Service, Caritas, Save the Children, Catholic Relief Services, Global Communities (formerly CHF))
- African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Observatory on Migration Caribbean Community
- Secretaría General Iberoamericana (SEGIB, Iberoamerican General Secretariat)
- Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and its related institutions
- Caribbean Single Market Economy
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

Main Operational and Institutional Challenges

- **More competition from other international cooperation agencies.** During recent years, several international cooperation agencies have put in place a strategy to get involved in migration programmes, in particular in the fields of human trafficking, migration and health, labour migration and unaccompanied migrant children. Having to face competition from these agencies under often unequal conditions (given IOM's limited core funds and seed funds), IOM is not always able to successfully face the competition.
- **Governments' anti-migrant policies and public opinion.** Several countries in the region have been suffering the effects of the world economic crisis. This is one of the main explanations of a renewed anti-migrant sentiment in some public policies and in public opinion. Clearly, this has an impact on IOM's activities in the region.
- **Lack of donor support for upper-middle-income countries.** Several donors are losing interest in funding programmes in countries in a region characterized by countries moving into middle- and even upper-middle-income status. This is one of the most important challenges for IOM in the region.
- **Change of governments/lack of continuity.** In several countries in the region, each time a government changes, most government officials at important levels change as well. As a consequence, donors and IOM are forced to reconstruct their relationship with the new government with each election. This reconstruction process normally takes significant time, and IOM suffers long periods of uncertainty after elections. IOM should develop strategies to effectively and timely reconstruct this relationship at various levels within partner ministries and offices.

IOM'S CAPACITIES IN THE REGION

IOM Structure at the Regional Level

The Regional Office in San José covers 24 countries and is currently monitoring 14 Country Offices, including 16 sub-offices, all located in Central and North America and the Caribbean.

In 2012, there were a total of 356 active projects in the region with a total funding of USD 82,501,800 to be implemented, and 48 per cent continue to be active after 2012. Nearly 64 per cent of the implemented funds from the projects in the region were dedicated to Haiti, which – in terms of operations, staff and funding – represents the major office in the region, including six sub-offices.

In 2012, 56 donors funded projects, including governments and their relevant units, regional processes, UN agencies and other international cooperation agencies in the region. According to contributions received in 2012, the three main donors were: UN agencies, donating USD 19,888,985; the Government of the United States, donating USD 17,542,833; and the Government of Canada, donating USD 4,741,620, including the assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) pilot programme.

Number of Offices, Sub-offices and Staff in the Region

In 2012, there were a total of 841 staff members in the region, distributed by national, international staff and gender as follows:

Category	National Staff	International Staff	Total	Female	Male	Gender %
All Country Offices in the region, including the Regional Office and the Panama Administrative Centre (PAC)	759	82	841	294	547	35/65

Considering Country Offices without the structure of Haiti, the table below shows the staff distribution:

Category	National Staff	International Staff	Total	Female	Male	Gender %
Haiti Country Office	547	39	586	149	437	25/75
All Country Offices, except Haiti, including the Regional Office and PAC	212	43	255	145	110	57/43

STRATEGIC AREAS OF INTERVENTION AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

Migration Management

- **Main Areas of Intervention in the Region**

1. Secure and humane border management and comprehensive migration management.
2. Comprehensive protection and assistance for vulnerable migrants.
3. Effective and comprehensive integration and reintegration of migrants in countries of origin and destination.

- **Regional Strategic Objectives**

1. Building on its coverage, responsibilities and established partnerships, IOM aims to strengthen protection frameworks to address migrants' specific needs; promote their access to justice, social and economic services; and address violations of their human rights by promoting migrants' access to justice as well as social and economic services.
2. Together with governments and key counterparts, IOM aims to establish and/or consolidate integrated migration programming strategies in each country, addressing labour migration, security, protection of migrants, diaspora and health, among other issues.
3. Mitigate anti-migrant sentiments by raising awareness of migrants' social and economic contributions to countries and communities of origin and destination, and by promoting best practices and lessons learned by IOM and other migration partners.

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

• Main Areas of Intervention in the Region

IOM's project-oriented structure and flexibility allow the Organization to undertake the rapid implementation of emergency and post-emergency operations. The three main areas of intervention in the region under the emergencies and transition field are:

1. Emergency preparedness
2. Emergency response in the wake of natural disasters
3. Transition and recovery

• Regional Strategic Objectives

1. Develop IOM's capacities in the region in emergencies and transitions, in particular in the fields of emergency preparedness, emergency response in the wake of natural disasters, and transition and recovery.
2. Raise awareness among governments, donors and other partners about IOM's capacity in the region to deal with emergencies as well as about its responsibility as the leading agency for the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster for natural disasters.

Partnerships/Regional Consultative Processes

• Main Areas of Intervention in the Region

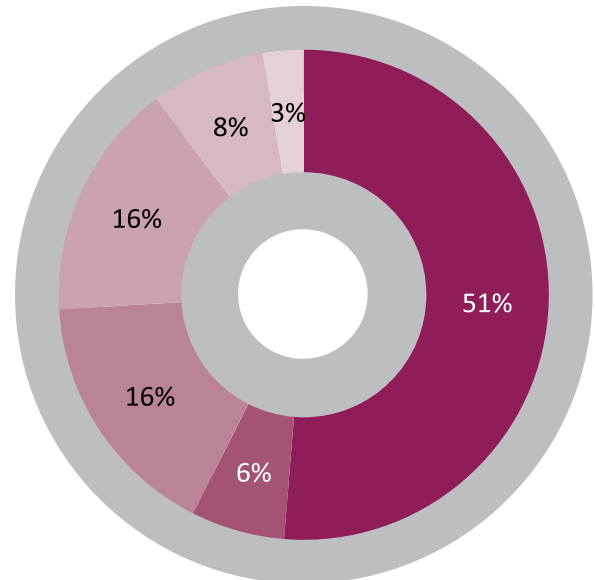
1. The RCM, OCAM and Consejo Parlamentario Regional sobre las Migraciones (COPAREM) are the only three platforms specialized in migration issues in the region. Several other regional organizations and mechanisms have included migration as part of their work agendas, such as the OAS, CARICOM, ACP, SICA, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and SEGIB. IOM collaborates frequently with them. Nevertheless, as these are big organizations with several branches, the greatest challenge for IOM is consolidating its involvement in the work of those branches where strategic subjects for IOM are discussed.
2. IOM also continuously collaborates with UN agencies to carry out various actions, with focus on those pertaining to migration. In the majority of the countries in the region, IOM is a permanent member of UN Country Teams. The inclusion of migration issues into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework is also a priority for IOM.
3. Collaboration with the academia (e.g. universities and think tanks) is not common in most of the region. The fact that IOM is not continuously carrying out academic research and producing reports is a gap that prevents the Organization from consolidating its role as a qualified source of information on migration issues.
4. IOM works consistently and generally very well with NGOs in the region. Some NGOs consider IOM as an agency that is clearly supporting governments' strict stance on migration issues. A more active approach towards NGOs is necessary to overcome these misunderstandings.
5. IOM has been largely unable to engage with the private sector. This is a major challenge, in particular because of the lack of available funds from traditional donors.

• Regional Strategic Objectives

1. Taking advantage of its involvement in regional processes and platforms, IOM aims to promote the development of regional and national migration policies, including projects related to migration data and protection of migrants.
2. Together with governments and key counterparts, including the academia and NGOs, IOM intends to establish and/or consolidate joint migration programming strategies in each country, addressing labour migration, protection of migrants, security, diaspora and health, among others.
3. It is IOM's goal to engage the private sector in developing activities that address the security concerns of migrant populations.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Geographical area	USD
Regional Programmes	18,600,000
Costa Rica	3,600,000
Dominican Republic	4,950,000
El Salvador	1,500,000
Guyana	4,810,000
Haiti	67,750,000
Honduras	1,600,000
Jamaica	1,050,000
Mexico	15,050,000
Nicaragua	1,240,000
Panama	150,000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,000,000
United States of America	980,000
Total funding requirements	122,280,000



Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	62,700,000
Migration Health	7,570,000
Immigration and Border Management	20,270,000
Migrant Assistance	19,170,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	9,270,000
Migration Policy and Research	3,300,000
Total funding requirements	122,280,000

- Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis
- Migration Health
- Immigration and Border Management
- Migrant Assistance
- Labour Migration and Human Development
- Migration Policy and Research

REGIONAL PROJECTS

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to provide support in disaster preparedness and disaster response ensuring that displaced persons obtain the necessary attention and care. Relying on the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) and in coordination with State actors and partner agencies, IOM will continue to improve and systematize the way in which the Organization supports its Member States and partners to better respond to the assistance and protection needs of crisis-affected populations. The MCOF is designed to:

- Improve and systematize response to migration crises, bringing together different sectors of assistance within a pragmatic and evolving approach while upholding human rights and humanitarian principles and promoting longer-term development goals;
- Help crisis-affected populations, including displaced persons and international migrants stranded in crisis situations in their destination or transit countries, to better access their fundamental rights to protection and assistance through IOM support to States;
- Respond to the often unaddressed migration dimensions of a crisis, by complementing existing humanitarian systems as well as other systems addressing peace and security and development issues;
- Build on IOM's partnerships with States, international organizations and other relevant actors in the fields of humanitarian response, migration, peace and security, and development.

By using the MCOF, IOM will raise stakeholders' awareness of the concept of migration crisis and train authorities in its use. The concept of migration crisis is not well established in the region, although this region is one of the most vulnerable to climate change.

In addition, incorporation of migration considerations into emergency policies in the region needs to be strengthened and emergencies need to be taken into account in migration policies. IOM will promote mainstreaming migration into emergency policies, as well as mainstreaming migration crisis into migration policies.

Migration Health

Migrants and their families are particularly vulnerable to facing health inequities due to the circumstances in which they migrate, as well as their living and working conditions at the country of destination and also in transit and upon return. In the Americas, there is a serious lack of information about the health of migrants and the psychosocial consequences for families left behind.

To bridge this gap, IOM aims to strengthen knowledge to ensure evidence-based programming and policy development, and promote equitable access to migrant-friendly comprehensive health-care services throughout the migration process. IOM does this through assessments of the health vulnerabilities of irregular migrants, returnees and families fragmented by migration, including their access to social services; the specific risks related with mobility; and mapping of governments' responses to address these vulnerabilities.

Guided by the Sixty-first World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA 61.17), IOM will prioritize conducting a regional situational analysis of the health and well-being needs and vulnerabilities of migrants, their families left behind and their surrounding host communities. The results of this analysis will serve as the basis for a multisectoral consultation process organized by IOM and selected governments and partners to draft a regional migration health framework to promote migrant-inclusive health policies and implement migrant-sensitive services particularly for malaria, tuberculosis and HIV as well as capacity-building activities that will benefit migrants and host communities throughout the migration cycle.

In this sense, IOM will use the results of the previously described analysis, in order to start an intersectoral analysis and alliance-building process, which will include the Ministry of Labour, employers, labour unions, civil society actors and government institutions in the region. This process will include disseminating regional situation analysis findings and related information, as well as developing strategic partnerships aimed at executing some of the recommendations outlined in the analysis.

Also, a regional dialogue process is being implemented to discuss best practices and agree on success factors to develop a regional migration health agenda, supporting the development of strategic action plans to address the health of migrants using a multisectoral approach and actively involving the Ministry of Health. Psychosocial consequences, HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and their relation to migration are among the main priorities in the region.

Immigration and Border Management

Taking SICA, the priorities of the Caribbean countries, the 2011 Central American Security Strategy and the IOM Regional Strategy into consideration, the focus of IOM's work in this area will be to continue building the capacity of immigration departments in several security-related areas, such as immigration and integrated border management, border control digitalization, entry and exit databases, document forensic laboratories, passport support programmes including biometrics, cross-border identity cards, intelligence gathering and analysis, counter-smuggling awareness, irregular migration control, identity

management awareness, and cooperation with the national police and INTERPOL.

Additional cooperation is being sought with the Caribbean Single Market Economy Organization while supporting it in building up its data-sharing mechanisms and statistical capacities. Further, joint programming will be sought with UNODC in the area of combating crime.

Migrant Assistance

Insecurity and violence experienced in this region have increasingly been a push migration factor. Thousands of people, particularly the youth, are fleeing communities influenced by organized gang groups.

Violence has also impacted migrants in transit who have been victimized and abused by criminal bands, including transnational organized crime organizations. The weakness of authorities and the lack of adequate protection mechanisms for migrants in transit make them an easy prey for organized crime. Unaccompanied migrant children and women are the most vulnerable to abuse and exploitation, as well as to human trafficking and kidnapping.

The region has seen an increase of returns with around 500,000 per year, while institutional capacities to create AVRR schemes are yet very limited.

The IOM strategy has focused on strengthening local and institutional capacities to create or consolidate national protection schemes. IOM addresses key factors of vulnerability in the region and to this end draws upon its presence at the regional, national and local levels. In particular, IOM seizes upon governments' growing interest in protecting and assisting victims of human trafficking, unaccompanied migrant children, internally displaced persons, and migrants who have been victims of crimes.

Awareness-raising campaigns, training and public policy promotion on human trafficking, protection of and assistance to vulnerable migrants, and migration management continue to be priorities.

Labour Migration and Human Development

Based on requests from main government counterparts, and as outlined in the IOM Strategy for Central America, North America and the Caribbean, IOM will continue supporting efforts from both countries of origin and destination in protecting labour migrants' rights, fostering the synergies between labour migration and development while facilitating legal avenues of regular labour migration as an alternative to irregular migration.

Moreover, IOM aims to facilitate the development of comprehensive labour migration and diaspora policies and programmes that are in the interest of

migrants and society, providing effective protection and services to labour migrants and their families. Through its regional presence in 15 countries of the region, IOM brings together relevant stakeholders to establish labour migration programmes in key areas such as: intraregional South–South labour migration, for example, by taking forward the results and recommendations of IOM's research entitled "Intrarregional Labour Migration Flows", particularly those aimed at improving regulation and regularization of labour migration flows; sharing information on and raising awareness of migrant workers' rights; policy and operational advice; building capacity in labour migration management; facilitation of foreign recruitment; and integration of labour migrants into their new workplace and host society.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will continue providing assistance to countries within the region to develop comprehensive migration policies, as has been the case with Jamaica and Costa Rica.

At the regional level, IOM will continue supporting SICA to refine the Central American Comprehensive Migration Policy.

In the region are several migration trends worth further studies. IOM seeks to: (a) assess the current situation and trends in forced migration as a result of climate change; (b) assess the current situation and trends in forced migration in Mesoamerica, both internally and across borders, due to criminality, including activity by gangs (maras), kidnapping and drug trafficking; (c) assess the causes of growth of movements of unaccompanied children migrating in the region; (d) assess the impacts on communities and returnees of recent return migration trends, which are mostly due to economic crisis and restrictive migration policies in destination countries; and (e) further study irregular migration flows to the region from Africa and Asia.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	4,000,000
Migration Health	3,500,000
Immigration and Border Management	3,600,000
Migrant Assistance	3,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	3,000,000
Migration Policy and Research	1,500,000
2014 funding requirements	18,600,000

COSTA RICA

Migration Health

IOM will continue to support the Ministry of Health and the Social Security Board in promoting health within all phases of the migration process. To better address critical migration health challenges, IOM plans to implement a three-pronged activity by: (a) undertaking a comprehensive assessment of migrants' and host communities' health needs, their health-seeking behaviour as well as availability and access to health services; (b) conducting health promotion activities on prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases; and (c) building capacities of local health authorities in the delivery of migrant-friendly health services particularly along cross-border areas.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM intends to strengthen the capacities of Costa Rican consular authorities in issuing electronic passports and securing visas abroad.

Under IOM's mandate to facilitate humane and orderly migration and the Organization's strategy to provide secure, reliable and cost-effective services to persons who require international migration assistance, IOM will also be providing visa application services in Costa Rica for the Government of Canada's Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) under a public-private partnership with Visa Facilitation Services Global, an outsourcing and technology services specialist. The annual IOM caseload is expected to exceed 3,000 applicants. The services will be provided through IOM's visa application centre. The centre will be funded on a cost-recovery, fee-for-service basis with additional funding provided by the Government of Canada for biometrics enrolment.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to strengthen the capacities of national stakeholders in protecting and assisting migrants in highly vulnerable situations and in reducing smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.

In particular, IOM will seek to address the needs of victims of trafficking by providing them with direct assistance and supporting the Government and the Counter Trafficking National Coalition in their efforts, mainly through local community-based strategies and capacities.

IOM will also support the provision of secured shelter for vulnerable migrants arriving at Costa Rica's southern border and will also promote the social and economic reintegration of Costa Ricans deported from the United States.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to promote migration policies and practices that raise awareness of and take into account migrants' labour rights and the importance of labour migrant regularization. IOM will also continue strengthening the Government's capacities in the area of labour migration management and labour migrants' social integration.

In addition, IOM implements the joint initiative to improve the human security of Ngöbe-Buglé temporary migrants in Costa Rica and Panama, particularly in the areas of economic, food, health, personal, community and political security, through empowerment and by promoting better access of these persons to improved culture- and gender-sensitive public services. This initiative is funded by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS).



Migration Policy and Research

IOM will support the Government to assess the current immigration and emigration trends in the country for evidence-based policy development through a series of studies on migrant stock and their characteristics, as well as on the links of migration and development and on the socioeconomic impact of migration.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	300,000
Immigration and Border Management	100,000
Migrant Assistance	2,500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	600,000
Migration Policy and Research	100,000
2014 funding requirements	3,600,000

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to strengthen the emergency and temporary shelter capacities of the Government through the creation of a country roster of collective centre managers and the facilitation of the first training of trainers for collective centre managers from national emergency management agencies. This will help strengthen the country's capacity to prepare for, respond to and manage situations arising from natural disasters.

Migration Health

IOM will continue to support the Ministry of Health in addressing health challenges related to the migration process. Results of a planned situational assessment will support the development of inclusive health

policies and targeted interventions. Efforts will focus on building the capacity of local health authorities in migrant-friendly health service delivery and in initiating prevention, health-care and referral services for migrants, including mobile populations and migrants in highly vulnerable situations or living in marginalized urban and cross-border areas.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM intends to strengthen the capacities of Dominican Republic migration authorities in processing temporary labour migrants from Haiti.

Under IOM's mandate to facilitate humane and orderly migration and its strategy to provide secure, reliable and cost-effective services to persons who require international migration assistance, IOM will also be providing temporary worker visa application processing assistance services in the Dominican Republic for the regularization of vulnerable irregular Haitian labour migrants. The annual IOM caseload is expected to exceed 11,000 applicants.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to strengthen the capacities of national stakeholders to protect and assist migrants in highly vulnerable situations and to reduce smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. IOM will also continue to provide AVRR services for Haitian nationals. In particular, IOM will seek to address the needs of vulnerable labour migrants and victims of trafficking by providing them with direct assistance and supporting the Government, potential employers and the Counter Trafficking National Coalition in their efforts, mainly through technical cooperation assistance and local community-based strategies and capacities.

IOM will also support the provision of secured shelter for vulnerable migrants and promote the mitigation of migration-related conflicts.





Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to promote migration policies and practices that raise awareness of and take into account migrants' labour rights and the importance of labour migrant regularization. IOM will also continue strengthening the Government's capacities in the area of labour migration management and labour migrants' social integration. Direct processing assistance to over 1,000 vulnerable labour migrants will take place along with support for the establishment of a large-scale national processing capacity of labour migrants to meet the existing demand.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will provide assistance to the Government to assess the current immigration and emigration trends in the country in support of immigration and border management policy development.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	350,000
Migration Health	300,000
Immigration and Border Management	1,400,000
Migrant Assistance	300,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	2,500,000
Migration Policy and Research	100,000
2014 funding requirements	4,950,000

EL SALVADOR

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will support the Government of El Salvador in the activities related to disaster prevention and humanitarian response in an emergency situation caused by social and natural disasters through a national coordination mechanism within the mandate of the UN system.

IOM will also strengthen the Departmental National Commissions of the National System of Civil Protection by providing training and disseminating the Temporary Shelter Management and Coordination Manual to contribute to the development of municipal emergency plans.

Migration Health

IOM aims to support the Ministry of Health in conducting a situational analysis of migration health-related challenges in the country. Results of the assessment will help health policymakers and practitioners in developing migrant-sensitive policies and interventions so that adequate access to prevention and health-care services, particularly on communicable and non-communicable diseases, are provided for migrants, including mobile populations and trafficked persons in selected at-risk and highly vulnerable locations.

Migrant Assistance

In line with efforts of the Government of El Salvador towards improving assistance to returned Salvadorians, IOM aims to improve the physical conditions and internal capacities of institutions for the detection, reception, protection and administration of returned migrants and victims of trafficking in El Salvador. IOM also aims to improve conditions for the socio-economic reintegration of returned migrants and victims of trafficking.



Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue working with the Government of El Salvador in facilitating regular, organized and transparent labour migration programmes, as well as strengthening government capacities in the area of labour migration management.

IOM aims to:

- Provide technical assistance in the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive migration policy towards development, involving all migrants living abroad, within the framework of the Special Law for the Protection and Development of the Migrant and His Family.

- Promote development gains accrued from the country's diaspora who reside abroad by assisting the Government, through its consulates, to engage with and empower them. Strengthening links with the diaspora may be achieved through policies that promote their national identity.
- Build the capacity of the Government of El Salvador to direct their development activities strategically.



IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	200,000
Migration Health	200,000
Migrant Assistance	500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	600,000
2014 funding requirements	1,500,000

GUYANA

Migration Health

IOM aims to promote the health, well-being and integration of migrants while improving their livelihoods in remote communities of Guyana. To address the needs of the targeted beneficiaries, IOM, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, aims to conduct a migration-health related situational analysis to better understand health needs and challenges in the country. Interventions will focus on awareness-raising; capacity-building in the prevention of HIV/AIDS, other sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis and malaria, as well as ensuring continuity of care; and strengthening referral mechanisms for migrants and other vulnerable at-risk groups.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will continue strengthening security mechanisms for the enhancement of migration management in Guyana, in particular increasing breeder document security to provide more secure passport issuance and improve identity management.

Further to the development of an application that will ensure faster issuance of birth certificates and the inclusion of a security feature, training on the use of this new and more secure system will be carried out. IOM will extend the implementation of this system to all ten regions of the country, which will therefore ensure national interconnectivity. The establishment of a forensic document laboratory to scientifically review the authenticity of identity and travel documents will complete this intervention.

Migrant Assistance

IOM intends to empower vulnerable involuntary returned migrants to access available services towards sustainable livelihood through self-employment via small business start-ups. IOM will enhance the quality of services provided to involuntary returned migrants, particularly those who are substance abusers, by strengthening the capacity of State and non-State actors in Guyana in new methods of counselling.

A second IOM initiative will focus on improving migrants' access to basic services through the establishment of a centralized Migrant Resource Centre. Specific emphasis will be placed on marginalized migrants and those in highly vulnerable situations. Informing migrants of their rights and obligations and providing guidance on how to regularize their status will be key elements of this initiative. Information will be available in short videos and in print and will feature content on HIV/AIDS, access to health services and legalization process.

A strong support network increases migrants' access to health and other required basic services for migrants' reintegration. Focal persons will be identified and trained by IOM to serve as the vehicles to take information on the available support networks into the regions where migrants are generally located and to introduce the project and its services.



In a third initiative, IOM aims to improve the Government's ability to provide support to identified victims of trafficking, meeting international standards and best practices. Activities would focus on

improving shelter operations and facilities, providing off-site psychosocial counselling services, formalizing the provision of victim support given by multi-agency stakeholders and establishing a process for integration options.

Migration Policy and Research

The outcome of the Guyana Diaspora Project implemented by IOM will be used to enhance the capacity of the Diaspora Unit to continue addressing the identification of gaps of skills within the public and private sectors in an effort to match this with the information garnered via the survey for diaspora engagement for the development of Guyana.

Promotion of the survey and meetings to introduce the project to the diaspora will continue. Capacity enhancement of the team within the Diaspora Unit will aim to prepare the team for the transition of the project from IOM to the Government of Guyana, and to address policy formulation.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	500,000
Immigration and Border Management	750,000
Migrant Assistance	3,500,000
Migration Policy and Research	60,000
2014 funding requirements	4,810,000

HAITI

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM continues to provide emergency relief assistance, return and relocation services to over 170,000 internally displaced persons remaining in camps. Pursuant to the Government of Haiti's strategy and policy for camp closure, humanitarian actors have assisted the displaced population and closed camps through rental subsidies for one year. As of September 2013, 273 sites for internally displaced persons (18% of the original 1,555 camps) were closed following implementation of return programmes (50% of which were managed by IOM). In total, over 56,000 households of internally displaced persons left the sites, following the application of rental subsidies, distribution of shelter packages or reconstruction of houses.

In addition, IOM continues its partnership with the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) Community Violence Reduction section on infrastructure rehabilitation activities. Currently, nine projects scheduled for completion in 2014 target vulnerable communities and critical infrastructure in

Bel-Air, Martissant, Carrefour Feuilles, Cap-Haïtien, Gonaïves and Nan Banan.

Cholera remains a serious threat to public health and sanitation. Since the cholera outbreak in 2010, over 8,000 persons have died and more than 600,000 have been affected (August 2013 data). Camp management agencies, including IOM, worked to contain the epidemic in camp settings, despite their overcrowded and under-serviced conditions, by ensuring access to safe water supply, availability of latrines, and systematic de-sludging and decontamination.

As the lead agency for the Emergency Shelter Cluster and CCCM for natural disasters, IOM coordinates the provision of services in camps and surrounding communities where partners work. Given the potential for civil unrest in Haiti, IOM retains an emergency response standby function, mobilized particularly during the rainy and hurricane seasons. This was the case during tropical storm Isaac and hurricane Sandy, when IOM organized camp evacuations and provided additional services to camp residents.

In the context of emergency response, IOM's disaster risk reduction (DRR) and disaster risk management (DRM) programmes prepare for and respond to natural disasters in the near term as well as reduce the risk faced by the Haitian population to potential disasters in the future. All activities involve capacity-building of State authorities, including the Direction de la Protection Civile at the national level and local authorities at the commune and neighbourhood levels. IOM's DRR activities take place in IDP camps, surrounding urban communities and rural areas. The DRR programme uses tested methodologies and advanced tools, such as aerial imagery and geographic information system (GIS). IOM's DRR and DRM activities include:

- Physical risk reduction, prevention and mitigation, including ravine treatment;
- Short-term evacuation infrastructure, systems and capacity-building;
- Community-based DRR; and
- Emergency preparedness and response.

Since 2010, IOM has constructed nine new evacuation shelters and rehabilitated 25 others. IOM's DRR programme has developed a community risk mapping methodology, which combines elements of community engagement, field-level data collection and sophisticated risk analysis (Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) and high-resolution imagery and digital elevation modelling, etc.) to produce community risk and resource maps. A pilot has been produced in Cité Soleil and is updated by the community using open-source data platforms. IOM's 2013–2014 DRR programme is supported by funding from the European Community Humanitarian Office and the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance.



Migration Health

IOM promotes health in migration by improving management of migration health and reducing migrants' vulnerability. IOM contributes to efforts of the Ministry of Health and key stakeholders by: (a) providing sustainable prevention and care services, specifically addressing tuberculosis and HIV-related issues in IDP camps and borderlands; and (b) addressing the health needs of migrants in general.

IOM supports initiatives to mainstream cholera surveillance and response through capacity-building and the development and adoption of new policies and procedures.

IOM also works to improve access to health services for displaced populations and victims of trafficking, addressing the cholera epidemic in camps and vulnerable rural communities through: (a) rapid deployment of oral rehydration posts and improvement of facilities in camps; (b) provision of first-line cholera identification and treatment; (c) establishment of mobile assessment teams; (d) training of cholera brigadiers; (e) conduct of mass awareness-raising campaigns; (f) reinforcement of the surveillance and identification capacities of the Ministry of Public Health and Population; and (g) establishment of referral systems. IOM seeks to strengthen this programme in 2014 and to continue to ensure its cholera response in camps and rural communities are in line with the Government's 10-year (2013–2022) plan for the elimination of cholera in Haiti.

IOM is further looking into the possibility of expanding its activities at land borders with the Dominican Republic, in the area of HIV prevention and treatment among mobile and cross-border populations. IOM intends to conduct a study aimed at identifying gaps and strengths of the HIV/AIDS-related

service provision at borderlands and to support the Government of Haiti in HIV prevention, treatment and care through the reinforcement of the National HIV/AIDS Programmes and Policies.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM's capacity-building in migration management projects, which have been in operation since 2007, have fostered information exchanges and dissemination between the two countries on the island of Hispaniola and in the wider region, as well as coordination between the relevant national and international institutions with the specific aim of fighting transnational organized crime, specifically trafficking in persons, and smuggling of migrants and contraband. IOM seeks to concentrate on further strengthening the capacity of the Government of Haiti to manage migration and its borders by providing further training, refurbishing the key border infrastructure, consolidating the binational dialogue with the Dominican Republic and providing assistance to the Government of Haiti in identifying and addressing human trafficking and smuggling at borders and on its national territory.

Migrant Assistance

IOM emphasizes the reinforcement of durable returns for Haitians through the integration of livelihood activities. Returning migrants are evaluated in terms of their skill set capacity and accordingly, they are provided with training and a microgrant. Micro-business start-up is monitored through partnerships with local NGOs, thus improving longer-term prospects for enterprising individuals in their country of origin. This work includes an on-the-job coaching component for the staff of the Oficina Nacional de la Migration de Haiti. An accommodation centre

operated by a partner NGO has been set up; this is a crucial transitional service for returning migrants, allowing them time to find permanent housing and gradually adjust to their country of origin.

IOM implements counter-trafficking activities in coordination with Haiti's Institute of Social Well-Being and Research (IBESR), as well as with the Brigade for the Protection of Minors (BPM). A total of 99 per cent of cases handled are related to the exploitation of children as domestic servants. The programme is based on: (a) direct assistance; (b) capacity-building; and (c) policy and advocacy. IOM seeks to provide the BPM and the IBESR with increased technical capacity in terms of victim identification, referral, assistance and reintegration.

IOM aims to establish local systems of reference for cases of unaccompanied migrant children and victims of trafficking, and support partners in ensuring full local sustainability of services for victims of trafficking. In cooperation with UNICEF, IOM has developed a manual on combating child trafficking, which has been finalized and is awaiting endorsement. The manual aims to provide protection professionals with an overview of judicial instruments, techniques and methodologies that further the best interest of the child in the context of the fight against trafficking in children in Haiti.

Through lobbying at the national and local levels, IOM continues to advocate the adoption of a law on counter-trafficking.



Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM continues to advocate circular labour migration from Haiti to the Dominican Republic. IOM has established the groundwork for a pilot circular labour migration project targeting a small number of Haitians already in the Dominican Republic. This would foster increased binational coordination between the Haitian and Dominican ministries of labour and facilitate the possibility of obtaining a labour migrant card by easing the requirements and necessary documentations, as per the recently adopted Dominican immigration law (i.e. passports would become optional).

Such a project is particularly relevant in the wake of public statements made by both the President of the Dominican Republic and the President of Haiti, who have expressed a desire to regularize a limited group of Haitian migrants (approximately 200,000) currently working in the Dominican Republic, and facilitate their entry into a temporary labour migration between the two Caribbean countries.

In spite of these promising actions and statements, further advocacy is needed in both countries to improve the Dominican regulations and increase the right of Haitian migrant workers in the Dominican Republic, specifically in relation to the possibility of the families of regular migrant workers to remain in the Dominican Republic.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM is undertaking a comprehensive research on the emerging dynamics of Haitians migrating to Brazil. The study focuses on the protection needs of migrants, the routes they take and the pull factors of this migration, as well as the potential trafficking and smuggling activities relevant to this route.

IOM is currently looking into the development of a migration profile that would provide the Government of Haiti with increased knowledge on migration and adopt knowledge-based migration policies.

As the CCCM Cluster lead for natural disasters, IOM is currently looking into expanding its research portfolio relating to camps for internally displaced persons and putting in place mechanisms to ensure sustainability of best practices in an effort to address the scenario when displacement ends in the Haitian context.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	58,000,000
Migration Health	1,500,000
Immigration and Border Management	4,000,000
Migrant Assistance	2,750,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,000,000
Migration Policy and Research	500,000
2014 funding requirements	67,750,000

HONDURAS

Migration Health

IOM seeks to establish strategic partnerships with WHO and UN agencies such as the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF and Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), for the purpose of strengthening the care capacities of the country in responding to migration health-related

challenges. This will be done through facilitation of training, provision of equipment, and sensitization on human rights of government officials providing direct assistance and reintegration services to forced returned migrants to allow for provision of appropriate health-care and psychosocial support services.

Immigration and Border Management

In an effort to contribute to national and regional security, IOM seeks to strengthen the capacities of the General Directorate of Migration in different border posts to reinforce border control and prevent and combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

Similarly, IOM, following its mandate to facilitate migration and strengthen safe, effective and reliable migration management services for the benefit of migrants and governments, will provide Canadian visa processing and issuance services by setting up a visa application centre in Honduras, in the framework of a public-private partnership with Visa Facilitation Services Global. This centre is expected to serve approximately 2,000 cases. Services will be fee based.

Moreover, IOM aims to implement a capacity-building initiative intended to enhance the skills of the Honduran Government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Technical Monitoring Committee to address the issue of legal regulation of the status of the migrant population residing in Nahuaterique.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue providing support to the Government of Honduras through the implementation of programmes to facilitate the voluntary return of migrants to the country as well as programmes that provide social and economic reintegration support for Hondurans returning from countries such as Canada, Italy, Mexico (by land), Spain (by air) and the United States.

IOM also aims to support victims of human trafficking by providing them with assistance and protection. IOM aims to continue supporting the centre for returned migrants by providing technical assistance and cooperation to the Honduran Government.

IOM aims to continue advocating and supporting the Government for elaboration of special laws to protect and assist vulnerable migrants.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM works with different sectors of the Government to promote regular and orderly migration, having respect for human rights as basis. To this end, IOM will continue developing programmes that address

the issues and the need for temporary labour migration for Hondurans.

Through the facilitation of training on labour migration management, IOM aims to continue providing technical support for institutional strengthening of improved labour migration management for the benefit of various Secretaries of State, such as the Secretary of the Interior and Population, the Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the Directorate General of Immigration.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM aims to conduct research on the Honduran diaspora in destination countries other than the United States (e.g. Canada and Spain). Data from this research will be used to initiate remittance-based projects, strengthen ongoing labour migration projects and generally contribute to the improvement of migrant Honduran workers' welfare.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	500,000
Immigration and Border Management	300,000
Migrant Assistance	300,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	300,000
Migration Policy and Research	200,000
2014 funding requirements	1,600,000

JAMAICA

Migration Health

There is very limited knowledge on the health aspects of the migration process, including migrants' health vulnerabilities, health concerns and access to health-care services, particularly for the prevention, care and treatment of HIV, sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis, and some non-communicable health conditions in Jamaica. IOM seeks to contribute to strengthening the knowledge base of the Government of Jamaica by undertaking a situational assessment of migration health issues in the country. Recommendations arising from this assessment will be used as basis for developing targeted information dissemination and capacity-building initiatives in the follow-up phase.

Migrant Assistance

IOM supports the Government in assisting and protecting vulnerable migrants in Jamaica as well as Jamaicans overseas (victims of trafficking, refugees,

stranded migrants and unaccompanied migrant children. This is done by strengthening institutional capacity for better identification, assistance and protection of vulnerable migrants. Direct assistance will be provided on a case-by-case basis.

IOM also provides post-arrival support to Jamaicans returning from Canada and the United Kingdom under the Canadian Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration programme and the Facilitated Return Scheme respectively.



Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM seeks to build the capacity of relevant government agencies to improve the implementation of current short-term labour migration programmes as well as enhance programme strategies through training sessions that focus on the protection of migrant workers, development of labour market strategies, and enhancement of migrant workers' contribution to development.

IOM aims to conduct pre-departure orientation sessions for persons migrating to Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. These sessions will target students, business travellers and persons migrating for the purpose of family reunification.

IOM will continue to sit on the National Working Group on International Migration and Development and will support the Government as it operationalizes the new International Migration and Development Policy and Plan of Action. IOM will assist the Government in building and strengthening capacities, as needed, for the effective implementation of the Policy and Plan of Action.

Migration Policy and Research

In collaboration with Jamaica's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, IOM seeks to implement a project that will map the diaspora, assess the skills gaps in Jamaica and match the skills gaps with diaspora skills. The mapping exercise will seek to develop an online database to collect information on the diaspora as well as identify

diaspora competencies and skills in the countries of destination and determine their intentions to transfer these skills and invest in Jamaica.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	150,000
Migrant Assistance	210,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	250,000
Migration Policy and Research	440,000
2014 funding requirements	1,050,000

MEXICO

Migration Health

In collaboration with WHO and in an effort to obtain first-hand information on health-related needs of migrants, IOM seeks to establish migration and health observatories in Mexico's northern and southern borders, aimed at gathering evidence that would facilitate and promote the inclusion of health in public policies and legal frameworks. The observatories would also serve as platforms for sensitization activities aimed at building awareness among both local and national authorities of the important link between migration and health policymaking.

Immigration and Border Management

In 2014, IOM aims to assist the Mexican Government to address complex border management challenges, increasing the capacities of the National Migration Institute (INM) in carrying out the institutional objectives and responsibilities at the southern border of Mexico. IOM intends to focus on a strategy directed at improving administrative structures, operational systems and the human resource base necessary to respond effectively to diverse migration challenges related to the management of its southern border with Belize and Guatemala.

With the aim of supporting the Government's strategy to strengthen the capacities of migration officials, IOM will carry out a capacity-building and curriculum-development programme by means of providing training courses on a large variety of migration issues, and developing training strategies and training systems. By doing this, IOM will contribute to enhancing the Government's capacities in managing migration to and from Mexico.

This programme also aims to develop e-learning tools and materials, which will help increase operational and administrative capacities of government officials responsible for migration management, as well as the effectiveness of the range of activities performed by INM officials, such as control and verification,

provision of assistance to migrants and building of networks with civil society organizations (CSOs).

Migrant Assistance

In collaboration with the Mexican Government, IOM provides post-arrival and social and economic reintegration assistance to Mexican migrants being returned from abroad, mostly from the United States. Upon their arrival at the Mexico City airport, migrants are received by IOM and Mexican Government officials to assess their needs, provide orientation and cater to their primary needs by providing food, domestic tickets for land transportation, and information about employment and public services in Mexico. To support their reintegration process, returnees have access to a registry that can be updated with information on skills they have acquired abroad as well as their requirements and options upon return. In 2014, IOM intends to continue providing assistance to an increased number of Mexican returnees.

The assisted voluntary return programme has supported more than 8,500 extraregional migrants in Mexico by providing counselling, orientation, and assistance with travel documents, air tickets and contact with family members. In cooperation with the INM, IOM expects to assist more than 1,000 migrants to return to their home countries in 2014.

IOM has been building capacities of Mexican legislators, CSOs and policymakers regarding human trafficking in Mexico within the framework of the new General Law on Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Trafficking in Persons and Related Crimes, and for the Protection and Assistance to their Victims (also known as General Law). This will be achieved through a series of training sessions, which provide theoretical and practical tools necessary to implement the General Law's reforms at the State level and foster appropriate implementation of Mexico's Anti-Trafficking in Persons National Action Plan. IOM will continue to build the capacities of authorities and civil society representatives while sensitizing the general public as well as future potential victims about the risks and pitfalls of undocumented migration. IOM will also continue to provide direct assistance to victims of human trafficking.

Sex tourism in Mexico is one of the major challenges contributing to the expansion of the crime of human trafficking for sexual exploitation in the country. In partnership with the tourism industry and NGOs, IOM intends to develop a campaign focused on raising awareness about human trafficking through radio spots, documentaries and social networks, aimed at sensitizing adolescents and young adults.

As the lead agency of a joint inter-agency programme funded by UNTFHS, IOM contributes to enhancing the capacities of local governments and civil society

in order to assist migrants transiting through Mexico towards the United States. Other agencies involved in the programme include UNHCR, UNDP, UNODC and UNFPA. Implemented in the three southern States of Chiapas, Oaxaca and Tabasco, the programme is specially focused on the most vulnerable migrants: minors, women, victims of trafficking, victims of kidnapping, asylum-seekers and refugees.

IOM will continue implementing projects to assist and protect the most vulnerable migrants and enhance human security in Mexico. IOM will also promote the development and strengthening of national mechanisms to protect and assist migrants in transit.

Labour Migration and Human Development

Migrants returning to Mexico have often acquired qualifications and experience, which would facilitate their integration into local labour markets. Through complementary education and training, migrants can learn to take advantage of their knowledge and skills as well as the available financial resources, thus fostering development in their communities.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM is looking to promote evidence-based policymaking by increasing knowledge of migration issues at the local level. As a first step, research will be carried out in the State of Veracruz, along one of the major transit migration routes on the Gulf Coast of Mexico, as one of the federal state entities that presents a large concentration of migration dynamics. By conducting research activities, compiling basic information and data on topics such as local migration trends, economic impact of migration on families and communities, types of violence committed against migrant population, and gender-related migration issues, elements will be gathered in order to develop the Migration Profile of the State of Veracruz, which is expected to become a tool for development of policy framework and public policies in the future and has the potential to be adapted to other federal state entities.

IOM aims to set up an information network and observatory on migration trends, figures and situations that would encompass a large variety of actors, such as local governments, civil society and the church. Such a network is expected to support the dissemination and understanding of basic human rights of migrants, such as the right to an identity (i.e. to be acknowledged as legal citizens by their countries of origin). Through the design and establishment of an electronic platform, it is expected that the Mexican diaspora in the United States and in other parts of the world, as well as Mexicans born abroad, would have access to basic information on proceedings and requirements regarding registration and documentation.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	500,000
Immigration and Border Management	10,000,000
Migrant Assistance	4,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	500,000
Migration Policy and Research	50,000
2014 funding requirements	15,050,000

NICARAGUA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

In coordination with UN agencies, NGOs and the Government of Nicaragua, IOM seeks to strengthen institutional capacities at the national and local levels for DRR, DRM, and adaptation to climate and environmental changes.

Through a joint programme funded by UNTFHS, IOM will implement capacity-building activities on preparedness and management of shelters, which will specifically benefit three indigenous communities vulnerable to climate change and environmental disasters.

IOM aims at building knowledge of and improving national data collection on the nexus between environment degradation and internal displacement, especially in the highly vulnerable Bosawas Biosphere Reserve.



Migration Health

Throughout the migration cycle, IOM promotes health by advocating migrant-inclusive health policies and facilitating access to adequate health services through disease-prevention activities and capacity-building initiatives for authorities in charge of implementing international health regulations and migration policies.

Prevention will be enhanced through the development of innovative solutions to provide sustainable and accessible information and services in transborder areas, targeting migrants and mobile populations.

IOM also works to improve the capacities of sex workers organizations participating in policy debates on HIV prevention and to reduce discrimination in health services through a regional programme funded by the Global Fund.

Through customized information activities, IOM will promote the debate on migrants' access to social and health security with focus on the most disadvantaged sector, such as temporary labour migrants.

Immigration and Border Management

In coherence with the Human Development National Plan that refers to migration management and securities, IOM will address cross-border management and promote orderly migration.

IOM will support border-crossing management by providing training to migration, police and customs officials, and by promoting the establishment of a country-specific work plan that outlines improved security and coordination at border crossings. This will be achieved in the framework of a Canadian-funded project.

In addition, IOM will contribute to promoting migration management and institutional coordination through an integrated approach to enhance sustainable development in a tri-national border area with Honduras and El Salvador.

In the framework of a programme funded by UNTFHS, IOM will promote training of 100 indigenous territorial authorities as well as members of community committees on the prevention of organized crime and drug trafficking in border communities.

Through its visa application centre, IOM will also be providing visa application services to the Government of Canada under a public-private partnership with Visa Facilitation Services Global.

Additionally, IOM will provide technical assistance to the construction of the new building of the Directorate of Migration.

Finally, IOM will engage in advocacy activities to promote mainstreaming of migration issues in the formulation of the National Public Security Policy.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to strengthen the capacities of national stakeholders to protect and assist migrants in highly vulnerable situations, especially victims of trafficking. This will be achieved by providing support to the implementation of the Central American Security Strategy, funded by the Government of the

Netherlands and the Government of Finland and implemented by IOM and UNFPA. This project is aimed at preventing gender-based violence, including trafficking in persons. The main activities will focus on enhancing regional and national coordination, strengthening national and local capacities, and promoting the formulation and implementation of integrated mechanisms and plans to prevent violence against women and promote protection of victims.

IOM will also provide technical assistance for the formulation of a national law against trafficking in persons and provide vulnerable transborder areas with shelters for victims.

IOM will continue to provide assistance to voluntary returnees to enhance their social and economic reintegration into their communities.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM supports institutional coordination and capacity-building to improve labour migration management and its coherence with national development goals.

IOM continues to enhance the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration from Nicaragua, through the development of regular labour migration procedures and the promotion of the establishment of binational Committees on Labour Migration Flows Management, specifically with El Salvador and Panama, and support the implementation of the existing labour agreement with Costa Rica.

IOM also develops activities for expanding economic opportunities and improving social services and community infrastructure in specific geographic regions prone to economically induced outward migration and for facilitating productive investment of remittances according to local labour market needs.

Through the organization of debates and advocacy activities specifically for this purpose, IOM will contribute to the consistent inclusion of migration into the post-2015 development agenda.

Migration Policy and Research

By implementing research activities on emerging migration issues, IOM aims to contribute to enhancing the Government of Nicaragua's comprehensive knowledge of migration issues. Such research would include the links between migration and tourism, local impacts of migration on development and brain drain of Nicaraguan workers.

In addition and in view of the implementation of the next national census in 2015, IOM will provide technical assistance to strengthen data collection on migration and development through this national tool.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	150,000
Migration Health	120,000
Immigration and Border Management	120,000
Migrant Assistance	200,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	300,000
Migration Policy and Research	350,000
2014 funding requirements	1,240,000

PANAMA

Immigration and Border Management

Through its visa application centre, IOM will be providing visa application services in Panama for the Government of Canada's CIC under a public-private partnership with Visa Facilitation Services Global. The annual IOM caseload is expected to exceed 750 applicants in Panama. The centre will be funded through the fees for the services, and will also receive additional funding from the Government of Canada for biometrics enrolment.



Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to strengthen the capacities of national stakeholders to protect and assist migrants in highly vulnerable situations and to reduce smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.

IOM will continue supporting the National Commission to Fight Against Trafficking in the establishment and development of victims' assistance mechanisms and through capacity-building strategies.

In coordination with government authorities and civil-society NGOs, IOM will also seek to address the needs of vulnerable migrants by establishing a protocol for identification and referral as well as an inter-institutional network in the border with Costa Rica.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to promote migration policies and practices that take into account and raise awareness of migrants' labour rights and the regularization of migrants, as well as to strengthen the Government's capacities in the area of labour migration management and inspection.

Through funding from the UNTFHS, IOM implements the joint programme to improve human security of Ngöbe-Buglé temporary migrants in Costa Rica and Panama. This programme aims to improve human security particularly in the areas of economic, food, health, personal, community and political security through empowerment and by promoting better access to improved, culture- and gender-sensitive public services for these persons.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Immigration and Border Management	Funded
Migrant Assistance	150,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	Funded
2014 funding requirements	150,000

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Migrant Assistance

IOM will focus on providing assistance to vulnerable migrants in Trinidad and Tobago, such as returning migrants, irregular migrants and those in detention facilities. Concretely, IOM will continue strengthening post-arrival assistance to returning nationals, as well as providing AVR services to foreign nationals living in the country.

Further, IOM aims to strengthen the capacity of the Government's Counter-Trafficking Unit, other law enforcement agencies and relevant key stakeholders to raise public awareness and to identify and assist victims of human trafficking. Capacity-building initiatives may include awareness campaigns and training, development of standard operating procedures and establishment of referral mechanisms for Trinidad and Tobago.

Labour Migration and Human Development

Trinidad and Tobago continues to draw significant intraregional labour migration flows and extra-continental flows.

IOM proposes to assist the Government of Trinidad and Tobago with improving migration management. One of the main priorities in this field is the

development of a migration policy (including labour migration policy). Developing appropriate policies is vital to enhance the development impact of migration in the country.

Given that migration data in Trinidad and Tobago cannot be generated entirely from one source alone, an efficient data-sharing mechanism is necessary, as well as a methodology for incorporating migration into existing surveys and exploring other sources of migration data in the country. In light of this, IOM aims to contribute to the development of a migration data management system.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migrant Assistance	780,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	220,000
2014 funding requirements	1,000,000

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue addressing issues related to counter-trafficking and protection. Through the International Law Enforcement Academies, IOM will continue to provide training to front-line law enforcement, prosecutorial officials and judiciary from specific regions seriously affected by trafficking. Border guards, investigators, prosecutors, police and immigration officials who participate in the training are apprised of the latest policy guidelines and legislative developments concerning the issue, victim identification techniques, and best practices on how to work with a victim and get a conviction of the trafficker.

The training assists law enforcement and judiciary structures to act more effectively against crimes of trafficking, and also assist victims by sensitizing law enforcement to their basic needs. The training also seeks to include counterpart officials from neighbouring countries, when possible, thereby improving cooperation between law enforcement and prosecutorial officials responsible for managing borders and prosecution of traffickers, and allowing counterpart law enforcement officials to understand more clearly how a cooperative approach to counter-trafficking will improve results of their work.

Through its Global Assistance Fund, IOM provides emergency, short-term direct assistance to victims of trafficking who are overseas, on a case-by-case basis. This mechanism of assistance was developed at the request of the US Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, with whom all assistance provided is coordinated, along with NGO partners and local IOM offices. Assistance

may include, but is not limited to, risk assessment, shelter, food and other basic necessities, counselling, medical services, legal services, travel documentation, safe transport arrangements for return and reintegration or for participation in criminal justice proceedings, and reception, family tracing and resettlement arrangements.

Through its programme for the return, reintegration and family reunification of victims of trafficking, IOM manages a safe, coordinated mechanism to bring eligible family members of qualifying victims of trafficking to the United States and facilitates the voluntary return and reintegration of individuals who do not have the means to return safely to their countries of origin. Through this mechanism, nearly 1,000 family members have been reunited with over 400 victims of trafficking in the United States, and the need for IOM's services continues to grow as more victims are identified every year.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migrant Assistance	980,000
2014 funding requirements	980,000

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

SOUTH AMERICA

THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION IN THE REGION

International migration in the region is characterized by two patterns: intraregional and extraregional flows. Argentina and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela are still the two countries where immigration is larger than emigration. Together with Chile, they have consolidated as the main points of attraction of significant numbers of regional migration. Brazil is an alternative pole of attraction for regional migration, largely for Bolivian and Paraguayan nationals. With a recent revitalization of immigration flows, apart from the stock of Argentinian and Brazilian nationals, Uruguay has received important intakes from Peru in the last two years. The rest of the countries (Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru) keep a clear emigration profile.

The United States, Spain and, to a lesser extent, Japan appear as the main extraregional destinations. The most important migration corridors joining South America with Europe and Asia are Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru–Spain; Brazil and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela–Spain; Ecuador and Peru–Italy; Brazil–Japan; Brazil–Portugal; Peru–Japan.

Over the last four years, migration trends have undergone significant changes. Intraregional migration patterns have intensified, possibly as a response to the economic crisis affecting the principal countries of destination and the increasing constraints they have imposed on the entry and residence of foreign citizens. In this context, the return of nationals of the region who had settled in the United States and Europe shows signs of rapid growth, especially in countries that have achieved more dynamic economies. Furthermore, South America witnesses the arrival of increasing numbers of extraregional migrants. These flows include streams from Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States and the Caribbean. Brazil appears as the main destination of extraregional movements from Japan, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States. Besides Asian and African flows, Argentina receives increasing volumes of Spanish, Italian and US nationals. In the past months, Uruguay has received important flows from Europe (particularly Spain and Germany) and the United States.

The presence of South American women has grown in the international migration streams, predominating in intra- and extraregional destinations. At the same time, in countries of destination, the demand for qualified human resources seems to consolidate, attracting a significant movement of qualified migrants.

It is important to note that South America has a relatively high level of labour migration compared with North America. Labour migrants make up the majority of intraregional migration in South America, with the exception of some Colombian migrants to Ecuador and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Within South America, labour migrants mainly originate from within the region, and tend to be engaged, to a large extent, in low-skilled employment, such as in agriculture, construction and domestic work, and to a lesser extent are self-employed. Migrants are commonly employed in those sectors with the highest level of irregular and precarious employment.

One aspect that should also be considered is irregular migration, involving the countries of the region as a whole. However, the new normative framework implemented by several South American countries, along with the instruments put in place at the regional level, appears to be the adequate way to neutralize the expansion of irregular migration through facilities regularization and obtainment of legal residence.

Trafficking in human beings affects the countries of the region, as well as the South American nationals who are in other parts of the world. Trafficking linked to internal migration processes occurs in some parts of the region. Trafficking in persons for labour exploitation is a growing concern in South America.

Last but not least, return migration to South American countries has increased in recent years, though not at the rates predicted by some due to the global financial crisis. Although migration fluxes to the European Union are higher, the economic crisis pushes migrants to return home. This is one of the reasons that intraregional fluxes have intensified, mostly to Southern Cone countries.

MAIN POLICIES AND ACTIONS DEVELOPED BY GOVERNMENTS IN THE REGION

The majority of South American countries have undertaken (or are formulating) changes in their normative instruments. Argentina (2004) and Uruguay (2008), for instance, have adopted new rules that clearly reduce the obstacles to migration processes, facilitating the entry and residence of immigrants. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, in April 2013, the Chamber of Deputies approved the new migration law. In the rest of the countries in the region, the discussion regarding the orientation, contents and extent of their migration laws is still open: Ecuador has promulgated a Constitution that is respectful of the human rights of migrants and is currently elaborating new migration rules pursuant to its constitutional principles; Chile has embarked upon a reform of the migration policy, which will surely have an impact on its normative framework; Brazil, despite having a migration law that dates back some decades, has approved new reforms and is presently discussing a new bill at different levels. In all of these processes, IOM took a strong role, providing advice to governments and accompanying different dialogue processes led by civil society or political parties.

Moreover, as a result of the existence of groups of irregular migrants in most South American countries, most of these countries have instrumented important regularization processes, facilitating the documentation of migrants with irregular status, including extraregional migrants, who, despite their small numbers, are of particular concern in terms of human rights protection.

Finally, the situation of diasporas has also drawn the attention of the governments of the region, with all countries in the region having developed programmes. Governments have developed programmes to encourage the return of South American emigrants, and have reinforced consular mechanisms to provide services to nationals residing abroad.

MAPPING OF THE MAIN ORGANIZATIONS WORKING ON MIGRATION IN THE REGION

Argentina

- Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR)
- Amnistía Internacional
- Arzobispado de Buenos Aires – Departamento de Migraciones
- Centro de Estudio Legales y Sociales (CELS)
- Centro de Estudios Migratorios Latinoamericanos (CEMLA)
- Clínica de Derechos de Inmigrantes y Refugiados (CELS-CAREF-UBA)
- Clínica de Derechos de Migrantes de la Universidad Nacional del Litoral
- Clínica Migración y DDHH (Universidad Nacional del Comahue) y Pastoral de Migraciones de Neuquén
- El Instituto Argentino para la Igualdad, Diversidad e Integración (IARPIDI)
- Equipo de la Pastoral de Migraciones del Obispado de Neuquén y de la Clínica de Migración y Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Nacional del Comahue (UNCo)
- Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)
- Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)
- Foro Ciudadano de Participación por la Justicia y los Derechos Humanos (FOCO)
- Foro de Población, Migración y Urbanización – Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (UMSA), Carrera de Sociología
- Fundación Comisión Católica Argentina de Migraciones (FCCAM)

- Fundación Migrantes y Refugiados Sin Fronteras
- Grupo de Trabajo de Migraciones de la Plataforma Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo
- Migrantes y Refugiados en Argentina (MyRAR)
- Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos (OEI)
- Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO)
- Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)
- Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)
- Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)
- Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)
- Servicio Ecuménico de Apoyo y Orientación a Migrantes y Refugiados (CAREF)
- Sociedad Hebrea de Ayuda al Inmigrante (HIAS)

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

- Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR)
- Amnistía Internacional
- Asociación de Residentes y Refugiados Peruanos en Bolivia
- Capítulo Boliviano de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo
- Central Obrera Boliviana (COB)
- Centro de Enlace y Servicios para Familias Migrantes (CESFAM)
- Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo Laboral y Agrario (CEDLA)

- Centro de Estudios y Apoyo al Desarrollo Local/ Grito de los Excluidos – Bolivia
- CODESPA – Comisión Ecuménica de Derechos Humanos (CEDHU)
- Colectivo CABILDEO
- Consejo Integral de Defensa de Inmigrantes Latinoamericanos (CIDIL)
- Coordinadora de Organizaciones Indígenas, Campesinas y Comunidades Interculturales de Bolivia (COINCABOL)
- Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)
- Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)
- Fundación AMIBE–CODEM
- Fundación La Paz – Mujer
- Instituto Sindical de Cooperación al Desarrollo (ISCOD)
- Mesa Técnica de Migraciones
- Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO)
- Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)
- Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)/ Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)
- Oxfam International
- Pastoral de Movilidad Humana (PMH)
- Postgrado en Ciencias del Desarrollo (CIDES)
- Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)
- Radio metropolitana programa dominical “Añoranzas”
- Servicio Jesuita a Migrantes

Brazil

- Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR)
- Amnistía Internacional
- Articulação Sul-Americana Espaço Sem Fronteiras
- Associação Brasileira de Organizações Não Governamentais (ABONG)
- Cadena de Acciones de Derechos Humanos (listas)
- Cáritas Brasileira
- Centro de Direitos Humanos e Cidadania do Imigrante (CDHIC)/Espaço Sem Fronteiras (ESF)
- Centro de Direitos Humanos e Memória Popular (CDHMP)
- Centro de Estudios Fronterizos
- Centro Scalabriniano de Estudos Migratórios (CSEM)
- Coordinadora de Centrales Sindicales del Cono Sur (CCSCS)
- Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)
- Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)
- Grito dos Excluídos Continental
- Grupo de Estudos Migratórios da Amazônia, da Universidade Federal do Amazonas
- Grupo de Pesquisa Mídia, Cultura e Cidadania do Programa de Pós-Graduação da Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos (RS)
- Instituto Migrações e Direitos Humanos (IMDH)
- Instituto Internacional de Estudios y Capacitación Social del Sur (INCASUR)

- Laboratório de Comunicação Social
- Núcleo de Antropologia e Cidadania (NACi) – Universidad Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS)
- ONU Mujeres/UNIFEM
- Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO)
- Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)
- Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)/ Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)
- Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores
- Oxfam International
- Presença Da América Latina – PAL
- Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)
- So Direitos

Chile

- Amnistía Internacional
- Asociación Chilena de Organismos No Gubernamentales (ACCIÓN)
- Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE)
- Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)
- Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)
- Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)
- Genera Ideas y Acciones Colectivas
- Observatorio Control Iberoamericano de los Derechos de los Migrantes (OCIM)
- Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos (OEI)
- Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO) Oficina Regional
- Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO) Oficina Regional Educación
- Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)/ Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)
- Programa Andino para la Dignidad Humana (PROANDES)
- Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)
- Vicaría de Pastoral Social del Arzobispado de Santiago

Colombia

- Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)
- Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)
- Fundación Bogotana de Orientación y Capacitación a Población Desplazada (FUNBODES)
- Fundación de Colombianos Deportados (FUNDECO)
- Fundación Esperanza
- La Plataforma Social Migratoria – HERMES
- Observatorio del Emigrante Colombiano Retornado (OeCOR)
- Observatorio Integral de Migraciones – Alcaldía Mayor de Bogotá
- Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos (OEI)
- Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO)

- Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)
- Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)/ Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)
- Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)
- Red de Universidades Públicas del Eje Cafetero Alma Mater
- Redes Colombia
- Sección de Movilidad Humana – Secretariado Nacional de Pastoral Social Cáritas
- Servicio Jesuita de Refugiados
- Universidad Externado de Colombia – Grupo de Investigación en Migraciones

Ecuador

- Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR)
- Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos (APDH del Ecuador)
- Asociación América-España Solidaridad y Cooperación (AESCO)
- Asociación de Ex. Participantes IDLO (API-Ecuador)
- Asociación de Familiares de Migrantes
- Asociación Rumiñahui – Quito
- Asociación Solidaria Internacional de Emigrantes Ecuatorianos (ASIEE)
- Asylum Access – Ecuador (AAE)
- Caritas Ecuador
- Casa del Migrante
- Centro de Comunicación Cultural Chasqui
- Centro de documentación de los Derechos Humanos Segundo Montes Mozo (CSMM)
- Centro de Estudios Sociales y Políticos latinoamericanos (CESPLA) – Universidad De Cuenca Postgrado Migración
- Centro de Información y Orientación (CINOR)
- Centro de Investigación y Cooperación para el Desarrollo (CIDEAL)
- Centro de Planificación y Estudios Sociales (CEPLAES)
- Centro Ecuatoriano para la Promoción y Acción de la Mujer (CEPAM)
- Centro Latinoamericano de Estudios Políticos (CELAEP)
- Comisión Ecuménica de Derechos Humanos (CEDHU) Latinoamérica
- Comisión de Pastoral Migratoria – Vicaría de Pastoral Social – Arquidiócesis de Guayaquil
- Comisión Migratoria de Girón
- Comisión Migratoria de Santa Isabel – Arquidiócesis de Cuenca
- Comisión Migratoria del Paute – Arquidiócesis de Cuenca
- Comisión Migratoria – Diócesis de Riobamba
- Comité Andino de Servicios (CAS) Comisión Migratoria de Girón – Arquidiócesis de Cuenca
- Comité de Derechos Humanos – Loja
- Comité de Derechos Humanos – Sucua
- Comité Permanente por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (CPDH)
- Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y Caribeños (CELAC)
- Confederación Ecuatoriana de Organizaciones Sindicales Libres (CEOSL)
- Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas del Ecuador (CONAIE)
- Consultoría para los Derechos Humanos y el Desplazamiento (CODHES)
- Coordinadora de ONGs Españolas en Ecuador
- Coordinadora Nacional Campesina
- Diócesis de Ibarra – Pastoral Migratoria
- El Migrante Ecuatoriano
- Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO)
- FEINE – Consejo de Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas Evangelicas del Ecuador
- Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)
- Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)
- Fondo Ecuatoriano Populorum Progressio (FEPP)
- Fundación Acción Social Cáritas
- Fundación Ecuatoriana de Desarrollo Urbano y Campesino Myra de Bruyn
- Fundación Esperanza
- Fundación Esquel
- Fundación Eugenio Espejo
- Fundación Friedrich Ebert Stiftung – Instituto Latinoamericano de Investigaciones Sociales (FES-ILDIS)
- Fundación Nuestros Jóvenes
- Fundación Warmipak Wasi
- Fundación Regional de Asesoría en Derechos Humanos (INREDH)
- Iglesia – San Miguel de Sucumbíos – Refugiados
- Instituto Sindical de Cooperación al Desarrollo (ISCOD)
- Migrante Legal
- Movilidad Humana – Arquidiócesis de Cuenca – Centro de Atención del Migrante
- Movilidad Humana Arquidiócesis de Cuenca – Red de Comunicación de la Pastoral Social (REDPAS)
- Movilidad Humana Conferencia Episcopal Ecuatoriana
- Movilidad Humana Diócesis de Machala (Pastoral Social)
- Movilidad Humana – Pastoral Social – Diócesis de Loja
- Observatorio Andino de Migración, Interculturalidad y Codesarrollo
- Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO)
- Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)
- Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos (OEI)
- ONU Mujeres/UNIFEM
- Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)/ Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)
- Organización Hebrea de Ayuda a Inmigrantes y Refugiados (HIAS) 137
- Plataforma Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo (PIDHDD)
- Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)

- Red Andina de Migraciones
- Red Eucarística Mensual por los Migrantes
- Red Interinstitucional de Movilidad Humana de Chimborazo (RIMHUCH)
- Red Migración Loja
- Save the Children
- Servicio Jesuita a Migrantes
- Sistema de Información sobre Migraciones Andinas – Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (SIMA–FLACSO)
- Sociedad Hebrea de Ayuda al Inmigrante (HIAS)
- Unión de Naciones Suramericanas Secretaría General (UNASUR)
- Unión Popular de Mujeres de Loja (UPML)

Paraguay

- AGORA Paraguay
- Amnistía Internacional
- Asociación Paraguaya de Apoyo a Migrantes (ASOPAMI)
- Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay (CODEHUPY)
- Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)
- Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)
- Global Infancia
- Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos (OEI)
- Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO)
- Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)
- Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)/ Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)
- Pastoral del Migrante
- Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)
- Save the Children

Perú

- Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR)
- Amnistía Internacional
- Área de Derechos Humanos de la Comisión Andina de Juristas (CAJ)
- Centro de Derechos y Desarrollo (CEDAL)
- CHS Alternativo
- CODESPA – Comisión Ecuménica de Derechos Humanos (CEDHU)
- Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)
- Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)
- Instituto de Estudios para la Infancia y la Familia (IDEIF)
- Instituto Laboral Andino
- Observatorio Andino de Migración, Interculturalidad y Co-desarrollo
- Observatorio Andino de Migraciones TukuyMigra – Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú
- Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos (OEI)
- Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO)

- Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)
- Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT) Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe
- Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)/ Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)
- Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)

Uruguay

- Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR)
- Amnistía Internacional
- Asociación Civil Cultural. Casa de los Inmigrantes Cesar Vallejo (ACCICEV)
- Asociación de Padres con Hijos en el Exterior Red Diáspora de Uruguay
- Coalición Latinoamericana y Caribeña de Ciudades contra el Racismo, la Discriminación y la Xenofobia
- Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)
- Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)
- Los Yoruguas en el Mundo
- Observatorio de Políticas Públicas de Derechos Humanos en el MERCOSUR (OPPDHM)
- Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO)
- Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO) Oficina Regional Ciencia
- Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)
- Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)/ Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)
- Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

- Alianza Bolivariana para las Américas (ALBA)
- Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR)
- Amnistía Internacional
- Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)
- Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)
- Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO)
- Instituto Latinoamericano de Investigaciones Sociales (ILDIS)
- Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)
- Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)/ Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)
- Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)

MAIN OPERATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES

- The governments in the region have to enhance efforts to achieve some concrete actions regarding the integration process of migrant population.
- The elevated rotation of the personnel within the governments affects the support given to them; consequently, the institutional strengthening of capacities to manage migration is still required, including training of personnel, modernization of regulations, material support and border management.
- The rights and interests of nationals abroad as migrants in the territories of the region still need protection; there are gaps between what the legislations or declarations stipulate and the response of the States.
- In the face of increasing competition, IOM has to strengthen and consolidate its public image as the leading international organization for migration.
- Although there were many actions to strengthen relations with the academia, research centres and other CSOs in the area of migration, this issue should continue to be enhanced strongly.
- Search for diverse and new sources of funding within the context of the global economic crisis and the lack of international donors for middle-income countries.
- Generate mechanisms of information dissemination on the actions and positions taken by IOM at the local or global level.

IOM'S CAPACITIES IN THE REGION

In the region, IOM covers 10 Member States, in nine of which IOM has at least one office (Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela). Brazil is the only country where IOM has not opened a national office as yet. In countries where IOM offices exist, IOM has adequate installed capacity to satisfactorily address governments' demands.

Over the last years, IOM has increased its presence and programmes in the region. The following characteristics are worth noting:

- An adequate diversification of projects and activities as well as working relationships with a variety of institutional and social actors;
- A good experience in the field of studies, diagnoses and research, and a history of technical cooperation through the Latin American Programme of Cooperation in Migration;
- A good relationship with most governments (though generally scarce at the levels connected with multilateral and cooperation issues) and the recognition of the support to the South American Conference on Migration (SCM).

There are 390 IOM staff in total in the region, of whom 91 per cent are national and 9 per cent are international. Of this total, 40 per cent are men and 60 per cent are women (May 2013 figures).

STRATEGIC AREAS OF INTERVENTION AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

Migration Management

- **Regional strategic objectives**

1. Provide support to the governments in formulating migration policies with the aim of achieving better governance of migration.
2. Strengthen the capacities of the institutions in charge of migration management by counselling and training the public agents.
3. Provide advice to the governments on the design and implementation of migration programmes from a human rights approach.

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

- **Regional strategic objectives**

1. Strengthen the governments' capabilities to prevent and mitigate the impact of the natural disasters.
2. Support the government in adapting its institutional structure in order to better respond to migration crisis situations.
3. Diversify assistance provided to victims of disasters and potential migrants mobilized by political, economic and environmental factors.

Partnerships/Regional Consultative Processes

• Regional strategic objectives

1. Strengthen the relationship with the governments of the region, promoting in particular the development of the multilateral cooperation instances.
2. Promote a closer relationship with CSOs to involve them in the development of actions in this subject.
3. Accompany the governments in the incorporation of the principles adopted in the Declaration of the South American Conference on Migration, promoting better conditions for the movement of people within the South American area.

• Strategic approaches

The institutional objectives that the South American region intends to achieve in support of the IOM global strategies are as follows:

- Establish IOM as the leading Organization in analysis and policy matters as well as in the strengthening of government capacity for migration management.
- Consolidate the SCM as an essential tool for regional migration governance.
- Strengthen IOM's participation in regional integration processes such as Unión de Naciones Suramericanas (UNASUR, Union of South American Nations), Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR, Common Market of the South) and Comunidad Andina (CAN, Andean Community of Nations).

CAPACITY-BUILDING/GOVERNMENTS' OWNERSHIP

IOM has assumed the role of contributing to the strengthening of institutional capacities of regional governments to ensure proper management of the migratory phenomena. Thus, through diverse actions that include technical cooperation, capacity-building and awareness-raising campaigns, it is expected that regional and local units involved in migration management internalize the knowledge and the tools to act properly in accordance with the requirements of each country's reality.

PRIORITIZATION OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

IOM intends to give special attention to support and develop protection mechanisms and assistance to vulnerable migrants, including irregular migrants, trafficked persons, unaccompanied migrant children, migrant domestic workers, migrant sexual workers, migrant indigenous and any other migrant that is suffering from exploitation, violence or abuse. Also, migrants' health will be taken into account, including the health and psychosocial impact of migration or effects associated with irregular migration, and the access to public health services, with due regard for infectious diseases or sexual transmission infections that could affect migrants.

Taking into account the positive view of the migration in the region, the following objectives have been established:

- Strengthen the capacities of Member States and CSOs to promote and protect the human rights of migrants in vulnerable situations, particularly in areas with high impact of migration, such as border zones, and labour sectors with high incidences of informality and/or exploitation.
- Support the development of government and civil society capacities for the prevention, prosecution, protection and assistance to migrant victims of any form of exploitation and violence, in particular of trafficking in persons.
- Establish State mechanisms for assisted voluntary return and reintegration of migrants, in particular those outside the region who wish to voluntarily return to their homes but cannot do so on their own. These would include irregular migrants, migrants in transit, unaccompanied migrant children and victims of trafficking or other forms of violence.
- Contribute to the physical, mental and social health of migrants by promoting health policies and an integral health service for migrants and their communities, in all stages of the migration process.

GENDER APPROACH/ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY

As part of the international agenda that analyses and foresees actions to address the potential impact of climate change on humanity, IOM intends to actively participate in debates given the probable consequences to human mobilization in the coming years. This will imply development of strategies and activities to reduce the risk of natural disasters and adaptation to climate change.

As the factors of climate change and environment increasingly impact the movement of people, IOM incorporates this issue into its spheres of work. This also implies an active approach and involvement with government institutions, NGOs and regional and international organizations responsible for addressing these issues, the participation in forums and seminars and, where possible, the promotion of studies or diagnosis on the practical implications of the theme.

RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH

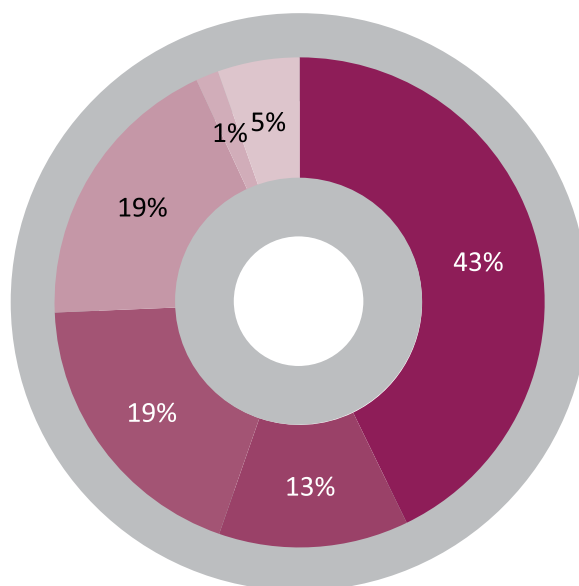
The promotion of respect of the rights of migrants and mobile populations will be the cross-cutting theme in IOM's work. In this respect, IOM recognizes three dimensions: (a) respect of the full range of an individual's rights; (b) promotion of the welfare and the dignified life of migrants and their communities; and (c) the need for a sustainable response through capacity-building for governments, NGOs and migrants themselves. IOM will promote migrants' human rights and their ability to have access to all services and social protection mechanisms, regardless of their migratory or labour status, in collaboration with governments and non-governmental partners.



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SOUTH AMERICA

Geographical area	USD
Regional Programmes	2,100,000
Argentina	645,000
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1,950,000
Chile	415,000
Colombia	75,000,000
Ecuador	14,800,000
Paraguay	140,000
Peru	3,370,000
Uruguay	340,000
Total funding requirements	98,760,000

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	42,265,000
Migration Health	12,370,000
Immigration and Border Management	18,785,000
Migrant Assistance	18,520,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,480,000
Migration Policy and Research	5,340,000
Total funding requirements	98,760,000



- Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis
- Migration Health
- Immigration and Border Management
- Migrant Assistance
- Labour Migration and Human Development
- Migration Policy and Research

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Migration Health

IOM will continue to work to ensure the health of migrants and their access to health services, particularly migrants in vulnerable situations, throughout the migration process. Within the 2008 World Health Assembly Resolution on Health of Migrants (WHA 61.17), IOM proposes a regional migration and health project, including research, advocacy for the development of migrant-inclusive policies, as well as capacity-building of health providers, and other key actions in this area.

Migrant Assistance

IOM is ideally placed to carry out a regional information campaign related to vulnerable migrants and trafficking in persons, to educate the general public about this important issue.

Also, IOM will continue to cooperate with partners on conducting training on human trafficking in the countries of the region for specialized groups, such as law enforcement. IOM will also collaborate with government and non-governmental partners regarding assistance to victims and the prosecution of perpetrators.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to work on enhancing the capacity of the government to better manage labour migration in the region, by developing regular labour migration procedures and building the capacities of the government in the area of labour migration management.

Recognizing that migration and development are highly interdependent processes, IOM engages in projects to strengthen this context in South America. One important approach is to foster the inclusion of nationals abroad and their human, financial, and cultural resources through the short- or long-term return of qualified and skilled nationals who may even contribute through a virtual return basis by means of online support. Moreover, IOM sees migrant integration as one of the crucial future regional migration challenges and thus seeks to promote a regional discussion with migrants, policymakers, academics and interested stakeholders to enhance policy formulation and implementation, promoting migrant integration in South America.

In addition, IOM will work on encouraging the productive use of remittances, with a special focus on promoting financial education for migrants and their families.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM intends to support the governments by building the capacity of government counterparts to include migration profiles in national and regional statistics and planning procedures in order to collect and analyse reliable and comparable migration data for evidence-based policy development.

The issue of migrant integration is one that has yet to be fully investigated in the South American region, yet due to increasing migration from within the region, the issue is gaining importance. IOM will promote research and further investigation on the integration indicators that are specifically customized to the specificities of the region.

IOM will strengthen the capacity-building of national institutions, ensuring constant provision of training on human rights of migrants.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	500,000
Migrant Assistance	400,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	700,000
Migration Policy and Research	500,000
2014 funding requirements	2,100,000

ARGENTINA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to provide technical assistance on CCCM to the White Helmets (Cascos Blancos) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina and will propose the development of future workshops with the objective of improving local capacities to respond to and manage displacement during emergencies.

Migration Health

On the basis of the conclusions of the 2013 study "Exploitation, trafficking and migrants' health in South America and Central Asia", IOM will explore the possibilities of implementing an activity that provides health education to migrants working especially in the textile industry, with the objective of promoting decent working conditions, and prevention, early diagnosis and treatment of communicable diseases, such as tuberculosis and non-communicable diseases as well as other occupational health-related conditions.

IOM is also exploring conducting training with health-sector providers on intercultural communication for migrant populations with the aim of contributing

to the improvement of access to health services by migrants and, ultimately, to their full integration in the host country.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to provide reintegration assistance to returnees, referred mainly by Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Switzerland, and will also provide technical advice to local partner agencies (NGOs) and returnees on the implementation of necessary procedures to develop income-generating activities, such as the set-up of micro-businesses and/or the pursuance of training courses. IOM will also conduct the corresponding monitoring interviews for these processes. IOM assists beneficiaries in Argentina and Brazil.

In line with this, IOM will provide technical assistance to the Direction of Consular Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on an AVRR service for Argentine nationals. Key activities will include pre-travel assistance, support upon arrival, reintegration assistance, and will include a monitoring mechanism for the overall implementation of the project.



Previous to the implementation of this AVRR service, a study about Argentine returnees will be conducted. This study will focus on the social, educative and economic profile of the returnees so as to facilitate their reintegration in their country of origin.

IOM will also explore the possibility of starting a project with the NGO Fundación Migrantes y Refugiados sin Fronteras in order to strengthen the sustainability of the reintegration programmes for Argentines returning from Spain, with special attention to those who have dual nationalities and those in a vulnerable situation.

Labour Migration and Human Development

Following the new Domestic Service Law, which was passed in April 2013, IOM will elaborate an information dissemination campaign aimed at raising awareness of the new legislation among employers and promoting the rights of domestic workers, majority of whom are women immigrants from Paraguay and Peru. Potential partners include, among others, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security; domestic workers' unions; and NGOs

working with this population, such as the Refugee Support Committee and the Latin American Team on Justice and Gender.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM continues to expand the current knowledge on migration issues in the country, taking into account new migration flows and trends, including the research on migration and other cross-cutting issues, such as gender or trafficking.

Following a study made by IOM in 2003 about Dominican migrants in Argentina, IOM will support the research and publication of a new follow-up study 10 years after. The investigation will be carried out by the NGO CAREF.

In 2014, research about new emerging migration groups, such as African migrants, will also be introduced.

IOM will support the research carried out by the Faculty of Design and Urbanism of the University of Buenos Aires and UN-Habitat about the living conditions of people from shantytowns in the city of Buenos Aires and surroundings, where many internal and international migrants live. The research will trigger a series of workshops targeting the neighbourhood community (including migrants), people from the academia and officers from the municipal governments, for the implementation of an urban planning methodology with a human rights perspective.

IOM will continue participating in the joint programme Strengthening of the Domestic Violence Office from the National Supreme Court of Justice, conducted with several UN agencies, such as PAHO/WHO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF and UN Women. Many of the women who appeal to the Domestic Violence Office are migrants who are victims of gender-based violence.

In 2014, IOM intends to extend its initiative of strengthening the institutional capacities of the Government of the City of Buenos Aires in migration matters to other municipalities of Buenos Aires Province, where there is an important concentration of migrant groups. The project aims to deepen the authorities' knowledge of migrants' social situation, practices and access to social policies.



IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	15,000
Migration Health	100,000
Migrant Assistance	300,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	20,000
Migration Policy and Research	210,000
2014 funding requirements	645,000

BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM provides technical support and capacity-building for humanitarian assistance and disaster management to government authorities, local actors, UN agencies and NGOs. IOM supports the Government in disaster risk reduction, which aims to minimize environmental risk and potential displacement as a result of natural hazards and environmental change.

IOM also works to improve national and local capacities to prevent and respond to natural emergencies through training on CCCM.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM continues to support the Plurinational State of Bolivia through technical assistance to ensure orderly, informed and safe migration with respect for human rights.

Accordingly, IOM supports the strengthening of public institutions of the Plurinational State by (a) providing hardware and software equipment to strengthen the border offices of the General Direction of Migration and (b) training border officials on how to detect false documents. IOM is currently developing such activities in the border area with Argentina, in the populations of Bermejo, Villazon and Yacuiba.

Migrant Assistance

In the framework of assisted voluntary return programmes, IOM provides reintegration assistance to migrants returning from Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. These programmes provide assistance through the distribution of cash grants and in-kind assistance for small economic activities. Moreover, IOM also conducts monitoring of reintegration activities for all AVRR programmes. In special cases, IOM also provides assistance at the airport and in transit.

In addition, IOM aims to contribute to efforts in combating trafficking in persons by building the capacity of civil society and NGOs to prevent this phenomenon and provide mechanisms for victim protection and reintegration assistance.



Labour Migration and Human Development

As part of the technical and financial cooperation on labour migration and labour policies, IOM will contribute to further strengthening the capacities of the national and local authorities in the Plurinational State of Bolivia to manage labour migration. IOM will continue to focus on supporting the reintegration of voluntary returnees through: (a) the identification of labour demand and supply in the country; (b) the identification of migrant networks to enable contact with voluntary returnees; and (c) the development of a website linked to the Employment Observatory of the Ministry of Labour. This website will contain advertisements about existing job vacancies, re-employment possibilities and other important information for returnees. A pocket guide for Bolivian labour migrants has been included as a priority. In addition, IOM will provide technical assistance to link job vacancies and re-employment possibilities for returnee migrants from the Ministry of Labour.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will continue to promote migration policies and strengthen government capacities. In the past years, the Plurinational State of Bolivia has approved the following laws with the technical and financial support provided by IOM: Integral Law to Combat Trafficking in Persons (Law No. 263) and Migration Law No. 370. IOM provided technical assistance in writing, dissemination and validation of these laws with different social organizations and government institutions. IOM will continue to provide technical and financial support in the regulation of an international migration law and the development of a national migration plan.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	350,000
Immigration and Border Management	300,000
Migrant Assistance	400,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	400,000
Migration Policy and Research	500,000
2014 funding requirements	1,950,000

CHILE

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to facilitate the mobility of Chilean students who travel abroad to obtain post-graduate degrees, especially through scholarships given by the Ministry of Education.

IOM will continue to participate in the United Nations Emergency Team, an interagency group chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Chile, established to support and increase the capacity related to risk prevention and response of the United Nations system against natural disasters or humanitarian emergencies. IOM also takes part in the International Humanitarian Network, a group responsible for organizing mechanisms reflecting the country's priorities and operational needs in disaster preparedness and response, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Emergency Office of the Ministry of Interior and Public Security and the main international humanitarian actors in Chile.

Migration Health

IOM participates in the United Nations HIV/AIDS Joint Team. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the Joint Team, IOM intends to conduct a comprehensive situational assessment of migration health-related challenges with particular focus on health vulnerabilities and HIV prevention, treatment care and support-related issues, especially in the northern regions of Chile, where migrants are more at risk and vulnerable to pandemic.



Immigration and Border Management

IOM will capacitate government officials and state institutions, especially Investigations Police, in: (a) cross-border issues through seminars in the capital and the northern regions of Chile; and the (b) development of an online platform.

Migrant Assistance

In collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chilean consulates abroad and the National Service for Women, IOM will continue to work on the initiative Network of Consular Attention for Migrant Victims of Domestic Violence, which aims to create protocols for the assistance of the Chilean victims of violence, through coordination with the agencies of the country of destination and an integrated response from Chilean Government services for its nationals. The project's pilot phase is in Argentina.

IOM participates in the National Network of Trafficking Victims Assistance (RAV, Red de Asistencia a Víctimas), organized by the Ministry of the Interior, with the participation of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, police, NGOs and other government and international organizations. IOM provides training on identification of the crime and victim-assistance models, depending on the capabilities of each institution, and also technical collaboration in areas such as international trafficking law.

IOM also collaborates in the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons, formed by the embassies of Canada and the United States, international organizations and civil society. This group aims to improve the response to the issue of trafficking by coordinating individual actions, undertaking joint activities, and generating proposals for the best approach to the theme from the Government.

Through the AVRR Programme, IOM also provides assistance to Chilean citizens who return voluntarily to their country.

Upon the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IOM provides return transportation assistance to vulnerable Chileans abroad.

Labour Migration and Human Development

In response to the challenges encountered in IOM's 2012 Analysis of Labour Migration Dynamics in the Metropolitan Area of Chile, IOM will provide technical support to the Government on the topics of labour migration management.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will continue to develop activities in regard to the Joint Work Agenda 2010–2014 with the Chilean

Government in the following areas of collaboration: immigration policy and legislation (New Migration Law); migration management; civic participation in migrant affairs; and information and training on migration and international migration policies.

In order to provide recommendations for public policies, IOM will carry out a study on migrants and labour markets between Chile and Colombia, with the objective of identifying the characteristics of the migration flows between these countries and the conditions of the labour markets.

In addition, IOM will continue to strengthen Centro de Información Migratoria para América Latina (CIMAL) in order to provide a better service for researchers and other social actors on migration issues.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	100,000
Migration Health	20,000
Immigration and Border Management	15,000
Migrant Assistance	180,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	30,000
Migration Policy and Research	70,000
2014 funding requirements	415,000

COLOMBIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Within the framework of the Peace Dialogues, IOM will continue to support the Government of Colombia in peacebuilding efforts. Projects focusing on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; assistance to former child combatants and prevention of recruitment; community stabilization; and reconciliation, with emphasis on strengthening local capacities and creating local conditions for sustainable peace will be prioritized.

The increasing risks of emergencies prompted by natural disasters demand strengthening Government of Colombia's capacities to lead response, early recovery and reconstruction efforts. IOM will focus interventions on areas like shelters, provision of food and non-food items, camp management and reconstruction of social infrastructure.

Efforts for reconciliation and reparation in the country are closely linked to strategies that foster sustainable rural development with the engagement of vulnerable populations as beneficiaries and actors. Therefore, IOM will seek opportunities for new partnerships around projects that address rural development issues, from economic, social, political and environmental perspectives.

Likewise, supporting the Plan Fronteras para la Prosperidad is a strategy for contributing to the stabilization of border communities, which have traditionally suffered from lower development conditions and socioeconomic exclusion. Thus, initiatives will focus on community and social infrastructure, livelihoods improvement and institutional strengthening.

Migration Health

The mental health and psychosocial well-being dimension of human mobility has become an area of increasing interest, especially in some specific populations such as victims of internal armed conflict, including victims abroad, trafficking in persons, former child combatants, sexually abused or exploited women and girls, potential demobilized persons, refugees and persons in search of international protection, among others. Support to the Government of Colombia in the design and roll-out of models and operational strategies are to be prioritized.

Immigration and Border Management

The negative impact of migration flows on border communities needs to be addressed through comprehensive interventions that benefit not only migrant populations but also host communities in the areas of social infrastructure, income generation, psychosocial assistance, governance and participation, and peaceful coexistence. Improvement in local capacity to support vulnerable populations, especially along the border areas of Ecuador, Panama and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, is therefore very significant. Providing humanitarian, integration and legal assistance to persons in search of international protection will enhance human rights of migrants across the borders and help reduce the resistance of host communities to the influx of vulnerable populations.

Migrant Assistance

Through research and the implementation of counter-trafficking projects, IOM has identified modalities of trafficking in persons, such as sexual labour exploitation, mendacity and forced labour, domestic labour, especially affecting women and children, which require specific interventions. The capacity of the Government of Colombia and CSOs to design and implement prevention, assistance and prosecution strategies need to be further strengthened, through training, facilitation of inter-agency coordination mechanisms and outreach campaigns.

The recognition that migration trends may increase the risk of child labour has led IOM to put emphasis on projects that address vulnerabilities of this population. The involvement of children in mining activities and their potential sexual abuse, for example, is an area of concern for IOM.

Migration Policy and Research

Better understanding of the relationship between migration and climate change in the country, and the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes to mitigate and adapt to climate change, with an emphasis on vulnerable populations (affected by natural disasters) is important for IOM.

In 2014, the focus will be on consolidating knowledge base in partnership with the Government of Colombia line ministries, which will allow for the identification of solid project proposals on climate change and migration.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	35,000,000
Migration Health	10,000,000
Immigration and Border Management	13,000,000
Migrant Assistance	15,000,000
Migration Policy and Research	2,000,000
2014 funding requirements	75,000,000

ECUADOR

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM responds to the basic needs of persons in search of international protection and to communities that are affected by the increased pressure due to inflows of persons in need of protection from Colombia to Ecuador. IOM's intervention includes emergency humanitarian assistance, such as hygiene and sanitation through the improvement of water sanitation systems, shelter kits, health kits, cooking kits, food supplies and education kits, and strengthening of the capacities of local population to adequately respond to emergencies.

In addition, IOM will work on strengthening national and local capacities to manage assistance to flood victims along the northern border, by carrying out a training of trainers in order to create sustainable local capacity.

IOM also plans to work with the municipality of Quito in a project to establish shelters and administration mechanisms in secure places to provide assistance to people displaced by disasters.

In cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR, IOM continues to facilitate refugee resettlement to third countries. Since October 2012, IOM has been fulfilling the role of the resettlement support centre under the United States Refugee Admission Programme, which covers Latin America and the Caribbean. The centre processes eligible refugee applications for resettlement to the United States.

In 2014, IOM plans to assist 1,500 individuals to depart to their resettlement countries; process 600 individuals; and conduct cultural orientation sessions for individuals who will be departing to the United States.

With the development of the initiative to strengthen the leadership, economic and social participation of women involved in the fisheries sector of the northern coast of Ecuador, IOM aims to strengthen the economic and social rights of women in search of international protection through economic activation and training.

IOM will offer technical and financial support for the creation of a processing plant and securities aggregating fish products sensitive to the issue of gender, which is a pioneering idea in the area and promotes the management and sustainability of this fishery. It also supports the parallel and associative learning processes of women linked to the fishing industry. With these actions, IOM seeks to promote their participation in the discussion and promotion of public policies. This project also has an added environmental value, as the processing plant will work under very specific market regulations and environmental responsibility principles.

As part of Infrastructure Development and Health Services for Ecuador, IOM plans to develop an extension of the former Integrated Municipal Development Programme, to provide innovation on basic and productive infrastructure in some towns of the northern border, extending the programme to other coastal provinces such as Guayas, Manabí and Santa Elena. Besides new technologies and methodologies on water and sanitation improvement, the new programme intends to implement activities regarding watershed management in the aforementioned provinces.

In the northern border region of Ecuador, IOM seeks to strengthen the process of empowerment and exercise of women's rights through: (a) providing emergency assistance to people facing gender-based violence as a mechanism to give an immediate response to women until their case reaches the courts to assume legal protection; (b) assisting in the prevention and protection against gender-based violence; and (c) improving women's economic and social rights.

Finally, IOM conducts a programme working with artisanal fishing communities that extract shellfish in mangrove areas and on the coastline. The environmental fragility, climate change and over-exploitation of coastal resources have made the zone vulnerable and insecure due to illicit activities, making artisanal fishing groups, composed of migrant individuals, easy prey to irregular groups who seek to introduce them to irregular activities. IOM aims to implement activities that result in:

- Economic development and environmental conservation of coastal resources and biodiversity;
- Technological improvement, employment, income, trade and personal safety;
- Food security and practices of sustainable coastal resource exploitation;
- Physical infrastructure, goods and services;
- Renewable energy and energy efficiency;
- Local participation and sustainable economic development of coastal resources.

Migration Health

Through integrated health brigades, IOM assists migrant population, targeting women, young people and children at the northern border, to identify and address gaps in health service delivery and to facilitate access to vaccinations, oral hygiene,



dentistry, cytology screening tests, and health feminine hygiene kits, among others. In addition, it provides IOM with the opportunity to bring health education, counselling and awareness to parents and the youth about the importance of sexual and reproductive health and family planning options, as well as providing reproductive health and mental health professionals with training aimed at introducing and maintaining a culture of health promotion practices, disease prevention and better access to health services among vulnerable populations.

Another initiative that IOM intends to do is conduct a study on the relationship between the degree of immunosuppressive treatment and the stages of cervical cancer in HIV-positive migrant women residing in the Province of Esmeraldas, at the Ecuadorian northern border. The aim is to give early access to prevention, appropriate treatment, care and education to women with sexually transmitted diseases and their partners, thus decreasing morbidity and mortality among women with cervical cancer.

In addition, IOM aims to support the creation and strengthening of committees and its users to: (a) build networks and social mechanisms for a more constructive relationship among groups and health providers from the Ministry of Public Health; and (b) generate innovative ways of learning and establish relationships between the State and civil society in order to raise users' awareness of the importance of asserting their rights and holding health providers accountable in the exercise of their profession.

IOM's health brigades facilitate access to care and well-being services as well as provide health kits for persons in search of international protection and their surrounding host communities.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM intends to support the Ministry of Interior through technical cooperation in designing and implementing procedures for migration management to help improve border management. This includes sharing good practices with other national and international law enforcement agencies, ensuring the ministry has accurate and reliable instruments for the verification of documents, while at the same time, facilitating the mobility of people in an orderly manner.

Migrant Assistance

IOM facilitates the return of migrants to their countries of origin. In 2014, IOM intends to continue to provide assistance to voluntary returnees, from arrival until completion of the reintegration process. This includes providing assistance at the airport, giving return and reintegration counselling, accompanying returnees through the return process,

providing a reintegration fund and supporting them in the elaboration of business plans and the corresponding follow-up, among others.

IOM prioritizes the development of action on counter-trafficking activities in the provinces of Manabí and Guayas, where development of policies and programmes is needed.

Additionally, IOM will support the Government of Ecuador to provide training to law enforcement agents and prosecutors to improve their knowledge and methods in the processing of trafficking cases.

Finally, the Prosecutor General's Office has requested IOM's help in the establishment of witness protection units, provision of training, support in the development of standard operating procedures and appropriate structures, and assistance in strengthening international cooperation.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will support the Government's capacity to prevent migrant smuggling by conducting a national baseline assessment and elaborating the National Strategy and Action Plan against Migrant Smuggling.

The Ministry of Interior has requested IOM to support the drafting of the Comprehensive Law against Trafficking in Persons, since some aspects regarding restitution of victims' rights, prevention, investigation and penalties for the crime of trafficking in persons are in scattered norms and bodies of law, which prevents any specific focus on the problems.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	6,300,000
Migration Health	1,000,000
Immigration and Border Management	4,300,000
Migrant Assistance	1,800,000
Migration Policy and Research	1,400,000
2014 funding requirements	14,800,000



PARAGUAY

Migrant Assistance

IOM provides AVRR services, especially for individuals located in Spain and Switzerland, by providing return tickets and a reintegration grant that will allow them to set up a micro-business in order to contribute to a more sustainable reintegration. To date, about 30 Paraguayans have returned voluntarily from these countries and now have access to better living conditions by putting up small businesses that have become their regular source of income. In 2014, IOM will continue to provide assistance to returnees through training on small business management.



Through funding from the IOM Development Fund, IOM strengthens the capacities of the Government, specifically the Specialized Unit in Human Trafficking and Child Sexual Exploitation of the Public Ministry, against human trafficking. Among the actions to be developed are: (a) the elaboration of an operating procedures manual that incorporates management of risks, taking into consideration the victims' gender and respect for their human rights; (b) the implementation of the Public Ministry's certification system on human trafficking victims; (c) the development of a survey regarding trafficking in women and girls; (d) the facilitation of training on human trafficking for Public Ministry officials and institutions that perform activities related to the fight against human trafficking; and (e) the conduct of training for border officials in charge of detecting fraudulent documents.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM aims to strengthen the capacities of the Vice Ministry of Labour and Social Security in human rights, labour migration and social security by means of: (a) an analysis of the organizational structures

within the Vice Ministry to determine the institutional structure responsible for labour migrants; (b) an elaboration of recommendations regarding the implementation of the United Nations International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Member of Their Families ratified by the country; and (c) the provision of support to the Vice Ministry officials regarding their reintegration into MERCOSUR, specifically under the Working Group 10 (Sub Grupo de Trabajo 10), which considers the free movement of workers.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migrant Assistance	100,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	40,000
2014 funding requirements	140,000

PERU

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

As a member of the United Nations Emergency Team and Peru's Humanitarian Network, IOM co-leads the thematic group to manage collective centres in emergency situations. IOM is looking to build the capacities of the Peruvian Government and civil society in CCCM in order to provide better response to emergencies and meet the needs of displaced populations. Specifically, IOM intends to improve data collection mechanisms on displaced populations in Peru, develop a CCCM manual for the Peruvian context and build the capacities of public officials in CCCM.

Migration Health

IOM will continue to work on the promotion of health in migration issues by improving the management of migration health and reducing migrants' vulnerabilities.

IOM facilitates enhanced access to health services for the most vulnerable populations of Madre de Dios, an Amazonian region in Peru, through a vehicle equipped with doctors and medical equipment, which travels throughout the region. The Caravana de la Vida strengthens the existing health services provided by the regional government of Madre de Dios by promoting access to health care to remote populations. Madre de Dios is home to indigenous populations, and due to the growth of the extractive industry and existence of illegal mining, it has become a favourite destination for internal migrants. IOM plans to replicate this initiative in other parts of the country.



Immigration and Border Management

IOM works with the newly established Superintendencia Nacional de Migraciones (Migraciones-Peru) in order to improve their capacities in border management and the fight against transnational crimes, including migrant smuggling and human trafficking. IOM is currently developing a campaign at Lima's airport in order to prevent human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

In addition, IOM is developing projects in order to strengthen Migraciones-Peru by conducting an assessment of the specific needs of all border posts to improve their infrastructure. IOM intends to: (a) improve Migraciones-Peru's database systems for registering migrants; and (b) build a forensic lab at the airport.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue implementing human trafficking initiatives to help the Peruvian Government and CSOs to establish solid counter-trafficking strategies at the national and local levels. IOM will therefore provide technical assistance for the development and implementation of a counter-trafficking regional plan of action in the regions of Loreto, Ayacucho and Madre de Dios.

In addition, IOM will continue working with law enforcement agencies to enhance their mechanisms to fight trafficking. IOM will continue implementing capacity-building workshops, investigative reports and improved database systems on human trafficking in Peru.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to work on enhancing the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration by supporting the decentralization of the Ministry of Labour's competencies in this area to regional and local governments.

In addition, IOM will promote the nexus between migration and development, with a special focus on encouraging the productive use of remittances.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will continue to conduct quantitative and qualitative studies to promote a better understanding of migratory flows in order to support the development and implementation of specific projects and policies for emigrants, immigrants and returnees. Currently, IOM, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics, is conducting the first worldwide survey of Peruvians living abroad in order to better understand their socioeconomic characteristics.

IOM will support the Government in its implementation of bilateral, subregional and regional migratory agreements in order to promote an orderly migration. Specifically, IOM will continue to support the implementation of the Andean Community's binding normative framework on migratory issues, which seek to facilitate the movement of people among its member countries (Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) and improve their data collection systems.

IOM will continue to support the activities of the Government of Peru to improve migration management in the country. Specifically, IOM seeks to support the Government of Peru in the development and implementation of a comprehensive migration policy.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	400,000
Migration Health	750,000
Immigration and Border Management	1,170,000
Migrant Assistance	250,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	200,000
Migration Policy and Research	600,000
2014 funding requirements	3,370,000

URUGUAY

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Increasingly, Uruguay has been exposed to a wide range of disasters, including hydro-meteorological events, floods and droughts. Acting as the lead agency for CCCM for natural disasters, IOM will carry out an initiative aimed at upgrading technical equipment and improving the management of emergency temporary collective centres in the most vulnerable areas in the country. An integrated information system that identifies the resources, for instance, NGOs, located in the territory will be included in this activity.

Migrant Assistance

In support of government efforts to promote human rights, IOM will work with national institutions to reinforce the protection system, including the implementation of shelters, for vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to work on enhancing the capacity of the Government to develop and implement an active immigration policy. This activity includes strengthening of the capacities of the National Migration Board, coordination of activities among the ministries involved and implementation of a strong information system.



Migration Policy and Research

As a consequence of a growing mining industry in Uruguay attracting migrant workers, IOM will support national capacities to build an integrated system of information that will collect better data on temporary and permanent labour migrants, which assists in the development of policies that better protect their human rights and prevent abusive situations. These activities will be implemented with the research centre of the University of Uruguay.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	100,000
Migrant Assistance	90,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	90,000
Migration Policy and Research	60,000
2014 funding requirements	340,000





Asia and Pacific

- Afghanistan
- Australia
- Bangladesh
- Cambodia
- China
 - Hong Kong, China
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- Japan
- Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Marshall Islands
- Micronesia (Federated States of)
- Mongolia
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Pakistan
- Papua New Guinea
- Philippines
- Republic of Korea
- Sri Lanka
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Vanuatu
- Viet Nam

ASIA AND PACIFIC



ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AVRR	Assisted voluntary return and reintegration
CCCM	Camp coordination and camp management
CIC	Citizenship and Immigration Canada
CSO	Civil society organization
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
GMS	Greater Mekong Subregion
ICT	Information and communications technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
MRC	Migrant Resource Centre
NFI	Non-food item
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PIF	Pacific Islands Forum
RCP	Regional consultative process
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
STD/STI	Sexually transmitted disease/Sexually transmitted infection
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNHCR	(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USAID/OFDA	Office of the U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
WHO	World Health Organization

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

ASIA AND PACIFIC

THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION IN THE REGION

The Asia and Pacific region hosts more than half of the world's population (more than 4.2 billion). The region generated 56 per cent of world GDP in 2010, and is characterized by dynamic and diverse forms of migration. The number of international migrants in the region remains just under 25 per cent of the total global figure. The Asia and Pacific region comprises not only major countries of origin, but also traditional and emerging destination countries. Countries like India and China have become simultaneously countries of origin, transit and destination. Widening North–South economic disparity, coupled with demographic challenges, continues to promote intraregional migration. It is estimated that 43 per cent of Asian migrants move within the region.

Increasing labour migration activity brings positive impacts on consumption and economic growth. In the Philippines, the region's largest labour-sending country, remittance inflows accounted for approximately 10 per cent of GDP (USD 21 billion) in 2012, while they sit between 25 per cent and 30 per cent in Nepal. Notably, despite the global economic slowdown, remittance flows to South and East Asia have remained relatively robust. In 2012 alone, three of the top four remittance-receiving countries were in Asia. The flows of labour migration in Asia and Pacific are often from lower-income countries to countries or areas that have labour shortages and offer higher wage opportunities.

Besides labour migration, the region experiences other voluntary flows for permanent migration, and study. Increasing mobility of students and retirees, as well as increasing international marriages (particularly involving North-East Asian men), are notable trends in the region.

A significant share of the migratory flows in the Asia and Pacific region is irregular. The region hosts the largest undocumented flows of migrants in the world, mainly between neighbouring countries. Irregular migration routes are not only intraregional but also extend beyond the region. Some of these movements are supported by smugglers, who may or may not be connected to transnational organized crime.

Mixed migratory flows are a characteristic of the region, with some people on the move in search of better living conditions while others flee conflict and persecution. The increased security concerns associated with the negative perception of migration among host populations has led many countries to take a stronger stand against irregular movements. With a growing number of migrants in administrative detention and returned to their countries of origin, the costs of managing migration are increasing. This also poses new challenges from a human rights perspective. States are working together to develop bilateral solutions or find new responses at the regional level to increase the effectiveness of their response.

At the same time, the region continues to host the largest number of refugees and displaced people in the world, with Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran alone hosting some 2.6 million Afghan refugees. Although the number of countries in the region which have ratified the *1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees* remains low, programmes resettling refugees to the United States of America, Australia and European countries continue with a view to offering a durable solution to the persons concerned. These programmes, however, remain relatively small in scale in light of the size of refugee populations in the region.

A key feature of the region is the significance of statelessness and its nexus with migration. Aside from ethnic groups that have not been recognized as citizens in their countries of residence is the issue of second-generation migrants, not registered at birth by their parents, in an irregular situation, and at risk of statelessness. Moreover, stateless persons – in the absence of a national identity document – often have no access to international travel documents and therefore have no option but to resort to irregular migration channels. Their status often limits their social and economic opportunities, marginalizing them from health and social services, and making them more vulnerable to being targeted by traffickers.

The region as a whole is highly susceptible to recurring natural hazards as well as environmental degradation and the detrimental impacts of climate change. Environmental and climate change-induced displacement and migration are becoming increasingly common issues in the region and are expected to continue to increase to challenging proportions. These factors all demonstrate the need for the development of multisectoral approaches to migration management that should include disaster risk reduction (DRR), emergency and humanitarian response.

IOM's key stakeholders in the region include:

- **National governments** – As an intergovernmental organization, IOM works closely with governments in promoting migration management that ensures humane and orderly migration that is beneficial to migrants and societies.
- **United Nations** – IOM has a long standing and extensive working relationship with the United Nations. Increased operational collaboration that has evolved over the past decades between IOM and a broad range of UN entities has resulted in IOM building a close working relationship with United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), co-chairing the Asia-Pacific Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, and IOM being included in most United Nations Country Teams around the region. In health, IOM and World Health Organization (WHO) are working closely in strengthening capacities of the health sector, particularly the States, to address the health of migrants in their programmes.
- **Regional organizations and institutions** – IOM works closely with regional organizations and institutions such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) to promote the development of regional responses relating to migration management. IOM also works with regional networks, such the Joint United Nations Initiative on Mobility and HIV/AIDS in South-East Asia to advance health and HIV interventions among mobile populations and the Asia-Europe Foundation Public Health Network on research and capacity-building.
- **Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society** – Cooperation between IOM and NGOs as well as IOM and civil society actors occurs in various contexts in the region. These stakeholders may be collaborators with IOM, service providers or project implementers, donors, beneficiaries of IOM's technical cooperation, grant recipients, or service recipients. IOM and NGOs or civil society actors may act as equal partners, or complement each other's activities.
- **Research community** – IOM maintains close working relations with regional research and academic institutions. Formal collaboration agreements with research institutions include the Korean Labour Institute (on comparative research on labour migration management in selected countries) and the Asia-Pacific Migration Research Network (on exchange of migration data and research). IOM also has working partnerships with numerous regional research institutions, such as the Migration Policy Institute, the University of Dhaka in Bangladesh, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and the University of Adelaide and Macquarie University in Australia.
- **Migrant associations** – Working closely with migrants and migrant associations as IOM's key stakeholders is fundamental to successfully addressing complex migration challenges and opportunities for both migrants and other stakeholders involved.
- **Private sector** – IOM has forged effective partnerships with private sector actors focused on areas of mutual interest and shared values with full respect for each other's resources, expertise, knowledge and skills. Successful partnerships involve information exchanges on best practices, in-kind support and direct financial support for projects. Agreed goals and processes for monitoring, evaluating and publicizing partnerships are important elements of such partnerships.
- **Donor community** – IOM works closely with the donor community to address today's many and complex migration challenges. To carry out these activities, IOM's main financial resources come directly from governments. In addition to Member State donor governments and the European Union, IOM also receives funding from the ADB, UN agencies, the private sector and foundations. Over the years, IOM has extended its donor base and developed a variety of approaches with partners to secure funding to implement activities. IOM aims to strengthen and diversify its collaboration with donors and partners on its programmes and on new strategic initiatives, matching donor priorities with ongoing and prospective programmes. This is achieved through a range of complementary approaches, including bilateral donor consultations.

South and South-West Asia

Every year, over 1.5 million workers migrate abroad from South Asia alone, mostly to the Gulf Region to perform less-skilled, temporary work. In the labour migration context, many countries in the subregion are important countries of origin, while India and Pakistan are also classified as countries of destination and transit. Migration flows from South Asia to Europe are mostly composed of high-skilled migrants. Given the porous nature of the borders in the region, there are also notable irregular, undocumented movements.

As the long-term impacts of the global financial and economic crisis are felt across South and South-West Asia, avenues for regular means of migration are likely to decrease, which may lead potential migrants to resort to irregular channels as an easier option despite the health, security and legal risks involved. With pressures on the local economy and the labour market in destination countries, the global economic slowdown is leading to job cuts or restricted recruitment of foreign workers. In addition, the Arab Spring also resulted in the massive evacuation of migrant workers from that region, in particular Libya, to mostly South and South-East Asia, where a majority of the workers came from. This prompted governments in the affected countries to develop strategies to respond to, and cope with, the effects of such humanitarian and political crises in destination countries and their likely impact – both short- and long-term – on overseas labour migration prospects, including return and reintegration of affected

workers. It may be noted that by 2050, South Asia will have the largest workforce in the world. Additionally, there is a significant number of internally displaced persons moving within their own countries due to poverty and rural-urban disparities, conflict, natural disasters, and climate and other environmental factors.

With almost 30 per cent of the world's refugees and persons of concern to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in the region, the planned withdrawal of security forces from Afghanistan will significantly impact the refugee situation and mobility in the region. Security, social, political and economic factors will determine the future of voluntary return and third-country resettlement, which includes health assessment and reintegration programmes in the region.

East and South-East Asia

The search for a better life and economic opportunities within and outside the region continues to be the primary reason for migratory movements in East and South-East Asia. The potential emergence of a more integrated, interdependent regional market among countries in the ASEAN is helping to drive the momentum towards the establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2015. Throughout the East and South-East Asia subregion, governments have been working to more effectively regulate the movement of professionals and migrant workers, while also ensuring better protection of low-skilled labourers. Cognizant of the growing cross-border, intraregional and interregional mobility, governments and key actors alike are acknowledging the need to enhance migration management and increase bilateral and multilateral dialogue and cooperation.

Irregular migration and human trafficking remain challenges across the subregion with the most common forms being irregular labour migration movement and trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation, sometimes through international marriages. Migration-related public health challenges continue to be a concern for governments particularly with re-emerging infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis, HIV and malaria.

Natural disasters and conflict in certain areas also pose ongoing threats to populations in the region and have resulted in the displacement of a huge number of people, leaving many in a highly vulnerable situation. Governments are increasingly supportive of DRR and disaster management initiatives throughout the region.

Oceania

The Oceania region hosts more than 6 million international migrants. It remains a subregion of immigration with more people entering than leaving. The positive migration balance is largely due to the fact that Australia and New Zealand have remained attractive destination economies. Temporary work schemes for Pacific Islanders in both countries increase the number of temporary migrant workers, particularly in New Zealand, which remains the leading destination for migrants from the Pacific Islands. However, the migrant population is increasing across the subregion, with Micronesia having the highest number of migrants as a percentage of its population. The bulk of the 1.5 million emigrants from the region originate from the Pacific Islands (37%), and it is mostly intraregional. Emigration outside Oceania is mainly directed towards the United States and the United Kingdom. Irregular migration to the two principal destination countries (Australia and New Zealand) is mainly due to overstayers who entered these countries as tourists; however, the issue of increasing numbers of irregular maritime arrivals to Australia has, at times, taken centre stage on Australia's political agenda. Irregular maritime arrivals to Australia in 2012 surpassed 17,000. Early strategies to take a more regional approach towards stemming this increasing number of dangerous and often fatal boat journeys to Australia have led to the re-opening of Regional Processing Centres in Nauru and on Manus Island in Papua New Guinea.

Main Operational and Institutional Challenges

The following are some of the main challenges being faced in Asia and the Pacific:

- The region includes diverse countries of origin, transit and destination at varying stages of economic development and demographics, which results in a wide range of migration challenges.
- The global financial crisis has had an impact on migration processes in the region in various ways.
- The protection of migrant workers' rights in destination countries is increasingly difficult to monitor and is given limited resources in those countries, which also have competing priorities. Domestic violence against migrant workers, particularly women, continues at high levels in some countries.
- Regional cooperation mechanisms relating to migration management still need to be reinforced. Progress made in responding to key transnational challenges continues. However, advances to facilitate increased labour mobility as part of the ASEAN Community 2015 have been slow.
- The phenomenon of irregular migration is highly politicized in some countries in the region, and this leads to increased negative public perceptions of migrants and their entitlement to State-sponsored support.

- Border management responsiveness to significant people smuggling and trafficking movements continues to be a challenge despite the fact that transnational crime issues have become the focus of regional cooperation.
- The costs related to the migration process are high, and access to the required processes (e.g. health assessments, pre-consular assistance/visas) is often limited or time-consuming. This drives migrants to consider irregular and often more dangerous migration channels.
- Natural disasters pose serious ongoing threats to the region, have an impact on development progress and increase the risk of significant levels of interregional and intraregional displacement. State capacity to respond is improving but not yet sufficient.
- Migration management and development planning responses relating to the impact of climate change need further development and coordination in the region given that issues requiring attention, particularly in Oceania, are yet to be addressed.
- The specific health needs and vulnerabilities of migrant populations are often not fully taken into account in the region. This can lead to increased spread of communicable diseases, put pressure on infrastructure, and make disaster management plans and strategies less effective.
- The mixed nature of migration flows, including those caused by humanitarian crisis, is challenging government and other stakeholder responses and mandates vis-à-vis particular target groups. Stakeholder interventions to support vulnerable migrants are often uncoordinated and target specific migrant categories in the context of increasing needs and decreasing resource bases.

IOM'S CAPACITIES IN THE REGION

The IOM Regional Office for Asia and Pacific is located in Bangkok, Thailand. The Regional Office provides technical and policy advice and programme support to IOM Country Offices as well as to external stakeholders in the region. The Regional Office hosts thematic specialists in the areas of labour migration and human development, immigration and border management, assistance to migrants and assisted voluntary return, and emergency and post conflict. A Liaison and Policy Officer provides guidance on the main areas of migration policy. Support to resource management and project development is provided by respective professionals, while a Media and Communications Officer facilitates relations with media and the public. Given the size and diversity of the region, IOM has appointed two regional coordinators, one for South Asia and the other for the Pacific, to monitor migratory issues in these subregions.

Country Offices

IOM recognizes the value of working at the country level and implements national and regional migration projects and programmes through its 27 Country Offices across the region. IOM offices bring the Organization's support closer to the beneficiaries and facilitate dialogue with its partners at the national and local levels.

Headquarters

To facilitate IOM's regional response, in addition to the Regional Director's close interaction with IOM Headquarters, a Regional Adviser for Asia works in the Director General's Office in Geneva and ensures that priorities in Asia and Pacific are represented at the highest level in internal discussions.

STRATEGIC AREAS OF INTERVENTION AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

Migration Management

- **Promoting support for vulnerable migrants**

Responding to the needs of vulnerable migrants, often found within mixed migratory flows, is a top priority for the Asia and Pacific region. IOM supports capacity-building for State and non-State actors so that they can accurately identify, process and protect vulnerable migrants (e.g. migrants stranded in transit or destination countries, unaccompanied migrant children, asylum-seekers and refugees, stateless persons, victims of human trafficking). While the differences between the legal definitions of specific groups and related organizational mandates are acknowledged, many vulnerable migrants face similar practical challenges. Many of the policy and administrative structures of some States in the region are not sufficiently resourced to provide targeted assistance to the most vulnerable migrants, leaving some at increased risk of exploitation.

Given the often limited resources available to stakeholders, IOM is keen on promoting innovative opportunities to build synergies in programme planning and delivery for different categories of vulnerable migrants, where their needs are aligned. IOM will support Member States to develop and implement sustainable strategies by identifying synergies between current activities that aim to protect vulnerable migrants from abuse and exploitation. For

example, IOM will promote the expansion of programmes for providing direct assistance to victims of trafficking and other categories of vulnerable migrants, where appropriate. While pursuing opportunities to build innovative synergies in regional migration management, IOM will continue to implement existing programmes, for example, the large-scale regional resettlement or repatriation operations for refugees.

- **Reducing mobility-related health risks for migrants and the community**

The primary strategic objective for this region is to improve the standards of physical, mental and social well-being of migrants and communities affected by migration by responding to their health needs throughout all phases of the migration process, as well as the public health needs of host and sending communities. IOM will focus first on strengthening knowledge and increasing the pool of evidence related to the health vulnerabilities and challenges faced by migrants and migration-affected communities. IOM will advocate migrant-inclusive health policies and programmes at the national, regional and sectoral levels and assist in the development of policies to promote and protect the health of migrants. IOM will also continue to facilitate, provide and promote equitable access to migrant-friendly and comprehensive health-care services, information and referrals in order to improve health outcomes for migrants, migration-affected communities and crisis-affected populations. Finally, IOM will support strengthened regional institutional infrastructure, multisectoral partnerships and coordination among governments, stakeholders and migrants in order to support the implementation of programmes and policies addressing the health vulnerabilities of migrants and migration-affected communities.

Specific to subregional contexts, IOM is cognizant that in East and South-East Asia the realization of the AEC and the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Programme for enhanced integration carries with it the threat of high-risk environments and behaviours that could fuel the spread of communicable diseases, including HIV, and increased high-risk behaviour in Asia and the Pacific. In South and South-West Asia, while increasing recognition of the importance of health in labour arrangements and processes between migrant-sending and migrant-receiving countries is apparent, there is also greater responsibility laid on sending countries to ensure that migrant workers are healthy before they travel for work. IOM is increasingly conscious that environmental degradation, ecological damage and conflicts have led to large-scale displacement and migration of people, internally and regionally, increasing health vulnerabilities of those affected and the host communities. In Oceania, the isolation and climate vulnerability in countries in the subregion obviously increase migration health challenges and vulnerabilities. Irregular migration by sea often marginalizes migrants from accessing health and social services, and they also face the risk of possible exploitation, abuse, stigma and discrimination.

In the context of strengthening the capacities of States in addressing the health needs of migrants in their public health approaches, IOM and WHO are working together with development partners, including the civil society organizations, to promote awareness, support initiatives, and advocate policies and programmes at the regional and country levels. Among the key initiatives are projects to address tuberculosis among high-risk and vulnerable populations; support for formative research, strategy development and programming on migration health; development of a tuberculosis and migration framework to guide health practitioners; and regional programming for the containment of artemisinin-resistant malaria among migrants and border communities in the GMS.

- **Maximizing the development potential of labour migration**

Maximizing the positive relationship between migration and development continues to be a strategic focus of the work of IOM in the region. Effective labour migration management strategies need to balance economic and market growth with national security, humanitarian and social concerns. IOM promotes policy formulation and implementation to address complex challenges and opportunities that result from increasing levels of interregional and intraregional labour migration. IOM will engage with researchers, policymakers, international organizations and NGOs to better collect data on migration patterns and build the capacities of policymakers to manage migration, including internal migration, in ways that contribute to development and poverty reduction. As maximizing the development impact of remittances is a priority for regional governments, IOM will support programmes that encourage greater migrant access to formal banking processes and financial institution partnerships. To address skills shortages in some countries of origin, IOM is considering options for a diaspora and student mobility programme linking diasporas and students to development through skills transfer. IOM will explore possibilities in the development of migrant self-payer programmes to better facilitate mobility and direct migrant access to services (such as health assessments, pre-consular support services, including assistance with visa processing, language and skills development training, and pre-departure orientation). As part of all its activities, IOM will continue to promote increased regional protection for migrant worker rights.

- **Supporting the development of more effective immigration and border management**

The IOM strategy in the Asia and Pacific region is to support States in strengthening their border and migration management structures and procedures, protecting migrants' rights, reducing irregular migration, enhancing international cooperation and harmonizing national policies and practices internally and within regional contexts towards common international norms. Key strategic activities include (a) supporting governments in their efforts to establish connectivity of border management physical infrastructure to information sources and (b) promoting partnerships with internal and external agencies. (c) Delivering training programmes for immigration and border management agencies in the region also remains a priority activity, with a focus on travel document examination to build the capacity of agencies regularly handling travel documents to recognize fraudulent documents and identify imposters as a way to better combat irregular migration and transnational organized crime. Finally, IOM also considers it critical (d) to promote international cooperation and facilitate the exchange of information among governments through the creation of user-friendly, secure platforms and the organization of conferences on key topics in immigration and border management.

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

- **Mitigating natural disaster risks and ensuring preparedness for emergency situations**

The Asia and Pacific region is extremely vulnerable to fatalities, economic loss and general instability due to natural disasters. The exposure of people and assets to emergency situations is influenced by the level of infrastructure and urban and economic development; it is also influenced by social and cultural attachment to a place or by geographical constraints such as those specific to small islands. If hazard severity and exposure cannot be reduced, the main opportunities for reducing risk lie in reducing vulnerability. Many governments in the region, while convinced of the need to strengthen risk management strategies, have limited capacities to develop responses without external aid.

IOM's regional objective is to first focus on building the resilience of communities through DRR capacity-building activities to reduce the effect of disasters and increase regional governments' ability to prepare for, adapt to and manage the effects of disasters and conflict. Secondly, IOM will also support the delivery of services targeting internally displaced persons as a result of conflict and natural disasters. This will occur through many avenues such as camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) activities for displaced populations, the provision of shelter materials and non-food items (NFI), medical assistance and referral services, movement and logistics assistance and increasing the technical capacity of governments. Thirdly, IOM will continue its long-standing involvement in activities related to recovery efforts, demobilization activities and stabilization initiatives. It will advocate that international norms and mainstream best practices are applied and drive future policy improvements.

- **Promoting comprehensive approaches to migration, climate change and the environment**

In the Asia and Pacific region, comprehensive migration management is needed to improve the potential of migration to help people adapt to a changing environment while minimizing the negative repercussions of environmental migration for migrants and communities. IOM is encouraging regional governments to incorporate climate change adaptation into national development planning and investment while at the same time considering related issues such as human security, human and economic development, livelihood strategies and conflict.

IOM's central objectives in managing environmental migration are: (a) to prevent forced migration resulting from environmental factors to the extent possible and, where forced migration does occur, to provide assistance and protection to affected populations and seek durable solutions to their situation; and (b) to raise awareness on migration as a climate-change adaptation strategy. Through its activities, IOM assists Member States to: (a) reduce the vulnerability of populations exposed to environmental risk factors and assist populations on the move as a result of environmental causes; and (b) build the capacities of governments and other actors to face the challenge of environmental migration.

Partnerships/Regional Consultative Processes

IOM works with governments in the region to enhance international cooperation in the International Dialogue on Migration, regional consultative process (RCPs) on migration and the Global Forum on Migration and Development. In the region, IOM actively strengthens migration management policy and practice through participation in RCPs such as the Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia (Abu Dhabi Dialogue); the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process); and the Regional Consultative Process on the Management of Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origins in Asia (Colombo Process).

Currently, IOM assists in the implementation of the ASEAN initiatives on migration and has a presence in eight of the ten ASEAN Member States. Within the framework of the SAARC, one of IOM's major goals is to strengthen regional cooperation to effectively counter trafficking in persons within the region. IOM's cooperation with ADB and regional bodies, such as the PIF, will continue to strengthen as common areas of interest are found. At present, that cooperation includes working together to address migration and development-related challenges, such as labour migration, migrant health care and mobility, border management, environmental degradation and climate change.

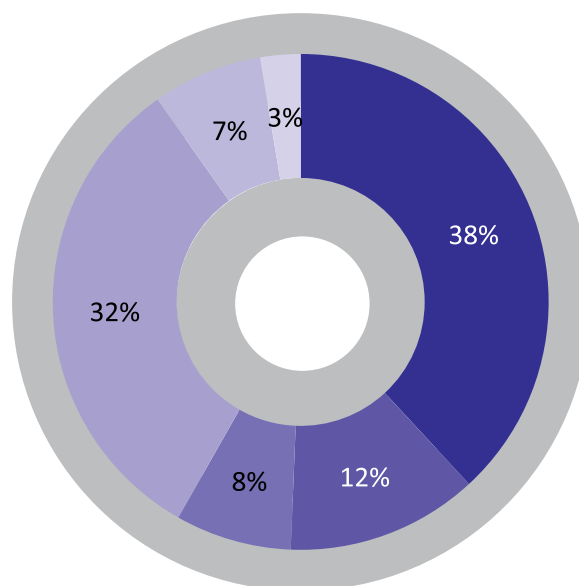
IOM also works with UNESCAP and other United Nations bodies at the regional level, such as UNHCR. IOM promotes policy-oriented research capacity and effective knowledge management in the development and implementation of migration management. IOM aims to engage with legislators and civil society representatives to build capacity to respond to the challenges and opportunities of migration, regional migration trends, and changes in national and international migration law and policy.

Given its significant role in the migration field, IOM aims to strengthen partnerships with the private sector. IOM advocates further regional corporate engagement with migration management issues through the United Nations Global Compact. Under this initiative, businesses consider universally accepted principles in strategic business development regarding human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption measures, including the issue of combating labour exploitation. IOM will also pursue specific regional projects with private sector partners to target vulnerable migrants (i.e. victims of trafficking, stranded migrants), maximize the contribution of remittances to development and prevent labour exploitation, including as part of emergency and post-crisis responses.



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ASIA AND PACIFIC

Geographical area	USD
Regional Programmes	75,600,000
Afghanistan	51,850,000
Australia	Funded
Bangladesh	9,920,000
Cambodia	5,000,000
China	3,200,000
Hong Kong, China	500,000
India	1,230,000
Indonesia	11,200,000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4,000,000
Japan	Funded
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,000,000
Malaysia	1,050,000
Maldives	4,650,000
Marshall Islands	1,100,000
Micronesia (Federated States of)	1,200,000
Mongolia	3,500,000
Myanmar	40,000,000
Nepal	9,700,000
Pakistan	29,220,000
Papua New Guinea	3,500,000
Philippines	9,300,000
Republic of Korea	500,000
Sri Lanka	9,200,000
Thailand	5,810,000
Timor-Leste	5,200,000
Vanuatu	1,310,000
Viet Nam	1,350,000
Total funding requirements	290,090,000



- Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis
- Migration Health
- Immigration and Border Management
- Migrant Assistance
- Labour Migration and Human Development
- Migration Policy and Research

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	110,590,000
Migration Health	36,320,000
Immigration and Border Management	21,980,000
Migrant Assistance	92,780,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	20,790,000
Migration Policy and Research	7,630,000
Total funding requirements	290,090,000

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM supports governments in Asia and Pacific in providing targeted approaches to assistance. Given the size and diversity of the region, IOM will focus on the following four main areas: DRR and preparedness; refugee resettlement; humanitarian response and community stabilization. Statistically, there are more people, more disasters and more crises in Asia and the Pacific than in any other region in the world.

IOM uses methods in an attempt to provide consistent and comprehensive emergency and post-crisis support to countries that seek its assistance. IOM practices the approach of catalysing self-help, assisting beneficiaries to assist themselves. Given the potential for large-scale migration emergencies in the region, IOM provides contingency planning and training support to governments that may be extremely vulnerable to mass movements of migrants from the economic, social and security perspectives. IOM works with RCPs and geopolitical and economic organizations, such as the ASEAN, and assists their Member States in knowledge-sharing and capacity-building to improve emergency response activities.

Migration Health

There is increasing intraregional migration in the GMS. Investments in road construction are not only opening new routes to facilitate movement but also exposing communities to high-risk environments and behaviours. The link between migration and the spread of malaria has been well documented in the subregion, particularly at the Thailand-Myanmar, Thailand-Cambodia, Laos-China (Yunnan), and Laos-Viet Nam borders. Emerging strains of artemisinin-resistant malaria at the border areas have further complicated the problem and is threatening regional and global efforts to control and eliminate malaria.

IOM proposes four key areas to target the mobile and at-risk populations, paying attention to improving communication, coordination and collaboration among relevant stakeholders in the border areas of the GMS. Noting that the success, suitability and relevance of these programmes will depend on the sociopolitical and migration dynamics in targeted border areas, the four key programmatic areas are:

- Strategic information collection, analysis and dissemination of key information on migration and mobility patterns in addition to demographic and epidemiological data.
- Strengthening of transborder coordination by stimulating cross-border symposiums and workshops to ensure a coherent approach in implementing the activities vis-à-vis artemisinin-resistance containment and tuberculosis and population mobility in the GMS.

- Implementation of malaria artemisinin-resistance containment interventions: activities specifically designed for this will be implemented based on the level of malaria resistance to artemisinin in the targeted geographical area.
- Monitoring of regional and national strategies, situations and trends in activities and behaviours of key populations.

IOM will provide health assessments to government-funded and self-paying refugees and immigrants bound for resettlement countries.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM's intends to focus on assisting governments in addressing three key gaps:

- First, IOM will help governments establish connectivity between their border management physical infrastructure and sources, both external (e.g. INTERPOL's Stolen and Lost Travel Documents database) and internal (e.g. national databases). Real-time connectivity to sources will facilitate efficient exchange of data collected at one border crossing point with headquarters and other border crossing points.
- Secondly, IOM will also continue to raise awareness among governments of the importance of proper travel documents as tools to facilitate movement, and of document examination as a means to combat irregular migration and transnational organized crime. As the number of electronic passports in circulation continues to rise, IOM will support governments to establish mechanisms to make full use of the functionalities offered by electronic passports.
- Finally, IOM recognizes that the latest trends, newest technologies and best practices in migration management are often not shared among governments and partner entities due to the lack of platforms for information exchange. IOM will continue to play a convening role by hosting large-scale events and making technical contributions to regional consultative frameworks, thereby promoting information exchange and international cooperation among key stakeholders.

Migrant Assistance

Irregular migration exposes migrants to risks of human trafficking and other abuses. IOM addresses the issue of irregular migration in Asia and Pacific through a victim-centred approach that places vulnerable migrants at the centre of a coordinated regional response.

IOM supports the development and implementation of overarching policy, institutional approaches, and formal and informal frameworks in the region that promote minimum standards of protection and assistance for vulnerable migrants. In 2014, this will be achieved through training and support for regional initiatives and partnerships to build the capacity of

governments and civil society organizations (CSOs) to achieve synergy and apply international standards in their migration-related work. IOM will also continue to sensitize migrants about the potential dangers of irregular migration and empower them with knowledge of their rights and formal options for migration. IOM provides direct assistance to migrants in need and promotes the rights of migrants with host country governments, including the option of assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) as a dignified and humane alternative to detention and potential deportation.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM supports regional and subregional efforts led by the ASEAN, the SAARC and the GMS in promoting good governance of labour migration through a coordinated approach under the UN thematic working group on international migration, including human trafficking, which IOM co-chairs with UNESCAP as well as regional and subregional bodies.

IOM assists GMS countries that are crucial in the regional integration of ASEAN in collaboration with development agencies, including ADB and the World Bank. IOM further helps States realize coherent labour migration policies that promote and protect the rights of migrants.

Furthermore, IOM's strong presence in South Asia will enhance its programming in the area of migration and development and labour migration by strengthening partnerships with the SAARC, CSOs and policy institutes. Special attention will be given to improving the capacities of the public and private sectors in regulating migration as well as developing foreign employment policies reflected in national development planning. The subregion has unique demographic features that should be carefully considered in migration planning. To address this, IOM promotes dialogue concerning youth and migration, student mobility and the migration of workers in the care industry, both within and outside the region. Furthermore, IOM plans to support skills enhancement, capacity development and labour market research through innovative programming and by encouraging the development of private and public partnerships.

IOM assists RCPs, such as the Colombo Process and the Abu Dhabi Dialogue in strengthening cooperation among countries of origin in the region, countries of destination in the region, and the Middle East.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	44,000,000
Migration Health	3,300,000
Immigration and Border Management	300,000
Migrant Assistance	27,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,000,000
2014 funding requirements	75,600,000

AFGHANISTAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

In line with its priorities and its capacity as the deputy lead of the country's Emergency Shelter and NFI Cluster, IOM leads the provision of humanitarian assistance to natural disaster-induced populations or internally displaced persons and other vulnerable populations in affected communities, in coordination with relevant partners, such as the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and NGO partners. As an additional initiative to consolidate the gains of ongoing emergency assistance, IOM has piloted DRR initiatives and intends to expand DRR assistance in 2014.

IOM will also continue to assist the most vulnerable Afghan populations returning from neighbouring countries, namely the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, by providing return assistance, such as transportation and NFI kits as well as community-based reintegration assistance including vocational training and business start-up assistance.

As an essential component for return, reintegration and population stabilization, IOM will continue to provide basic community infrastructure development assistance in coordination with relevant government ministries.



Migration Health

IOM will continue to provide government-funded and self-funded migration health assessments and travel health assistance for immigrants and refugees accepted for resettlement by Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. IOM intends to partner with the Ministry of Health, the National Tuberculosis Programme and the Kabul City Diagnostic Centre to strengthen the capacity of local health authorities in providing access to health services including tuberculosis prevention, care and diagnosis, particularly for displaced populations, returning Afghans and cross-border communities.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM continues to assist the Government of Afghanistan, specifically the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in following the full roll-out of a machine-readable passport and a visa issuance system that is compliant with the International Civil Aviation Organization standards. IOM is also helping the Population Registration Department of the MoI to digitize the population registration records.

The presence of at least 5.3 million registered and undocumented Afghan migrants living in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan and the increasing number of internally displaced persons inside the country remains a challenge to the Government of Afghanistan. IOM strengthens the capacity of its key government partner, the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR), by providing a comprehensive set of training courses on administration, management and IT to MoRR officials from Kabul and the provinces. An upgrade of the facilities will also be done by putting in place a robust human resources system and enhancing the skill sets of administration experts within the MoRR for 12 months.

Migrant Assistance

As Afghanistan shares borders with six countries, the lack of a modern border management system attracts illegal groups that traffic or smuggle people, drugs and weapons. There are urgent needs to provide victims of trafficking with protection, rehabilitation and reintegration assistance. In Afghanistan, the four existing shelters in Kabul, Herat, Jalalabad and Kunduz that were established and have been maintained under IOM's projects are the only safe houses for such vulnerable victims of trafficking. IOM will continue to provide additional well-targeted technical support to increase the capacity of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyred and Disabled (MoLSAMD), and other government agencies and national NGOs in protecting and assisting victims of trafficking with a self-contained sustainable national referral mechanism.

IOM also continues to assist the Government of Afghanistan in supporting the voluntary return and reintegration of Afghans from European countries and Australia. It provides post-arrival reception assistance to returnees from various countries, including

temporary accommodation and safe transportation to their final destination, as well as reintegration and counselling assistance.

Labour Migration and Human Development

After years of continuous conflicts, there has been a high demand in Afghanistan for qualified Afghans to participate in the ongoing reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts in the country. In response to these needs, IOM will continue to assist the Government of Afghanistan in bridging human resource gaps in Afghanistan's public and private sectors through its Return of Qualified Afghans programme. IOM provides relocation assistance, including a special support package for female experts and helps them to secure job placements in key development-related positions within ministries, government institutions and the private sector.



The Government of Afghanistan has recently drafted the National Labour Emigration Policy (NLEP), which seeks to set objectives for the Government of Afghanistan to manage Afghan nationals working abroad. IOM will also be working closely with the MoLSAMD in suggesting practical steps and drafting a strategy for implementing the NLEP.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM aims to support the Government of Afghanistan's efforts to establish a viable labour migration strategy by providing technical assistance to the MoLSAMD.

In addition, IOM also assists the MoRR in developing comprehensive policies on migration management, including its return policy and reintegration strategy.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	30,000,000
Migration Health	2,000,000
Immigration and Border Management	3,000,000
Migrant Assistance	15,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,700,000
Migration Policy and Research	150,000
2014 funding requirements	51,850,000

AUSTRALIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM supports the offshore Australian Humanitarian Settlement Programme by providing transportation arrangements and cultural orientation services to accepted refugees resettling in Australia. This is done in coordination with the Australian Department of Immigration and Citizenship, UNHCR, civil society and local service providers. IOM will further administer no-interest loan schemes for migrants accepted under Australia's Special Humanitarian Programme to facilitate family reunification in Australia.

Migration Health

IOM provides support to the offshore Australian Humanitarian Settlement Programme by providing health assessments to accepted immigrants and refugees resettling in Australia.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM supports the regional cooperation initiatives linked to the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, for which the Government of Australia is a co-chair.

Migrant Assistance

IOM provides assistance to migrants who may have initially arrived legally in Australia but now require their immigration status in Australia to be resolved. IOM caseworkers provide counselling and accurate information to assist these migrants in the community to work towards the resolution of their immigration status. For those choosing to return voluntarily to their home countries, IOM provides assistance in the form of logistics and financial support for their travel and initial reintegration.

IOM also works with an increasing number of irregular maritime arrivals to Australia to seek asylum. These irregular maritime arrivals may be housed by Australia in the community either on bridging visas or in a type of community detention, inside immigration detention centres around Australia or even in regional processing centres established on Nauru and on Manus Island in Papua New Guinea. For irregular maritime arrivals willing to consider voluntary return to their home countries, IOM caseworkers provide one-on-one return counselling that includes up-to-date and accurate information on the situation in the country of origin while developing individual reintegration packages to support sustainable voluntary return.

In 2014, IOM seeks to strengthen cooperation and partnership with the Government of Australia in support of a capacity-building programme in migration management and assistance to displaced persons and

migrants worldwide (through fundraising for IOM global programmes and activities).

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	Funded
Migrant Health	Funded
Immigration and Border Management	Funded
Migration Assistance	Funded

BANGLADESH

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Given the profile of Bangladesh as a country prone to natural disasters, IOM is heavily involved in preparedness and DRR activities in the country. Current IOM activities also cover a wide scope of other operational activities, including emergency assistance to stranded Bangladeshi migrants abroad, disaster response and cluster participation.

Over the next 12 months, IOM expects to increase its activities in operations by providing assistance in document verification and reintegration services for AVRR. IOM also plans to increase activities in DRR and disaster risk management by assisting the Government of Bangladesh with community management of multipurpose cyclone shelters, earthquake preparedness, and more broadly assisting communities in resilience programming on livelihoods and home-based DRR measures towards adaptation to climate change.



Migration Health

IOM takes a rights-based approach to ensuring health of migrants, taking into account the social factors that influence communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Migration health assessment and travel health assistance are well-established services of IOM, which

include an evaluation of the physical and mental health of departing and arriving migrants. IOM provides this support to Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, and has plans to expand the service to other countries. In addition, assessments will be undertaken to understand the health vulnerabilities of migrants and victims of trafficking as well as the services that are provided to them by strengthened government health delivery systems. Based on these assessments, IOM plans to support the development of an intervention strategy. The quality of government health services are expected to be improved through training and equipment support. Migrants and their families will be made aware about health risks and available services. To contribute to collective efforts in addressing significant health problems, including sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV among Bangladeshi migrant families, a national survey will be conducted on the related health vulnerabilities, to determine health-seeking behaviour and types of services required that consequently will lead to the development of a national strategy. IOM has already developed a strategic plan of action for HIV prevention among migrant workers to complement the National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Based on that plan, IOM will develop an operational plan and subsequently implement the interventions to promote HIV education and services for migrants and their families in collaboration with the National AIDS/STD Programme and other relevant partner organizations. IOM will also provide support to ensure the establishment of health and HIV referral services, both in the country and the country of employment. IOM's ongoing information and awareness campaigns on migration and health, including STI/HIV prevention, care and support, and special health needs of the victims of human trafficking will be strengthened.

Immigration and Border Management

To reduce cross-border crime and irregular migration, IOM has been providing support in setting up travel document verification facilities and related training for immigration officials in Bangladesh for several years. IOM intends to build on its experience to expand and upgrade the data information and communications technology (ICT) network of all border check posts in Bangladesh, for further efficiency. IOM plans to improve the capacity of the Immigration Management System for data monitoring and analysis. IOM will also provide training to border guards, coast guards and law enforcement agencies on prevention of human smuggling and trafficking, based on the anti-trafficking law enacted in 2012, drafted with IOM's technical assistance. In particular, border authorities of Bangladesh and Myanmar will be trained, hardware support will be provided and cross-border, inter-agency cooperation will be improved at the common border point of Teknaf. This will reduce the complexity of a dual-border management system as well as control the cross-border crime and irregular migration through Teknaf.

Migration Initiatives 2014
Health of Migrants

Migrant Assistance

IOM's comprehensive approach to address human trafficking is rights-based, considers the physical, mental and social well-being of the individual, and ensures that initiatives are sustainable through institutional capacity-building. The programme priorities are protection, prevention, prosecution, policy and partnerships. IOM will support the wider dissemination and raising awareness of the Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Act 2012 and drafting of the Rules for the Act. IOM already contributes to the implementation of the Government's National Plan of Action for Combating Human Trafficking 2012–2014. This will be further strengthened, for instance, by supporting victim support programmes, monitoring of trafficking cases and improving counter-trafficking awareness campaigns.

In partnership with private sector companies and the Government, IOM will build on its economic rehabilitation programme for the survivors as well as potential victims of trafficking by providing business enterprise setup, skills training and job placement facilities. In the Cox's Bazar district, IOM will also support the establishment of primary health-care service centres for the poor and mobile population. These service centres will be managed by partner NGOs and be self-sustaining through corporate social responsibility measures and pro bono services of doctors. This will be complemented by providing nutritional food supplements for children, formation and training of community groups and local NGOs on reproductive health and rights, establishing non-formal education centres in two subdistricts, and training law enforcement agencies on human trafficking and smuggling.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM contributes to enhancing the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration from Bangladesh by introducing policy reform, developing training and pre-departure materials, conducting information campaigns, and providing training to labour attachés. To strengthen ongoing efforts, the ICT capacity of the Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (the key government implementing agency on migration) will be further strengthened. Future training of labour attachés will be supported with manuals, resource materials, case study compilation and resource persons.

Furthermore, IOM will continue to raise public awareness of safe migration at different levels through a comprehensive communication strategy on migration. The communication campaign will include short films to improve understanding of the regular migration channels. Communication materials will also be developed and used with prospective foreign

employers to promote Bangladeshi skilled workers. IOM will provide support to improve the capacity of Training Centre staff and the institutions providing training to migrants, especially focusing on direct skill training to women migrants. A pilot referral centre for women migrants will be created in one destination country to assist them during crisis situations.

In order to promote further cooperation among the labour-sending and destination countries, IOM will facilitate the following: (a) regional meeting of the Asian Association of Recruitment Agencies on ethical recruitment practices to be held in Manila; (b) meeting of senior officials of the Member States of the Colombo Process; (c) third Asia-EU Dialogue conference of Asian sending and European destination countries to be held in Brussels; (d) consultation meeting of the labour attachés from 11 Member States of the Colombo Process to be organized in a destination country.

Moreover, a regional study on recruitment monitoring practices and migrant welfare in countries of origin, transit and destination will be conducted. It will include the identification of best practices that can be recommended for local implementation to promote women's safe movement across borders and improved recruitment monitoring.



Migration Policy and Research

IOM was involved in the development of the Overseas Employment Policy 2006 and the Overseas Employment and Migration Act 2013, and will continue to help monitor its implementation. The monitoring mechanism of the migrant recruitment process will be improved through IOM's support in a strategic planning exercise. A set of preliminary desk studies and a policy dialogue will be undertaken to review how far migration is reflected in key national policy documents in order to better mainstream migration. Based on further consultations and review, migration issues

are expected to be better reflected and monitored in all national development plans and strategies. The Government's research capacity for new potential labour markets will be strengthened by enhancing the capacity and outreach of the Market Research Unit established at government premises in 2011.

IOM will increase the knowledge base on gender and safe labour migration in the country through enhanced awareness and understanding of practices by the Government and other parties locally, regionally and globally. A qualitative study on the abuse and exploitation of women migrants and gaps to ensure their effective return and reintegration will be used for policy direction and advocacy.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	440,000
Migration Health	5,200,000
Immigration and Border Management	630,000
Migrant Assistance	1,300,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	2,000,000
Migration Policy and Research	350,000
2014 funding requirements	9,920,000

CAMBODIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Cambodia is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, particularly flooding. These floods are recurrent and often lead to other major disasters. IOM's 2011 flood response in the country underlined the urgent need to address gaps in institutional and community capacities for disaster response preparedness. IOM intends to continue working with the National Committee for Disaster Management to reduce the vulnerability of the population in Cambodia by improving the effectiveness of humanitarian action related to the provision of shelter, camp management and related services in emergency situations. Activities will contribute to improving coordination mechanisms, information management and service delivery, as well as building community capacity to reduce disaster risks and cope with disasters.

Migration Health

Based on its experience in the TB Reach Project (2012–2013), IOM aims to build on its operational partnerships with the Ministry of Health of Cambodia and WHO to promote migration health and expand health assistance services to vulnerable migrants and hard-to-reach communities. Foreseen activities will contribute to strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Health through the National Malaria

Programme and relevant partner government ministries to lead a response aimed at containing and preventing artemisinin resistance among migrant and mobile populations within the GMS. IOM's strategy will involve establishing an integrated mapping tool to capture migration patterns of hard-to-reach mobile and migrant populations, improve coordination, and provide evidence-based malaria containment activities in GMS while enhancing the use of and accessibility to existing primary health services through targeted prevention activities.



IOM provides government- and self-payer-funded health assessments and travel health assistance services to immigrants and refugees bound for Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United States and other countries.

Immigration and Border Management

The overarching goal of IOM's strategy on border management is to better enable the Government of Cambodia to strengthen border security and management to effectively address migrant smuggling. Specifically, IOM's objectives are to enhance the capacity of the MoI to effectively detect and respond to migrant smuggling and related crimes and to improve transborder collaboration in combating migrant smuggling and enhance border security through information-sharing among frontline border-control officers. To this end, IOM aims to support the establishment of an effective MoI Training Unit and Central Training of Trainers, assist the Police Academy of Cambodia in developing a training curriculum, and conduct an international and bilateral border checkpoint technical assessment.

Furthermore, the Royal Government of Cambodia is keen on establishing decentralized passport offices along its border with Thailand as a means to curb the current trends that show an increase in irregular migration to its neighbouring countries.

A pilot passport office will open in Battambang province, while similar initiatives are expected to follow in other major border-crossing provinces, such as Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey. Under its partnership with the MoI, IOM will mobilize expertise to provide technical support to ensure the effectiveness of these services, as well as sustain cooperation with

the pilot infrastructures to increase the impact and ensure widespread delivery of safe labour migration information messages.

Migrant Assistance

IOM seeks to strengthen the existing return and reintegration mechanisms for the protection of Cambodian victims of labour trafficking and exploitation, with a primary focus on male migrants, through increased reintegration and employment opportunities available to vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking in Cambodia.

In addition, IOM will work with the Government of Cambodia to achieve: (a) enhanced capacity among law enforcement authorities to investigate and prosecute illegal brokers/recruiters and traffickers; and (b) improved capacity among Cambodian consular officials and embassy staff in destination countries for the rapid identification and safe return of victims of labour trafficking/exploitation to Cambodia.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to work on enhancing the capacity of the Government of Cambodia to better manage labour migration flows in and out the country and harness the benefits of migration for the development of Cambodia. Specifically, in response to the recommendations of IOM's previous research "Analysing the Impacts of Remittances for Cambodian Migrant Workers in Thailand and on Local Communities in Cambodia", IOM seeks to address the gap in remittance-related services for migrant workers through additional research and capacity-building efforts to empower the Cambodian Government and related financial institutions to better respond to migrants' financial services needs.



IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	1,500,000
Migration Health	1,350,000
Immigration and Border Management	1,200,000
Migrant Assistance	750,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	200,000
2014 funding requirements	5,000,000

CHINA

Migration Health

IOM intends to conduct comprehensive assessments of the health risks faced by Chinese labour migrants in Southern and Eastern Africa. In recent years, the temporary migration of Chinese migrant workers to the African sub-continent has rapidly increased. Little is known about the health status and health literacy of those overseas Chinese migrants. IOM will provide an evidence base for both Chinese and African policymakers to improve the management of migrant health and well-being and reduce migrants' vulnerability to potential health risks, such as malaria, tuberculosis, and STIs, including HIV/AIDS and non-communicable diseases.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will continue its capacity-building activities in partnership with China in promoting an integrated approach to migration management, including border control, labour migration and counter-trafficking. Responding to specific requests from China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Public Security, particular emphasis will be placed on developing institutional capacity in fraudulent document examination, as well as risk profiling and identifying victims of trafficking, facilitating skilled labour migration, and developing training curricula on migration matters for government training institutions.

Migrant Assistance

Attracted by China's significant economic development, the number of foreign migrants choosing to travel to China is rapidly increasing, with many falling into irregular status. IOM will strengthen the capacity of Chinese immigration, shelter, police and immigration authorities to respond to the needs of vulnerable migrants in China, especially trafficked victims. Programmes, such as AVRR, for voluntary returns from and to China will be given priority.

migration by working with the Chinese authorities on the development of standard operating procedures and referral mechanisms and assistance of return of foreign victims of trafficking in China, which reflect both international standards and local conditions. An increasing focus will be put on cross-border activities to address trafficking within the GMS.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will work to enhance the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration to and from China. In response to its new status as a country of destination, China is currently developing new policies and regulations on the administration of foreigners. Considering the country's ageing population and internal labour shortages, this has become an increasingly important strategic priority area for the Government. IOM will also focus on developing programmes to support Chinese migrant workers going abroad, especially in Africa and Europe.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will continue to provide policy-oriented research to provide information that can be used in migration policy development in China. China has one of the largest diaspora and overseas migrant populations in the world. To better understand the linkages between the Chinese diaspora communities and economic activities in China, IOM will conduct information campaigns among overseas Chinese migrants and work with receiving countries on aspects of integration. As there is currently government interest in attracting high-skilled overseas Chinese back to the country, this research also intends to look at diaspora perceptions of "return" to China to support the formulation of migration-for-development initiatives. To complement this research, IOM will look to adapt the new IOM/ Migration Policy Institute Handbook on Engaging Diaspora for the Chinese context.



IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	500,000
Immigration and Border Management	1,000,000
Migrant Assistance	800,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	600,000
Migration Policy and Research	300,000
2014 funding requirements	3,200,000



HONG KONG, CHINA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM facilitates refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR. This includes arrangements for documentation and logistics support. These activities are fully funded by countries of resettlement. In order to assist refugees and migrants to better prepare and integrate, IOM seeks opportunities to provide this service to migrants and refugees prior to departure.

Migration Health

IOM provides government- and self-payer-funded health assessments and travel health assistance services for immigrants and refugees bound for Canada and the United States and other countries.



Migrant Assistance

IOM addresses the issue of trafficking in persons and will support the Government in its efforts to counter trafficking, including contributing to strengthen the legal framework in combating human trafficking. In particular, IOM seeks to address the needs of victims of trafficking by providing them with direct assistance, return and reintegration assistance. In addition, IOM understands the importance of raising awareness, especially among the general public, and therefore plans to conduct information campaigns among NGOs on human trafficking and victim identification. IOM also addresses the issue of human trafficking by organizing seminars and training workshops for NGOs and community organizations to raise the profile of human trafficking.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM works with the local US Consulate General in providing consular services to those ready to emigrate for family reunion purposes from Hong Kong, China, and Macao, China. To assist migrants to better prepare and integrate, IOM seeks opportunities to provide cultural orientation services to migrants, including Bangladeshi domestic workers in Hong Kong, China.

Migration Policy and Research

In Hong Kong, China, there are over 300,000 foreign domestic workers and over 90 per cent of them are female. In addition, there are social issues such as those surrounding mixed-race children born in Hong Kong, China, or those born to single mothers. This places tremendous pressure on domestic workers, particularly Indonesian women, due to their religion and culture when returned home with children born in Hong Kong, China. Pathfinders, an NGO that assists Indonesian national domestic workers, estimates that the number of babies born in Hong Kong, China, to Indonesian domestic workers could reach around 600 a year. IOM plans to carry out research on the well-being of returned migrants to help the Government to develop policies and assist this group of return migrants and help their reintegration.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	Funded
Migration Health	Funded
Migrant Assistance	330,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	100,000
Migration Policy and research	70,000
2014 funding requirements	500,000

INDIA

Labour Migration and Human Development

With a view to promoting safe, legal and knowledge-based migration and to raising the position of migrants in the value and wage chain, IOM is implementing a skills development initiative for potential migrants from the eight north-eastern States of India. IOM intends to work with other State governments to develop similar frameworks for skills development with a view to linking the skill pool directly to overseas employers and thus reducing the need for intermediaries and thereby the cost of migration. A similar concept has been developed for the State of Andhra Pradesh where 3,000 youth will be trained and certified for employability in the overseas job market.

Capacity-building and training on migration management at the State level is one of the key priority areas in India, and IOM will work towards developing training manuals on migration management and migration and development, as well as training different stakeholders at the State level. IOM will work with the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs and State governments to conduct these training in all major labour-source States of India.

IOM aims to implement information campaigns, awareness-raising activities and pre-departure orientation programmes that will assist potential migrants to make informed decisions about migration, thereby helping to reduce violations of migrant workers' rights. In addition, IOM will continue to support the establishment of three new Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs) in India as structural capacity-building tools for information dissemination and grievance redress at the State level.



Migration Policy and Research

With a view to enhancing the Government of India's knowledge about the demand and supply sides of the labour market in major destination countries, IOM will conduct a labour market assessment of 10 major

destination countries. This will help in the formulation of policy interventions by the Government of India to ensure the skills and capabilities of Indian migrant workers meet the demands of the international labour market.

In an ongoing effort to develop evidence-based migration policy research, IOM will continue to work with the India Centre for Migration and the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs on the India Mobility Report. The report aims to enable different State governments and other stakeholders in India to better plan and respond to various migration issues in an effective and sustainable manner.



IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Labour Migration and Human Development	800,000
Migration Policy and Research	430,000
2014 funding requirements	1,230,000

INDONESIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Indonesia ranks twelfth among countries with relatively high mortality risks due to multiple natural hazards. Vulnerability, climate change and increase in instances of extreme hydro-meteorological events are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing.

Newly established disaster management agencies at the provincial and district levels continue to require capacity development support while other government departments involved in disaster management have similar capacity-building needs. The Government of Indonesia has fully recognized the importance of strengthening local DRR efforts and encourages all relevant stakeholders to actively participate in accelerating DRR implementation at the local level. As a result, IOM will continue to support the Government of Indonesia to strengthen DRR capacity and increase community resilience. IOM will seek to: (a) strengthen capacity development in disaster management agencies to enable them to better fulfil

their mandate and contribute to national DRR goals; (b) help to integrate various government departments into local district disaster management frameworks and better equip them to prepare for and respond to natural disasters; and (c) empower communities to participate in local disaster management planning and implementation.

Migration Health

The HIV epidemic constitutes a major development challenge for Indonesia. The economic, social and cultural implications of the epidemic need to be thoroughly analysed in order that appropriate measures can be devised to prevent new infections, scale up treatment, and provide care and support to those in need. Moreover, there is limited information on the health and well-being of migrant and mobile populations in Indonesia that could facilitate more effectively customized HIV and general health interventions targeting these groups and increasing awareness about factors affecting these populations.

IOM aims to support the Government of Indonesia in working towards the provision of enhanced access to health and psychosocial support services, including the reduction of HIV incidence and impact of AIDS among migrant and mobile workers and their families, and the communities with which they interact.

Migrant Assistance

Indonesia is a key source of labour migration, with the majority of female migrants working overseas in the informal sector as domestic workers. It is noted that trafficking in persons through labour migration channels is a critical issue. While Indonesia has demonstrated strong commitment at a national level in fighting trafficking in persons (through the adoption of national law, plan of action and operating standards), subnational efforts have remained limited, including in the top three migrant-source provinces of West, Central and East Java. IOM seeks to support the implementation of Indonesia's current anti-trafficking national law and National Plan of Action at the subnational level by focusing on building the capacities of source provinces to develop strategic policy responses to trafficking in persons. This includes: (a) developing local action plans and budgets; (b) developing qualified services to protect victims of trafficking; (c) strengthening criminal justice response through improved law enforcement capacities and increasing access to justice for victims; (d) improving pre-departure services for migrant workers; and (e) equipping communities with the needed knowledge of trafficking in persons' risks, especially in connection with labour migration.

Migration Policy and Research

Indonesia adopted its first five-year National Plan of Action in 2002. Since then, Indonesia's commitment to

combating trafficking has grown stronger as reflected through the adoption of its Anti-Trafficking Law in 2007 (Law 21/2007), the creation of a National Anti-Trafficking Task Force in 2008, and the ratification of the Palermo Protocol and the adoption of a second five-year National Plan of Action in 2009. As this second plan of action is nearing the end of its term, it is pertinent to assess how much of Indonesia's counter-trafficking commitments have translated into tangible achievements since it adopted Law 21/2007. IOM thus proposes to undertake a comprehensive study that will look at Indonesia's efforts, both at the national and subnational levels, to:

- Act in the three counter-trafficking pillars of prevention, protection and prosecution;
- Evaluate how such efforts have had an impact on curbing trafficking in persons; and
- Identify gaps, needs and opportunities in terms of policy, programming, budgeting, human and technical resources, data collection, monitoring and evaluation, and cooperation.

Such assessment will provide timely and much needed information to guide Indonesia's future counter-trafficking policy, particularly Indonesia's next National Plan of Action on trafficking in persons, which is due for adoption by 2015.

Indonesia is one of the countries predicted to be most affected by climate change. Socioeconomic implications of climate change are being extensively researched on and documented, yet little is known so far about people's intended adaptation behaviour and whether in this regard, migration – be it internal or cross-border, temporary or permanent – is used or potentially considered an option to respond to the effects of climate change, especially in case of slow-onset environmental changes. The only attempt so far to research on the potential impact of climate change on future population movements in Indonesia is the study undertaken by ADB, in which it has been confirmed that Indonesia has a long history of families and communities responding to economic, social and environmental adversity by moving on a temporary or permanent basis, and accordingly, in areas impacted by climate change, it is likely that there will be exacerbation of existing trends. However much of the analysis was drawn from the juxtaposition of available secondary data on climate change impacts, vulnerability assessments and existing migration patterns while acknowledging that further detailed research is needed to support the evidence. On such a basis, IOM proposes to assess the evidence by conducting targeted fieldwork in identified hotspots and bringing together all available evidence on climate change vulnerability and adaptation capacities at the micro level. Such an initiative will provide the needed empirical base for policy planning that has yet to recognize migration as a potential option for adaptation to climate change impacts.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	4,000,000
Migration Health	2,100,000
Migrant Assistance	4,000,000
Migration Policy and Research	1,100,000
2014 funding requirements	11,200,000

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM facilitates refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR. This includes the provision of documentation and logistics support.

Migration Health

IOM conducts government-funded health assessments to identify significant health conditions and ensure provision of travel health assistance to refugees bound for Australia.

There is limited information on the health and well-being of migrants, and this raises significant concerns particularly regarding their health-seeking behaviour as well as their access to prevention, health-care and social services. IOM intends to conduct situational assessments to determine mobility and cross-border patterns, and identify prevention, care and treatment service and migration health policy gaps.

IOM will work with the Ministry of Health and key relevant ministries and partners to develop a national migrant health strategy, and thereby improve migration health management. These activities will contribute to collaborative efforts to reduce migrants' vulnerability to ill health and ensure the provision of sustainable prevention and care services, specifically addressing STIs and HIV-related issues, as well as the general health needs of migrants.

Migrant Assistance

Through the AVRR programme, IOM provides comprehensive, safe and organized return and reintegration options for Afghan nationals residing in the Islamic Republic of Iran who wish to return to Afghanistan voluntarily.

The following services are provided within the framework of the programme: (a) information and individual counselling; (b) assistance in getting a travel document, if necessary; (c) transportation to the country of origin; (d) assistance at the airport on departure and in transit.

Upon arrival in Afghanistan, the following services are provided in Kabul: (a) reception at the Kabul airport; (b) provision of medical assistance, if needed; (c) provision of counselling and information about the reintegration services available, security and other state of affairs in Afghanistan, and other information relevant to reintegration into the home community; (d) provision of temporary accommodation; and (e) onward transportation to final destination.



Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM aims to develop projects or programmes related to labour migration in order to further familiarize the officials of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs with the concepts of labour migration, "brain gain" and circular migration, and analyse how this ever-growing phenomenon can yield development gains. These interventions will pave the way for developing and drafting regular labour migration procedures and more informed migration management policies.

To empower migrants to participate in development, IOM intends to provide them with information on safe migration to minimize their vulnerability and enable them to fully contribute to development. This empowerment goes beyond the economic sphere and includes information on aspects that impact the well-being of migrants as well as prevent irregular migration and facilitate legal migration, promote sustainable and voluntary return, integrate migrants into the country of destination, and promote links between migration and development.

Through capacity-building workshops for government officials, IOM intends to have an exchange of ideas and experiences, and to come up with practical recommendations to address migration challenges and harness its potential.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM has established a research centre hub in the Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs in order to enhance the capacity of its government counterparts. The aim is to include a migration profile in national and

regional statistics and planning procedures in order to collect, study and analyse reliable and comparable migration data for corroborated policy development, which is of prime importance at this juncture.

Additionally, the capacity-building workshops mentioned above will: (a) serve as a catalyst for collaborative research on different migration issues; (b) disseminate the findings of such research through different forms and meetings in the Islamic Republic of Iran and the region; and (c) provide a forum for regular academic and policy dialogue on migration and development.



IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	1,500,000
Migration Health	400,000
Migrant Assistance	500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,250,000
Migration Policy and Research	350,000
2014 funding requirements	4,000,000

JAPAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM implements pilot refugee resettlement activities in Japan.



Migrant Assistance

IOM supports the Government of Japan in addressing its migration challenges through the implementation of Japan-funded projects in the area of voluntary return and reintegration of victims of trafficking.



Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM supports the Government of Japan in facilitating the education of migrant children.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	Funded
Migrant Assistance	Funded
Labour Migration and Human Development	Funded

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Rainfall, flood and drought are the major disaster hazards in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Owing to its cross-cutting mandate to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, IOM has been looking beyond the emergency phase to promote sustainable solutions in response to displacement induced by natural disasters. This includes facilitating the sustainable return of the displaced populations and, if the return is not possible or not wanted, supporting their relocation or local integration. Through its presence on the ground in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, and often before the emergency occurs, IOM implements DRR activities. As a member of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, IOM coordinates with the host government, through the National Disaster Management Office, other UN agencies and NGOs to respond to emergencies, minimize their impact and reconstruct affected communities.

Migration Health

IOM promotes health in migration situations, reduces migrants' vulnerability to preventable illness and disease, and works to address the difficulties faced by vulnerable mobile and migrant populations who are confronted by illness such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and, increasingly in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, malaria, through all phases of the migration process. By means of pragmatic and rights-based approaches in implementing effective and culturally appropriate mechanisms, IOM works with the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to educate at-risk and afflicted migrants and host communities about prevention measures and access to care and support. In the context of the "ASEAN economic corridor," and the Greater Mekong Subregion Strategic Framework for Human Resource Development, IOM will continue to support the Government and the existing Lao health system to build capacity in addressing migration health issues in the country.

IOM facilitates local-level advocacy, training, coordination, social marketing, project monitoring and evaluation, and the development of culturally appropriate HIV and AIDS training materials.

In addition, IOM conducts direct information campaigns, and implements mechanisms to increase diagnostic capacity for tuberculosis cases in the southern provinces of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Migrant Assistance

The Lao People's Democratic Republic is a source and a transit country for irregular migration. Lack of public awareness of the law combined with land borders that are difficult to police provide an enabling environment for human trafficking and smuggling and increases migrants' vulnerability to exploitation. The Lao People's Democratic Republic is increasingly becoming a transit country for women, men and children from neighbouring countries forced into sex trafficking and forced labour in third countries.

Through projects centred on education and publicity campaigns, IOM collaborates with the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in protecting communities at risk of irregular and unsafe migration, trafficking in persons and exploitation.

IOM also works to minimize opportunities for human trafficking through the promotion of safe migration practices, including planning and facilitation of awareness campaigns, dissemination of information and education materials, encouragement of peer-to-peer discussions of migration issues and informing community members about legal migration channels and the risks associated with unsafe migration.

Providing support and direct assistance to trafficked victims through the operations of IOM's Vientiane

Transit Centre is an ongoing priority, in association with the Department of Social Welfare. IOM also undertakes capacity-building activities for relevant authorities to support returning migrants who have suffered from exploitation.

In addition to the above, IOM provides training and workshops on countering people smuggling and improving border management for government officials and front-line officers.



Labour Migration and Human Development

Lao migrant workers are highly vulnerable to exploitation, due largely to a lack of awareness of the risks that they are undertaking, which is exacerbated by their rural backgrounds and low education levels. IOM enhances the capacity of the Government to improve its management of labour migration to and from Lao People's Democratic Republic. Lack of access to information, service providers and appropriate resources is the principal factor preventing labour migrants from going through safer official channels. Through the facilitation of capacity-building workshops for government officials, training and community awareness campaigns, IOM directly addresses key abuses and risks in both regular and irregular migration. Focusing on improved and expanded outreach to labour migrants, IOM provides and encourages the dissemination of accurate information at the pre-departure, in transit, and post-arrival stages of migration, and work in partnership with relevant organizations such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the recruitment agencies in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM seeks to increase the knowledge of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic about matters affecting and arising from migration by implementing research activities on key issues, such as the links between migration and remittances, labour migration and effective border control mechanisms and procedures, and migration and the spread of transmittable diseases. At the request of the

Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, IOM provides technical advice and assistance on migration issues across the board.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	500,000
Migration Health	500,000
Migrant Assistance	Funded
Labour Migration and Human Development	Funded
2014 funding requirements	1,000,000

MALAYSIA

Migration Health

IOM works to promote the health of migrants in Malaysia and, in collaboration with the Malaysian health authorities, intends to support and strengthen the capacity of local health-care providers as well as ensure better access to prevention and health-care services so that vulnerable migrants, including asylum-seekers and refugees registering with UNHCR, may be timely directed to care, referral and treatment as required.



Immigration and Border Management

IOM intends to build on past activities to enhance the capacities of border control and law enforcement officers in Malaysia to combat smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons by supporting trained trainers to cascade knowledge to law enforcement officers throughout Malaysia. Capacity-building activities will cover interviewing, investigation and evidence-gathering techniques linked to smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to work in support of vulnerable migrants in Malaysia and provide direct assistance

to victims of trafficking and victims of smuggling as well as stranded migrants. IOM will also support the Government in its efforts to counter trafficking and continue to provide training for shelter staff and other government counterparts on overarching good practices in migration management as well as in the areas of social work, psychosocial and mental health-related issues.



IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	400,000
Immigration and Border Management	300,000
Migrant Assistance	350,000
2014 funding requirements	1,050,000

MALDIVES

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

In 2012, IOM became part of the UN Country Team in the Maldives and has taken on the leadership of the CCCM (in Natural Disasters) Cluster. IOM will continue to contribute to the sectoral responses for the preparation of the country's Contingency Plan.

DRR is another important area of involvement. IOM is working on an initial assessment in collaboration with local authorities to identify priorities for the country with the aim of building the capacity of relevant authorities on emergency preparedness as well as mainstreaming DRR in livelihood and community stabilization projects.

Migration Health

From preliminary discussions with the Government of Maldives, the following have been identified as priorities for supporting Maldivian health authorities: (a) development of health assessments of migrant workers; (b) recruitment of health professionals; and (c) assessment of health and well-being, including HIV vulnerability in migrant and mobile populations.

Immigration and Border Management

To address numerous migration challenges, the Maldives Department of Immigration and Emigration has requested technical assistance from IOM in the preparation of a five-year strategic plan aimed at improving the overall migration management capabilities of the Maldives based on the recommendations outlined in an assessment report produced by IOM for the department, which contained: (a) an assessment of the country's capacity to manage regular and irregular movement of people; and (b) recommendations for a set of holistic solutions to strengthen the Maldives migration and border management.

Migrant Assistance

The Government of Maldives has requested IOM's assistance in combating trafficking in persons, given the concern of trafficking for labour exploitation in the Maldives. There are over 150,000 migrant workers in the country, a considerable number of whom are undocumented. In addition to a geography that enables foreign workers to overstay and "disappear", other major challenges that contribute to vulnerability of workers to trafficking and therefore need to be addressed include: (a) strengthening foreign employment policy against abuse; (b) regulating recruitment fees; (c) consolidating processes and interdepartmental coordination in visa and work permit issuance; (d) reinforcing labour inspection capacity; (e) addressing xenophobia; (f) increasing awareness of trafficking in persons, among others, on the part of government officials; and (g) addressing corruption.

As a result, IOM plans to contribute to increasing awareness and sensitivity of key government officials, parliamentarians, press and corporate leaders on the causes and consequences of trafficking in persons with a commitment to counter trafficking. IOM will also work with the Government of Maldives to strengthen its capacity to investigate and prosecute cases of trafficking in persons.

Labour Migration and Human Development

To improve the protection of migrant workers and to ensure that the needs of the labour market are more accurately met, IOM will be working with the Government to: (a) revise its migration and foreign employment policies, including re-evaluation of its quota system; (b) increase awareness of arriving migrant workers of their rights and the obligations of employers/government; (c) disseminate information on how and where to seek assistance; and (d) increase the capacity of the Government to collate and analyse data to assess its labour market needs.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	1,000,000
Migration Health	150,000
Immigration and Border Management	2,000,000
Migrant Assistance	1,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	500,000
2014 funding requirements	4,650,000

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to provide comprehensive support to the Government of the Marshall Islands in hazard mitigation, disaster preparedness and post-disaster reconstruction. Following a declaration of drought in the northern atolls of the country in May 2013, IOM mobilized pre-positioned critical humanitarian relief supplies and services to the affected region. Drought conditions are projected to continue through 2014. In addition to humanitarian response activities, IOM will explore longer-term programming in drought-related DRR measures. IOM will continue to work with schools and communities to raise awareness of the impact of climate change and disaster risk, as well as implement climate adaptation measures across the Marshall Islands. IOM will seek to replicate the success of climate change adaptation and DRR activities by implementing greater community awareness-raising and climate adaptation measures in the outer islands of the Marshall Islands.

Migration Health

IOM aims to incorporate public health concepts into community outreach activities in collaboration with health authorities, hospitals and clinics in the Marshall Islands. This will be done by exploring the cross-cutting health issues across IOM's existing activities.

IOM also seeks to investigate options for the establishment of a health assessment and travel health assistance system, similar to the other countries in the north Pacific region in which they have US visa exemption.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will continue to build strong relationships with the Ministry of Justice, particularly after direct requests from the Government of the Marshall Islands to provide assistance in the area of immigration and border management. IOM is well positioned to assist the Marshall Islands in enhancing its border management system and ensuring integration between the border protection and labour divisions.

IOM will also seek to further develop the institutional capacity of the Government to develop mechanisms to better identify and address the needs of irregular migrants.

Migrant Assistance

To date, the Marshall Islands has made some inroads into combating trafficking in persons. IOM has received official requests from the Marshall Islands national Government to assist the Government in addressing the issue. In light of this, IOM will expand its efforts in combating human trafficking in the Marshall Islands by raising awareness and strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute trafficking-related offenses while at the same time ensuring the protection of victims.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to work on enhancing the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration by developing regular labour migration procedures and building the capacities of the Government in the area of labour migration management.

As a result of the Compact of Free Association with the United States, Marshallese nationals have the right to live and work in the United States without restriction. Further data is required on the scale and use of remittances from the United States to ensure that sustainable migration and development strategies can be developed and implemented.

Moreover, IOM is exploring the possibility of providing pre-departure orientation training to Marshallese nationals contemplating migration to the United States, similar to what has been implemented in the Federated States of Micronesia.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM proposes to build the capacity of government counterparts through the provision of technical information on migration trends and challenges. IOM aims to provide such information, in part, by developing a migration profile for the country.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	500,000
Migration Health	150,000
Immigration and Border Management	150,000
Migrant Assistance	120,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	120,000
Migration Policy and Research	60,000
2014 funding requirements	1,100,000

MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to provide comprehensive support to the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia in hazard mitigation, disaster preparedness and post-disaster reconstruction. IOM has pre-positioned critical humanitarian relief supplies and services throughout the region. IOM is also working with local schools and communities to raise awareness of the impacts of climate change and disaster risk, as well as implement climate change adaptation measures across the country. IOM seeks to build on the success of climate change adaptation and DRR activities by implementing more community awareness-raising and climate change adaptation measures in the outer islands of the Federated States of Micronesia. In addition, IOM is looking at working with the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia in developing the latter's capacity for evacuation management.



Migration Health

The Government of the Federated States of Micronesia has indicated interest in IOM providing technical assistance in the development of health assessments and travel assistance for Micronesian nationals wishing to migrate to the United States. This intervention would be connected to the MRC that is already established in Pohnpei and the centres planned for the other states within the Federation.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM has built strong relationships with the Department of Immigration to support efforts to ensure that humane and orderly migration practices can be utilized in the region, for example, in assisting in the identification of victims of trafficking.



IOM is further seeking to build institutional capacity of the Government by developing mechanisms to better identify irregular migrants and implement an integrated approach to migration management. This would include border control, labour migration and counter-trafficking. With increasing access to the island States through non-traditional channels, ensuring enhanced border management and immigration systems will be critical for maintaining national security and ensuring an orderly immigration and border management system.

Migrant Assistance

Through the MRC, the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia and IOM have provided migrant assistance services to over 120 potential migrants from Pohnpei looking to migrate to the United States. IOM is looking at expanding this service to other states in the Federated States of Micronesia in the coming year. Additionally, IOM aims to raise awareness of trafficking in persons and labour exploitation, particularly in the fishing industry. As a result, IOM will strengthen the capacity of local officials to respond to suspected and verified cases of human trafficking. With limited data available in the Federated States of Micronesia, IOM plans to conduct primary research together with the Department of Justice, including the Micronesian Transnational Crime Unit and Division of Immigration. Moreover, IOM will assist the Government in enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officers to screen, identify, refer cases and assist victims, as well as raise public awareness of trafficking in persons.

To date, IOM has already assisted the Government in developing anti-trafficking laws; however, further work is required to enhance cooperation between criminal justice agencies nationally and multilaterally. This is in addition to the work with the Government on the establishment of a registration system for monitoring overseas employment recruiters targeting Micronesian nationals. IOM has commenced working with the national police on investigating ad hoc potential trafficking and/or labour exploitation cases; however, a more robust approach is required to ensure continuity of efforts.

Labour Migration and Human Development

As a result of the Compact of Free Association with the United States, Micronesian nationals have the right to live and work in the United States. Data on the impact will continue to be collected, and IOM aims to assist the Federated States of Micronesia in implementing programmes that address some of the impacts of the Compact arrangements, part of which is being addressed through the activities being implemented by the MRC.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM proposes to build the capacity of government counterparts by providing technical information on migration trends and challenges. IOM aims to attain such information, in part, by conducting a migration profile for the country.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	500,000
Migration Health	250,000
Immigration and Border Management	150,000
Migrant Assistance	120,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	120,000
Migration Policy and Research	60,000
2014 funding requirements	1,200,000

MONGOLIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM works in the areas of disaster response and preparedness in cooperation with the Government of Mongolia. Mongolia is prone to numerous hazards, including earthquakes, fires, floods and severe winter conditions (*dzud*). While *dzuds* and floods are the most common, earthquakes have the highest potential impact on the Mongolian population. As the cluster lead in CCCM in natural disasters, IOM will conduct capacity-building training with relevant government counterparts and other cluster leads on common operational recovery essentials and CCCM. IOM will work with NGO partners on mapping and registration of vulnerable at-risk populations living in peri-urban areas (ger districts) of Ulaanbaatar in order to ensure their access to life-saving services in case of a disaster.

To build community resilience to natural disasters and hazards, IOM will work to see that a strategy for DRR in Mongolia is developed and mainstreamed into national and district-level government programming and that selected communities are aware of DRR, climate change adaptation and disaster preparedness through the application of community learning systems and the use of information, education and communication materials. Finally, district- and village-level training on disaster response will be carried out to increase effectiveness and efficiency in preparing for, planning and delivering disaster response.

Migration Health

IOM promotes health and well-being in migration situations by reducing migrants' vulnerability to preventable illness. To achieve this, IOM will implement migrant health counselling and referral services. An initiative to improve the health outcomes of vulnerable communities in Mongolia's mining-impacted areas in the South Gobi targets vulnerable communities in Oyu Tolgoi mining-impacted areas, including Dalanzadga, Bayan-Ovoo, Khanbogd and Manlai soums. The key outcomes of this initiative are to: (a) contribute to the prevention of tuberculosis, STIs, HIV and gender-based violence among vulnerable communities in Oyu Tolgoi mining-impacted areas; (b) enhance the

livelihoods of the female migrant population; and (c) contribute to strengthened urban planning of the semi-permanent mining communities. These outcomes will be achieved by developing and implementing health promotion activities; strengthening health-care and referral services in target areas by establishing mobile clinics; and supporting the development of pilot gender-based violence standard operating procedures for: (i) gender-based violence screening and access to treatment during routine health exams at (mobile) clinics; and (ii) referral to appropriate support, including psychosocial counselling and legal assistance by relevant agencies and/or NGOs.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will continue its capacity-building efforts in migration management in partnership with the Government of Mongolia. Building on the results of Phase 1 of the "Capacity-Building for Migration Management in Mongolia", IOM will implement further activities focusing on border management, counter-trafficking and the prevention of irregular migration. Particular emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacity of immigration officials and labour inspectors in the area of fraudulent document examination through training workshops. This is in addition to the development of a comprehensive training manual on the same topic, which will be reflective of both international standards and the local conditions in Mongolia.

IOM will also continue to train consular, immigration and labour inspectors on identification of and assistance to victims of trafficking based on internationally recognized best practices that conform with international law.

IOM will conduct research on international best practices on asylum, nationality, statelessness and citizenship, to feed into Mongolia's legislative development. This research will be complemented by a study tour and a seminar to assist Mongolian policymakers to develop a comprehensive legal framework in conformity with international norms.

In addition, IOM will hold seminars, training, and study tours on migration management for government representatives, which will be complemented by a Mongolian language handbook on the same topic, with the aim of providing a useful knowledge base for Mongolian policymakers.

Migrant Assistance

IOM protects and assists vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking in Mongolia through a multilayered approach involving government and non-governmental partners. IOM provides direct assistance to victims of trafficking, including medical, psychosocial and legal, in partnership with local NGOs. IOM also provides return assistance to victims of trafficking trafficked overseas and longer-term reintegration assistance, such as vocational training, in order to help victims of trafficking restart a normal life.

In light of the passage of a new comprehensive law on trafficking in Mongolia, IOM will work with key government counterparts on its implementation, including the development of national referral mechanisms and standard operating procedures. In partnership with local NGOs, IOM also provides direct assistance to returned Mongolian migrants through the provision of return and reintegration support, including vocational and livelihood training, to help them rebuild their lives in Mongolia.

IOM will also work in partnership with civil society to protect the rights of migrant women and victims of trafficking in Mongolia. This will be done by facilitating an NGO shelter to support victims of trafficking; supporting the NGO to provide training for government officials on how to better protect migrant rights; and enhancing the capacity of partners to provide training, counselling and small grants to support female livelihoods.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM contributes to enhancing the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration to and from Mongolia. Currently, and largely as a result of the burgeoning mining sector, Mongolia's labour market needs are rapidly changing, with profound implications for both its skilled migration and internal labour policy. In particular, there is a lack of high-skilled workers with technical skills to take up jobs created by the mining sector. The most recent labour law and regulatory framework overseeing the stream of foreign labourers, however, were developed in 2001 and no longer reflect the labour market demand of the new economy.

Additionally, IOM will develop a handbook designed for labour inspectors focusing on the topic of preventing the exploitation of foreign migrant workers.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	1,000,000
Migration Health	500,000
Immigration and Border Management	1,000,000
Migrant Assistance	500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	500,000
2014 funding requirements	3,500,000

MYANMAR

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will mobilize its global expertise in community development and stabilization to support the country's efforts for peacebuilding, as a key component of the

country's reform process, including preparations for the return of migrants, internally displaced persons and refugees. Based on its presence in the South-east, IOM will continue to work with relevant stakeholders to carry out critical initial work in eastern States. This includes: (a) piloting community stabilization modalities for assistance to vulnerable population returnees in a highly complex operating environment; (b) working with youth groups; (c) capacity-building for local partners; and (d) mapping of potential destination communities or locations.

IOM will also continue to extend support at the community level for preparedness to natural disasters, in support of the Myanmar Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction and within the framework of the international assistance in this area.

Migration Health

IOM has been implementing migration health programming in Myanmar since 2005, with a focus on movement-affected vulnerable populations, source/transit communities for internal migrants, and emergency response interventions. Extension of programming in anticipation of increased mobility of people, including along key migration corridors where major infrastructure and economic development is planned or initiated will be a key priority in 2014. The eastern regions bordering Thailand, which experience heavy outmigration flows, are also destination areas for internal migrants, potential return areas for refugees and internally displaced persons, and are also undergoing massive infrastructure development. In these locations, IOM will strengthen its integrated health approach, with additional focus on operational research, promotion of safer migration, and building referral linkages.

IOM will also continue and expand programming in the Ayeyarwaddy and other regions, as well as in Rakhine State, which includes strengthening township-level capacities in promoting the continuum of reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health, and other priority health issues.

At the national level, as well as the relevant regional or State level, IOM will continue to support evidence-informed policies, strategies and programming to support the implementation of Sixty-first World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA 61.17).

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will build on its current engagement with the Ministry of Immigration and Population and the Ministry of Home Affairs to fully assess immigration management capabilities in Myanmar and implement recommendations for improved management at key ports of entry, and address the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons both at the central level and in the frontlines. This is particularly important, as

Myanmar rapidly opens up to international travellers and expands links to regional and international destinations. Work in this area will be closely linked to an overall capacity-building for migration management programming that together facilitate the promotion of a protection framework for the movement of people while addressing the negative impacts of migration.

Migrant Assistance

IOM's programming will continue to support the realization of enhanced migration management in Myanmar, including the establishment of a wide-ranging migrant protection framework nationwide. Programming will include building capacities in migration management among key State structures at the national and subnational levels, providing upstream policy advice and assistance, capacitating civil society partners, providing support for Myanmar's engagement in regional and multilateral forums on migration, especially in light of its ASEAN chairmanship in 2014, and conducting research and data collection.

IOM will continue to support the key policy and action plan on migration, including the five-year Plan of Action on the implementation of International Labour Migration, development of internal migration policies, and the Plan of Action on Trafficking in Persons.

At the operational level, IOM plans to respond to the significant gap in assistance options available to vulnerable migrants at source, transit and return areas.

IOM will seek to support the prevention of trafficking, strengthen livelihoods in border areas, provide humanitarian assistance at key border crossings, and provide support for voluntary return and reintegration, extending protection assistance to vulnerable populations on the move including migrants and returnees.

Labour Migration and Human Development

As a complement to the protection of vulnerable migrants, internally displaced persons and refugees, and to community stabilization measures, IOM will implement a range of migration initiatives aimed at longer-term development in Myanmar. This will include, at the policy level, mainstreaming migration into the elaboration of the comprehensive development plan, developing rural communities in source/return border areas, supporting diaspora engagement through the Return of Qualified Nationals programme, and harnessing the development potential of remittances from the country's vast diaspora.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM plans to carry out research activities in key areas, including migration profiles, to support evidence-based policy formulation, and taking into account the national census in 2014.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	10,000,000
Migration Health	10,000,000
Immigration and Border Management	3,000,000
Migrant Assistance	10,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	5,500,000
Migration Policy and Research	1,500,000
2014 funding requirements	40,000,000

NEPAL

Operations, Emergencies and Post Crisis

IOM continues to support the resettlement of Bhutanese refugees to eight countries, and has assisted more than 75,000 refugees to date. IOM assistance to the remaining resettling refugees will include: preparation of refugee case files; support for country selection missions; facilitation of cultural orientation courses; and support for refugee travel from eastern Nepal to the final destination in the resettlement country.

In addition, IOM will assist Nepal's efforts to prepare for the possible displacement caused by a potentially high magnitude earthquake in the Kathmandu Valley and extend preparedness to other regions of the country. IOM will support the Ministry of Home Affairs to ensure preparedness and partner coordination in preparation for the hand-over of the humanitarian cluster system to the Government of Nepal. In particular, IOM will support community preparedness, risk reduction and resilience through training, awareness-raising and strengthening of the government capacity in the areas of CCCM and management of and response to internally displaced persons, registration and information management, debris management and provision of emergency consular support to foreign nationals in need. IOM will also support decentralization of preparedness efforts to 30 municipalities by developing, testing and adopting emergency preparedness and response plans.

IOM continues to provide assistance to the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction and the Ministry of Land Reform and Management by strengthening government mechanisms and systems to address issues related to conflict, victims' assistance, land reform and the peace process.



Migration Health

IOM works on government-funded health assessments and travel health assistance for the Bhutanese refugees resettling to eight destination countries, and self-funded non-refugee applicants for Australian, UK and US visas.

IOM will additionally expand and adapt its services portfolio to meet the health needs of an increasing number of outgoing migrants, and will provide services such as treatment for tuberculosis and research on labour health conditions. Furthermore, IOM will continue to work on the harmonization of tuberculosis management protocols, and the provision of modern

diagnostics techniques and treatment of tuberculosis for the Bhutanese refugees with suspected tuberculosis who have not started the resettlement process.

IOM will also strengthen partnerships with WHO, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and United Nations Population Fund to deal with the various aspects of mobility and public health. IOM will work to reduce migration-related vulnerability and risk of transmission of HIV and other communicable diseases, as well as occupational hazards associated with labour migrants, by promoting cross-border partnerships and the alignment of standards of assistance between sending and receiving countries. IOM will disseminate information on available health care within the affected migrants and communities.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM seeks to improve Nepal's border control and migration management system with regard to the development of a regulatory framework on border control; capacity-building and training of immigration officials; infrastructure and equipment support at border immigration points; the design and development of an immigration information management system; engagement with senior officials to review and enhance, where possible, existing anti-corruption measures in collaboration with the International Anti-Corruption Academy; inter-agency coordination; and the establishment of a forensic laboratory and an intelligence and investigation unit. IOM will also provide technical assistance with the creation of a civil registration system.



Migrant Assistance

IOM works to enhance the capacity of Nepal to address the needs of vulnerable migrants and to prevent their exploitation and abuse, as well as to provide reintegration support to victims of trafficking and returning migrants in need.

IOM will assist in strengthening the regulatory framework, establishing an inter-agency referral system, and fostering inter-agency coordination along the protection, prevention and prosecution continuum by: (a) raising community awareness; (b) supporting livelihood opportunities for the sustainable reintegration of returning and potential victims of trafficking; (c) providing training to government officials and NGO staff on psychosocial counselling; (d) building capacity of the judiciary to apply existing legal provisions and advocating for Nepal's accession to the Palermo protocols; and (e) improving coordination among NGOs and law enforcement agencies.

In addition, IOM will support the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to improve consular services to assist migrants stranded in receiving countries by building the capacity of consular officers to verify, identify, rescue and refer vulnerable migrants.

IOM will build the capacity of national NGOs to support migrant reintegration by creating livelihood opportunities and advocating for the rights of migrants.

IOM will work on promoting access to citizenship rights for migrant women and victims of trafficking. This is sought through advocacy initiatives for policy improvement and promotion of public opinion to support women's access to citizenship rights.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM supports the Government of Nepal and partners to develop comprehensive long-term plans to match labour opportunities with available low- and semi-skilled manpower. IOM will facilitate the establishment of a migration platform for coordination among the relevant ministries and support the Ministry of Labour and Employment to identify employment opportunities for returnees. IOM will support institutional capacity to put in place migration monitoring frameworks, disseminate information through MRCs and negotiate labour agreements with destination countries.

IOM will support the development of a nationwide, region-based online register of labour migrants with the necessary connectivity.

To strengthen counselling services for outbound migrants and facilitate returnees' access to finance, training and enterprise set-up, IOM will assist with the creation of a one-stop shop at the Foreign Employment Promotion Board.

In line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework objectives, IOM will support networking with the Nepalese diaspora towards promoting investment initiatives and strengthening partnerships with the private sector. This will help create employment and services for returning migrants and the local population by providing incentives for the productive use of remittances, thus aiding development.

Furthermore, IOM will work with the Government of Nepal and civil society to address the social and human plight of women left behind by their husbands who migrated through targeted interventions at the community level and policy advocacy at the national level.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM assists the Government of Nepal to formulate an overall migration policy framework and strengthen the integration of institutions dealing with migration. This will include providing cross-sector training and secretariat support to the national task force of the Government of Nepal.

IOM will identify research needs and conduct research and surveys on specific aspects of migration, and produce a comprehensive study on return migration and its implications.

Moreover, IOM aims to conduct research on climate change and migration. This will be done by documenting current levels of migration involving environmental factors that shape migration decisions and by assessing the degree to which existing migration flows are sensitive to future flow of migration patterns.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	4,000,000
Migration Health	2,500,000
Immigration and Border Management	500,000
Migrant Assistance	1,200,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	500,000
Migration Policy and Research	1,000,000
2014 funding requirements	9,700,000

PAKISTAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM has been supporting resettlement activities, which include facilitating refugee movement to various destinations including Australia, Canada, the United States, and Scandinavian and other European countries.

IOM also extends support to the Resettlement Support Centre (RSC) in Damak to facilitate the United States Refugee Admission Programme processing.



In line with the shelter strategy developed by the Shelter Cluster and endorsed by the National Disaster Management Authority, IOM will launch an initiative to provide durable shelter solutions to the most vulnerable of those affected by the 2011 floods. IOM is targeting 22,900 beneficiary households for one-room shelter construction in South Sindh, where houses have been partially or completely destroyed. The construction process is being supported through the generous donor funding from the United Kingdom Department for International Development (UK DFID) and the United States Agency for International Development's Office of the U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA), the Organization for Social Development Initiatives and JS-Foundation.

In accordance with the Shelter Cluster strategy, IOM targets the most vulnerable affected population with a view to addressing the basic emergency shelter and NFI needs of the displaced and those whose houses were damaged or destroyed by the monsoon in September 2012. Activities under IOM's ongoing shelter programme for flood-affected population have reached over 94,750 households through the provision of shelter kits, roofing kits, NFIs and winterized NFI kits. The emergency shelter and NFI distribution assistance has been made possible through funding from the UK DFID and USAID/OFDA, the Government of Japan, the Government of Poland and the Central Emergency Response Fund. These activities will continue in 2014.

In addition, under the early recovery support programme, IOM humanitarian operations have secured funding from the UK DFID to provide early recovery shelter support to the population affected by the 2012 floods; at least 8,650 beneficiary households will be supported to restore their basic shelter, incorporating DRR techniques to make them more resilient to future natural disasters. The project will be implemented in districts that have been identified as severely affected and will target families whose houses were partially or completely destroyed.

Migration Health

Health assessment of immigrants and refugees for Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom is conducted at IOM clinics located in Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi and Mirpur. Health assessment of migrants is carried out according to the technical and operational protocol provided by the health authority of the destination country. Funding comes from the service fees of migrants (i.e. self-payers) and a government-sponsored fund for refugees. This health assessment programme will continue in 2014.

An initiative aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Government of Pakistan to address the health of migrants through a multisectoral approach was initiated in 2013. An in-depth assessment was also completed in 2013, identifying the health vulnerabilities of inbound and outbound migrants of Pakistan. A strategic action plan will be developed based on the results of the assessment. An initiative will be developed in line with the strategic action plan, which enables the Ministries of Human Resources and Development of Pakistan to address the health of migrants in 2014.

Immigration and Border Management

In 2014, IOM aims to build the capacity of the Government of Pakistan on integrated border management and to help develop a comprehensive migration management policy and strategy that benefit not only the migrants but also the host communities.

Migrant Assistance

IOM is working on plans to provide support to the Government of Pakistan to address the issue of irregular migration through a multipronged approach. This includes planning for high numbers of undocumented Afghan migrants in the country, which requires assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration support in the country of origin (Afghanistan).

Working with concerned ministries and departments of the Government of Pakistan, IOM will continue creating sustainable solutions and contributing to reduce smuggling and trafficking of migrants. In this sector, IOM will specifically look into addressing the needs of victims of trafficking by providing direct as well as referral assistance through civil society partners and supporting the Government of Pakistan in its efforts to counter human trafficking by improving existing regulations and laws.

IOM has been providing AVRR services, which include return-related information dissemination, reception assistance upon return, and short- and long-term reintegration support. Family tracing, return and reintegration of unaccompanied migrant children from Italy and Greece are also being implemented.

IOM is implementing two major cultural orientation programmes, namely the Australian Cultural Orientation, which is specifically designed for refugees accepted for resettlement in Australia, and the Canadian Orientation Abroad, which has a different set of curriculum for refugees and skilled workers going to Canada. Recently, cultural orientation for refugees going to the United States has also started under RSC activities. IOM also offers pre-consular support services, which include verification of documents for Canada (Alberta only) and New Zealand.



Labour Migration and Human Development

In cooperation with the Government of Pakistan, IOM is focusing on establishing support mechanisms for intending Pakistani labour/economic migrants on raising awareness of the dangers of irregular migration and the availability of legal opportunities, pre-departure orientations and internationally recognized skills accreditation targeted for job markets abroad. In 2014, IOM will continue to work on enhancing the Government of Pakistan's capacity to better manage labour migration, by developing regular labour migration procedures and building the capacities of the Government. These objectives are to be achieved through improvement of the existing Migrant Information Centres of the Government of Pakistan so that these centres are adequately equipped with information materials on regular channels and the dangers of irregular migration.

Furthermore, in coordination with the ILO, IOM aims to support the Government of Pakistan in its efforts to establish a centre of excellence in the country where health professionals will be trained under international standards with the aim of encouraging and promoting regular migration of skilled professionals. The centre of excellence will help improve the quality of the Pakistani workforce and also help in establishing institutional mechanisms to reduce exploitation and illegal trafficking of (intended) migrant workers through counselling and a modern information system.

Migration Policy and Research

In 2014, IOM proposes to build the capacity of its government counterparts as well as provide support to have a comprehensive migration assessment, which has never been undertaken in the past. This would help the Government of Pakistan in formulating an evidence-based policy in the future.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	Funded
Migration Health	3,770,000
Immigration and Border Management	1,200,000
Migrant Assistance	22,900,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	800,000
Migration Policy and Research	550,000
2014 funding requirements	29,220,000

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to assist the Papua New Guinea Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority (ICSA) in the management of the care, maintenance, and voluntary return and reintegration of eligible migrants from Papua New Guinea.



IOM will coordinate the Emergency Shelter and NFI Clusters at the preparedness mode and will stand ready to take on its cluster lead role in the event of a large-scale emergency.

IOM will support sustainable disaster preparedness strategies that increase the resilience of vulnerable communities in Papua New Guinea and empower them to independently cope with and respond to natural disasters and the effects of climate change.

IOM will also look to assist the Papua New Guinea National Disaster Centre and other humanitarian partners through innovative means, including the

development of a national SMS mass notification service with data analysis capability and an information management tool box to exchange and process data for early warning and disaster response systems.

Migration Health

IOM will actively work on identifying means to promote migration health in the context of internal migration linked to road infrastructure development. This will begin with formative research, followed by planning and designing the intervention, and finally implementation. This initiative will be undertaken with a view to mainstreaming HIV prevention training and awareness activities into road expansion projects, targeting both local communities and construction workforces.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will continue to enhance the capacity of the ICSEA officers to manage migration and combat irregular migration through training development and delivery.

Continued assistance will be extended to the ongoing Border Management System Project specifically designed to support improved visa, border, alerts and movements processes within the ICSEA.



Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to support the Papua New Guinea Government's efforts in combating human trafficking in the country by providing technical support in the areas of policy development, protection, prosecution and prevention. Current activities will be scaled up to new geographic areas by linking programmatic intervention in border provinces to coastal and highland regions.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will actively look at possible means to support the Papua New Guinea Seasonal Workers Coordination Office in their ongoing seasonal work agreements with Australia and New Zealand, with a view to providing technical input and expertise in the protection of the

Papua New Guinean migrant workers during their deployment overseas as well as in the areas of return and reintegration.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will support the Papua New Guinea Office of Climate Change in analysing migration as an adaptation strategy to climate change through training and research.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	1,000,000
Migration Health	1,500,000
Immigration and Border Management	Funded
Migrant Assistance	Funded
Labour Migration and Human Development	500,000
Migration Policy and Research	500,000
2014 funding requirements	3,500,000

PHILIPPINES

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

The Philippines is the third highest natural disaster-prone country per the United Nations 2012 World Risk Index, and 45 per cent of its 95 million population live on less than USD 2 a day (MDG 2012 Report). The country is prone to complex emergencies due to natural disasters (floods, typhoons, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions) and a protracted armed rebellion.

IOM provides humanitarian relief and assistance to internally displaced persons in partnership with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and relevant local government units. IOM's support includes policy advice, training on displacement tracking monitoring and CCCM, and emergency shelter and transition health services. As the co-lead agency of the Shelter Cluster in Mindanao and national CCCM cluster, IOM intends to focus on the most vulnerable internally displaced persons and those who experience prolonged displacement in eastern and central Mindanao, including conflict-affected areas involving about 1 million individuals, with a sizable population of indigenous communities and Muslim/Moro people. Under the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro (FAB), about 200,000 internally displaced persons and returnees will benefit from assisted returns and reparations support.

Following the joint World Bank-IOM land scoping mission in 2013 and at the invitation of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) Transitional Commission head, IOM will support the national government and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) in:



(a) strategic public information campaigns with local civic media using the feedback and crowd mapping tools developed by IOM; (b) governance capacity-building through the provision of policy advice on the FAB and the proposed new Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL) from the perspective of international humanitarian and human rights standards with emphasis on community stabilization and transition; and (c) lessons learned from neighbouring countries in the Asia and Pacific region. Private sector partnerships will be approached to help facilitate this endeavour.

Migration Health

At the request of the Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) Medical Services, IOM manages the Manila Health Centre (MHC) to enhance the efficiency, cost-effectiveness and quality of the Canadian immigration health assessments, particularly the diagnostic and proper treatment of tuberculosis and management of other medical conditions of visa applicants in accordance with the policies and medical requirements of the CIC Medical Services. The objective is to reduce and manage the public health impact of population mobility on receiving countries and to facilitate the integration of migrants by detecting health conditions and managing them cost effectively. The MHC envisions a caseload of 18,000 self-paying immigrants per year.



IOM implements the pre-departure United Kingdom TB Detection Programme to ensure tuberculosis

detection and treatment procedures for approximately 5,000 self-funded applications per year.

IOM and the Department of Health (DOH) intend to collaborate on key actions related to the health of migrants with a view to improving the health status of international migrants from and to the Philippines, as well as of internally displaced persons. Discussions are underway with the Bureau of International Health Cooperation to begin a joint project with a needs assessment and inter-agency validation workshop on migration health.

IOM intends to support the DOH and the DSWD in emergency preparedness mechanisms as well as capacity-building for health-care personnel and community leaders in disaster-prone and post-conflict areas to better address health care and the psychosocial well-being needs of displaced, conflict-affected and host communities.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will support cross-border crime prevention and irregular migration reduction by upgrading the integrated data management system that is being used by the Government. This upgrade will also include establishing links to AVR for those affected by the Sabah issue (and similar cross-border contexts), and strategic communications tools and campaigns with the IOM feedback mechanisms. IOM will work with the DSWD and local government units in specific areas of Mindanao linked to Sabah.

Migrant Assistance

The Philippines is a source country for sex trafficking and forced labour, and has been under the United States' tier 2 list in trafficking for many years. IOM will scale up its efforts to reduce migrant exploitation, specifically of trafficked women and young people.

IOM will support the national government, particularly the DSWD, by leading community education and providing assistance for trafficked victims and the ARMM Government (or with the new Bangsamoro

entity under the BBL) in implementing the amended law on trafficking in persons (February 2013), the newly crafted ARMM action plan against human trafficking, the ASEAN Convention against trafficking in persons, and the regional plan of action spearheaded by the Government of the Philippines. IOM's counter-trafficking efforts will centre on: awareness-raising and training of key government agencies and partner members of the local inter-agency councils; the development of local, gender-sensitive and culturally sensitive training materials; and the forging of linkages with regional efforts in this field.

Labour Migration and Human Development

The Philippines is known for its labour migration policy and the Government has been active in international forums to promote the protection of migrant workers. IOM will support the Government's efforts in inclusive growth by strengthening its reintegration programme for returning migrants and mainstreaming migration and development in local governments' development planning processes, with particular attention to localizing the benefits of migration including private sector partnerships as well as minimizing the social costs of migration. This is the expansion of an earlier project in Naga City and in Batangas, and will be coordinated with the Department of Labor and Employment and the Department of the Interior and Local Government including their counterparts in the ARMM areas.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM aims to contribute to enhancing the Philippine Government's policy-making efforts in responding to complex and cyclical emergencies through evidence-based policy research and the Migration Crisis Operation Framework. Some issues that will be looked into are: public and private sector partnerships in DRR, migration and development, and counter-trafficking; land rights and reparations in the peace-building and complex emergency contexts; follow-up to the IOM-supported first Country Migration Report. The key partners in this undertaking are the Philippine Migration Research Network, the Corporate Network for Disaster Response, the Bangsamoro Leadership and Management Institute and other international members of the Government of the Philippines-MILF Third Party Monitoring Team, and the DSWD.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	7,000,000
Migration Health	600,000
Immigration and Border Management	500,000
Migrant Assistance	500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	300,000
Migration Policy and Research	400,000
2014 funding requirements	9,300,000

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to expand the provision of technical support to strengthen capacity for humanitarian assistance and disaster management among Korean NGOs, local governments and the private sector. IOM delivers training workshops on humanitarian assistance system, mass migration management, CCCM, DRR and contingency planning.



Migrant Assistance

IOM will increase its efforts to reduce migrant exploitation, specifically trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation, and will increase awareness of the trafficking issue among the relevant government actors and the general public.

IOM intends to build on victim identification and referral of victims to justice and towards voluntary return.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	Funded
Migrant Assistance	500,000
2014 funding requirements	500,000

SRI LANKA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

The focus of IOM has now shifted to the early recovery and development sectors in Sri Lanka. In line with this, IOM works with the Disaster Management Centre on DRR initiatives. IOM's approach is to incorporate DRR elements in its livelihood and community stabilization projects. This builds resilience in local communities and contributes to disaster prevention by targeting areas prone to landslides and recurrent floods.



IOM facilitates refugee resettlement to the main receiving countries including Canada, New Zealand and the United States, and further facilitates family reunification to a number of other countries. Assistance includes coordination of pre-screening activities, provision of information, cultural orientation, documentation and logistics support.

Finally, IOM provides ad hoc assistance with the repatriation of failed asylum-seekers and stranded migrants from Sri Lanka to their countries of origin, in coordination with and upon request of the Government of Sri Lanka.

Migration Health

IOM is working in partnership with the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure better health and development outcomes for all migrants and the families they leave behind. IOM has been advancing the migration health agenda in Sri Lanka since 2010 and a comprehensive national migration health policy was developed within an interministerial framework. The policy was approved by the Parliament (Cabinet of Ministers) in July 2013 and aims to address health issues of outbound, inbound, internal migration and the family members left behind. A draft national action plan is developed through active engagement of the key government ministries and other stakeholders to implement the key strategies stipulated in the migration policy being reviewed by the National Steering Committee.

To institutionalize inbound health assessments for resident visa applicants to the country, IOM will continue to focus on providing technical assistance to health authorities. IOM is also working with national vertical programmes on tuberculosis, malaria and HIV/AIDS to strengthen border health surveillance.

IOM is currently also engaged in facilitating emergency health and referral services with the aim of strengthening local capacity. IOM is providing assistance through emergency ambulance care, human resources for health mobilization and enhanced specialist referral services in all five districts of the Northern Province.

Immigration and Border Management

In 2013, IOM provided technical assistance to develop Phase I of the Biometric Passports project. The multi-year Phase II will be launched in 2014 to upgrade the Sri Lankan immigration system and legislative framework according to international standards. As part of IOM's continuous efforts to improve State border management capacity, IOM is preparing a project to introduce an advanced passenger information (API) system. The API will enable Sri Lankan immigration authorities to receive, in advance, the details of all arriving passengers by air.

Migrant Assistance

IOM continues to assist and facilitate the voluntary return and reintegration of Sri Lankan migrants from Asia, the European Union, and countries en route to the European Union, who fall into the categories of failed asylum-seekers, irregular migrants and stranded migrants. IOM provides pre-departure as well as on-arrival assistance at the airport. Post-arrival socioeconomic reintegration of returnees in Sri Lanka encompasses individual counselling sessions and orientation programmes; business development training workshops and assistance on business start-up; referral to vocational and educational training programmes; links to saving, credit and mutual assistance programmes; and host community infrastructure development.

THAILAND

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM facilitates the resettlement of refugees to third countries, in cooperation with UNHCR and receiving countries. This includes provision of documentation, operational and logistics support. The large-scale resettlement operation, which started in 2004 and became one of the largest for the past decade, is anticipated to decrease in 2014, as many of those who wished to resettle have already departed. At the same time, the series of political and economic reform, as well as the peace process between the Government of Myanmar and the ethnic minority groups, have given hope that the prolonged encampment of the refugees from Myanmar may finally come to an end in the near future and that some refugees may be able to repatriate in 2014. IOM has been actively participating in the refugee return preparation discussions and has offered its support on transportation of the refugee returnees who require such help.



As the CCCM cluster lead in natural disaster settings, IOM has been supporting the Thai Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation in strengthening its capacity to roll out the nationwide training of representatives from the Government and civil society on CCCM, and in developing national guidelines on collective centre management. IOM further aims to facilitate closer partnership between the public and private sectors on disaster response and camp management. Additionally, IOM advocates the integration of the migrant population into the national DRR and response strategy.

IOM will further sustain efforts of the Government in increasing the identification of victims and providing appropriate assistance and protection, once identified, through the standard operating procedures endorsed by the Government of Sri Lanka. Capacity-building programmes for the newly established state shelter will reinforce the provision of continuous safe shelter for identified victims of trafficking.

IOM will also continue its cooperation with all stakeholders on the fight against counter-trafficking by strengthening the coordination mechanisms of the National Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force led by the Ministry of Justice.

Labour Migration and Human Development

The Sri Lankan economy relies heavily on remittances from around 1.8 million Sri Lankans working overseas, and the Government actively promotes labour migration to enhance development. IOM is working with the Ministry of Foreign Employment, Promotion and Welfare through the Bureau of Foreign Employment to establish model language laboratories for prospective migrants in Colombo and, in the future, in other parts of the country.

IOM will continue to provide a range of services to prospective migrants, including labour migrants and family members of refugees, through document verification, cultural orientation, migrant interviews, travel assistance and information services. These services are funded either by the receiving countries or the migrants themselves (self-payers).

Migration Policy and Research

Building on its assistance programme for migrants and returned migrants, IOM has conducted several studies to analyse the root causes of regular and irregular migration from Sri Lanka and the economic and social costs to migrants and their families left behind. Research work and baseline data are greatly needed in Sri Lanka to provide information that can be used in migration policy and for programming future interventions, in particular migration health and regular and irregular migration to overseas destinations.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	1,000,000
Migration Health	500,000
Immigration and Border Management	3,500,000
Migrant Assistance	3,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,000,000
Migration Policy and Research	200,000
2013 funding requirements	9,200,000

In January 2013, the Royal Thai Government detained approximately 800 Rohingya people in Immigration Detention Centres and Shelters for Women and Children. The number of Rohingya temporarily detained in Thailand has grown to approximately 2,000. IOM, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Immigration Bureau, and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, has begun providing emergency humanitarian material and service support to the Rohingya detainees.

Migration Health

IOM provides health assessments, laboratory services and travel health assistance to immigrants and refugees bound for host resettlement countries such as Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. These activities are funded through government or self-payer mechanisms.

In coordination with the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), WHO, NGOs and other stakeholders, IOM promotes the health and well-being of migrants, mobile and cross-border populations through research and information dissemination, advocacy for migrant-sensitive policy development and migrant-inclusive services in Thailand. IOM intends to partner with the MOPH in responding to the needs of migrants and hard-to-reach communities specifically on HIV, tuberculosis and malaria prevention and control activities utilizing existing networks of community migrant health workers and volunteers already in the Thai public health system.

Furthermore, the opening of the ASEAN Economic Corridors presents opportunities for IOM to explore engagement with Thailand and its neighbouring countries in addressing population movement-related health challenges including HIV and STI prevention, care and support given the foreseen expansion of infrastructure development and labour mobility in the region.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM provides technical assistance to the Government of Thailand, specifically the Office of the Immigration Bureau, to support its efforts in countering human smuggling and trafficking. Specifically, IOM provides capacity-building for frontline immigration and border control officers on identifying and assisting smuggled or trafficked persons at borders. IOM also supports cross-border coordination and information-sharing on combating human smuggling and trafficking through a series of training workshops between the immigration departments of Thailand and its neighbouring countries.

Furthermore, IOM has recently begun working with the Royal Thai Police Cadet Academy with a view to incorporating a greater focus on the crimes of human

smuggling and trafficking into the curriculum for Thai police cadets. Looking forward, IOM aims to continue and expand its capacity-building programme with law enforcement agencies in Thailand, including supporting the Immigration Bureau in developing its own training capacity and facilities, and strengthening institutional forms of cooperation with neighbouring countries.

IOM also aims to expand its intervention in the area of immigration and border management to mixed maritime movements, and work with the relevant maritime law enforcement authorities to strengthen and improve procedures to rescue and assist migrants smuggled or trafficked at sea.

IOM seeks to foster national and regional dialogue on migration issues, including supporting Thailand's participation in global and regional forums, such as the Bali Process.

Migrant Assistance

IOM addresses the issue of irregular migration in Thailand by: (a) providing direct assistance to extremely vulnerable migrants; (b) strengthening local referral networks; and (c) raising awareness and building the capacity of government officials about migrant rights. This is done to provide effective support to migrants, increasing their resilience through facilitated access to social and health services, and to facilitate the safe and organized return and reintegration of victims of human trafficking within the GMS and beyond. Integration assistance for Thai nationals returning home is also provided.

IOM addresses the alarming vulnerabilities faced by migrants, such as abusive employment practices, by implementing projects that aim to improve the living conditions of migrants in Thailand. Extremely vulnerable migrants include victims of trafficking, children, women, stranded migrants in detention and marginalized populations. In addition, IOM provides AVRR services to stranded migrants from countries party to the Bali Process to their countries of origin.

In 2014, IOM is also planning to strengthen the criminal justice response to human trafficking by developing a nationwide trafficking tracking system.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM contributes to enhancing the capacity of the Government of Thailand to better manage labour migration to and from the country, through the development of regular labour migration procedures.

IOM provides the Government of Thailand with technical support and international expertise in moving towards a more comprehensive and effective migration management system. Among other things, IOM will work with the Government and the ASEAN

Secretariat to support the achievement of the goal of enhanced labour mobility in the ASEAN by 2015.

IOM seeks to foster national and regional dialogues on migration issues, including supporting Thailand's participation in global and regional forums, such as the Colombo Process.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM promotes high-level national dialogues in order to facilitate the development of migration policies for the benefit of the country, migrants and society at large. In its capacity as Chair of the United Nations Thematic Working Group on Migration, IOM coordinates the production of the Thailand Migration Report 2014 and facilitates the organization of seminars and workshops on priority issues relating to migration. It also provides briefs on current, reliable information on the latest migration policy developments, regulations and procedures in Thailand.

In addition, IOM is conducting a nationwide assessment in cooperation with Chulalongkorn University to understand how ongoing political and economic changes in Myanmar are affecting the migration patterns of Myanmar migrants in Thailand, and the likely impact that such changes in patterns may bring to two countries. Findings of the assessment will be used to further develop relevant support strategies for the migrants as well as host/return communities, including information campaigns and capacity-building, for smoother reintegration.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	Funded
Migration Health	Funded
Immigration and Border Management	2,350,000
Migrant Assistance	2,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,400,000
Migration Policy and Research	60,000
2014 funding requirements	5,810,000

TIMOR-LESTE

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to support stranded migrants in cooperation with UNHCR. This includes the provision of funding, and, if available, logistics support. These activities are funded by Australia's Department of Immigration and Citizenship.

While the resettlement of IDPs and closure of camps following the 2006 crisis officially ended in 2010, IOM continues to monitor the situation in local communities.

IOM also contributes to reducing the vulnerability of local communities to natural disasters and hazard-related shocks through a USAID/OFDA-funded initiative. Activities include: (a) enhancing the capacity of national, district and local officials in disaster preparedness and response through technical support and training on standard operating procedures; (b) improving coordination and understanding among all stakeholders at the district and subnational levels on disaster response; and (c) strengthening community capacity in minimizing risks and developing coping mechanisms for disasters.

Migration Health

Very limited evidence is available on migration health challenges in the country. IOM, in coordination with the Ministry of Health, Migration Service, the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the Secretary of State for Professional Training and Employment Policy, and WHO, intends to conduct a comprehensive situational analysis on cross-border and internal migration, which will include identifying mobility-related health concerns, such as health-seeking behaviours among migrants and access to HIV, tuberculosis and malaria prevention and treatment. Based on the findings, IOM will cooperate with relevant government authorities and other partners to improve the management of migration health and reduce migrants' vulnerability.



Immigration and Border Management

IOM aims to continue building the capacity of the Government of Timor-Leste with regard to migration management and implementation and maintenance of the border management system and improved visa procedures. These actions will be designed to be in line with the ASEAN framework for 2015. IOM also intends to support the Government of Timor-Leste in enhancing its capacity to identify and respond to migrant smuggling, in light of the increasing number of migrants transiting through the country en route to Australia.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will seek to address the needs of victims of trafficking by providing direct assistance and supporting the Government in its efforts to combat this crime through the promotion and implementation of the proposed law on counter-trafficking. Activities will also include capacity-building for local law enforcement in identifying and investigating human trafficking and victim protection.

IOM also intends to conduct an assessment to gather reliable data and statistics on trafficking in the country and to inform targeted programme interventions.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to work on enhancing the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration in and from Timor-Leste, by developing a national action plan and building the capacities of the government in the area of labour migration management. IOM envisages providing support to the government for the development of a safe migration training curriculum for recruitment agencies, conducting awareness-raising activities on safe migration for potential migrants and carrying out research on migrant remittances to enable increased investment and contribute to local development.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM seeks to build the capacity of government counterparts by including a migration profile in national and regional statistics and establishing planning procedures in order to collect and analyse reliable and comparable migration data for evidence-based policy development.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	2,500,000
Migration Health	250,000
Immigration and Border Management	500,000
Migrant Assistance	250,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,500,000
Migration Policy and Research	200,000
2014 funding requirements	5,200,000

VANUATU

Migration Health

IOM intends to conduct comprehensive assessments of the health risks faced by Vanuatuan labour migrants involved in the fruit-picking scheme in Australia and New Zealand, as well as seafarer, carer and security worker engagements and those on other skills employment and exchange worker schemes under the migration and development initiative.

The temporary relocation of Vanuatuan migrant workers to Oceania, Americas, the Middle East and Asia is increasing. Preliminary assessment of Vanuatu's labour migration policy conducted by its Ministry of Internal Affairs highlighted some indicative health and well-being issues, but significant gaps in knowledge about the health status, health literacy, health-seeking behaviour, and access to health and social services of those overseas Ni-Vanuatu migrants remain. Findings of these assessments are critical for Vanuatu and the destination countries' policymakers to improve the management of the migrants' health and reduce their vulnerability to potential risks like HIV/AIDS, non-communicable diseases and occupational health concerns.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will continue its capacity-building activities in partnership with the Government of Vanuatu through the promotion of an integrated approach to migration management that includes border control, migration and development, and countering transnational criminal activities such as trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling. The progress of these activities will continue based on the current cooperation under the Border Capability Improvement Programme. The expansion of the work will build on the strong Vanuatuan leadership and partnership of the Border Capability Improvement Programme and its commitment to the range of work involved.

With the Government of Vanuatu's focus on border control and migration management as priority areas in security and development policies, the following activities of the Government of Vanuatu, through the Ministry of Internal Affairs, will continue: (a) mainstreaming of migration into development policy and strategies; (b) building capacity in migration management, identity management and document examination; (c) risk profiling; (d) identification and protection of victims of trafficking; (e) facilitated skilled labour migration; and (f) development of training curricula on migration-related issues for joint-border agency training and government training accreditation and deployment abroad.

Vanuatu's strategy on dealing with climate change and disaster displacements, migration and development will demand a lot of attention. Research, policy development and cooperation with Government of Vanuatu and other international players will be fundamental to this area of activities.

Migrant Assistance

Vanuatu continues to receive a significant increase in the number of foreign migrants choosing to travel to the country for leisure and investment purposes, with a relatively increasing number falling into irregular status. IOM will strengthen the capacity of Vanuatu's immigration service to respond to the needs of vulnerable migrants in the country. This will continue to be done through legislation alignment; development of a computer-based border management system, procedures and processes; development of an identification and referral mechanism for victims of trafficking in Vanuatu incorporating international best practices while taking into account local conditions; and provision of training on required change management, humanitarian standards and all aspects of common psychosocial challenges experienced by international migrants.

IOM will also continue to address irregular migration by working with Vanuatuan authorities on the alignment of legislations and operating systems, development of standard operating procedures and establishment of a referral mechanism for victims of trafficking in Vanuatu.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will work to enhance the capacity of the Government of Vanuatu to manage labour migration to, within and out of Vanuatu. In response to its new status as a country of destination, Vanuatu is moving to be a source country and is currently developing new policies and regulations on the administration of the migration of its own nationals and enhancing its management of foreign nationals. Vanuatu has a young and informed population, and its rapid population

growth rate requires that labour migration becomes a strategic and urgent component of its development policy.

IOM will continue to provide targeted technical assistance to support the facilitation of high- and low-skilled migration.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will continue to provide policy-oriented research in order to support migration policy development in Vanuatu and its diaspora communities. Even though this diaspora community has been established through the colonial slave trade or "blackbirding", this population group will increase following the formal adoption of the migration and development initiative. Efforts will continue to assist the Government of Vanuatu's understanding of this population group's contribution to Vanuatu's economy. To better understand the linkages between the Vanuatu diaspora communities and economic activities in Vanuatu, IOM will work with the Government of Vanuatu in the review of government structures and institutions to manage Vanuatu diaspora communities living in Australia, New Zealand, other Pacific islands and beyond. As the Government of Vanuatu is now moving towards engaging its skilled workforce abroad, this activity also intends to look at diaspora perceptions of "return" to Vanuatu to provide information that can be used in migration policies and mechanisms that facilitate migration for development initiatives as well as reintegration. In complementing this research, IOM will adapt existing reference materials, such as the new Global Forum for Migration and Development Handbook on Engaging Diaspora, and facilitating the creation of a new wave of skilled Vanuatuan diaspora for Vanuatu's development purposes.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	200,000
Immigration and Border Management	500,000
Migrant Assistance	260,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	200,000
Migration Policy and Research	150,000
2014 funding requirements	1,310,000

VIET NAM

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will further support the development of evidence-based policies and strategies and the implementation of pilot projects to promote adaptation to environmental degradation and climate change. IOM

also seeks to strengthen Viet Nam's DRR capacities by integrating mobility into existing programmes and policies and developing pilot projects at the local level. The regional focus will be on the Mekong Delta which, as one of Asia's great river deltas, is considered to be particularly exposed to the negative consequences of climate change.

Migration Health

To better integrate migrants' health needs into the national health system and national policies and programmes, IOM will provide further support to the Ministry of Health's efforts to better integrate migrants and mobile populations into national health programmes and policies. IOM will also support proactive health outreach and service delivery to mobile migrants and mobile populations.

IOM also provides health assessments and travel health assistance to all migrants bound for host countries. These services are funded through government and self-payer mechanisms.

Immigration and Border Management

By building on pilot activities implemented in previous years, a specific focus will be on building capacities of the Government to prevent and fight the smuggling of migrants.



Migrant Assistance

IOM will support the development of policies and mechanisms to better address the needs of vulnerable internal and international migrants. Relevant ministries and other related stakeholders will be supported through pilot projects and targeted research activities in the implementation of gender-sensitive legal and policy frameworks. IOM will also contribute to

national policy development and programme efforts to counter trafficking, in particular, by strengthening gender-sensitive approaches to address internal and labour trafficking. It will further seek to support the roll-out of an effective and standardized system for victim identification, prosecution, protection and reintegration.

IOM addresses the issues of: (a) irregular migration of Vietnamese nationals to destination countries; and (b) third-country nationals migrating to Viet Nam or transiting through the country, with a view to supporting the Government in developing sustainable solutions that reduce irregular migration and trafficking in persons.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will support the Government in its bilateral and regional cooperation in the field of labour migration.

Support will be provided for the development of analytical and policy tools to assess and enhance the contributions of internal and international migration to the development of Viet Nam. IOM will further seek to mainstream migration into development planning through capacity-building assistance, support for evidence-based policymaking and targeted pilot projects.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM seeks to strengthen the capacity of the Government for coherent migration policy formulation and management. Based on the success of the first migration profile for Viet Nam in 2011, IOM proposes to further build the capacity of its government counterparts to continue to produce and use such profiles and thereby reach enhanced coherence among relevant state actors in the migration field.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	150,000
Migration Health	200,000
Immigration and Border Management	200,000
Migrant Assistance	400,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	200,000
Migration Policy and Research	200,000
2014 funding requirements	1,350,000





European Union, Switzerland and Norway

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- The Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

European Union overview

South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia

- Albania
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Georgia
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Montenegro
- Republic of Moldova
- Russian Federation
- Serbia
- UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo
- Tajikistan
- The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan

ACRONYMS

AVRR	Assisted voluntary return and reintegration
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CPLP	Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries
DG SANCO	Directorate General for Health and Consumers (European Commission)
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EEA	European Economic Area
EASO	European Asylum Support Office
Fedasil	Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Agency
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
ILO	International Labour Organization
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
MIDA	Migration for Development in Africa
MRC	Migrant Resource Centre
NFI	Non-food item
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
RCP	Regional consultative process
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WHO	World Health Organization

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

EUROPEAN UNION, SWITZERLAND AND NORWAY

THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION IN THE REGION

Main migration trends

The region comprising the European Union (EU), Switzerland and Norway is among the most important in terms of migratory flows – with Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and France hosting the highest numbers of the more than 21 million third-country nationals residing in the EU, Switzerland and Norway (20.7 million reside in the EU 27), with another 13.6 million EU nationals living in another EU Member State.¹ Despite the economic crisis, net migration remains positive in major migrant-destination countries. Economic disparities among States in the region and between Europe and its neighbours to the south have shaped Europe as an immigration zone, while new EU Member States are still confronted with high mobility and emigration rates.

In the context of an ageing Europe and with the general political shift in the region from austerity to a more pro-growth stance, discussion on improving labour mobility and tackling rising youth unemployment has become more prominent, thus presenting opportunities for countries in the region to gain an edge in the global competition for workers. Although unemployment remains very high, many States in the region are facing labour and skills shortages in certain sectors, thus reinforcing the need for facilitated legal migration and mobility to support growth and innovation.

Reverse emigration and intra-EU migration dynamics are also noteworthy: new emigration from crisis-hit southern States to northern economies and to other regions is a trend that is likely to continue for those migrants following employment opportunities, and will continue to test the response of governments and societies to both manage and benefit from these flows. Indeed, many countries within and outside the region currently struggling with the impact of high rates of emigration have started strengthening their diaspora capacities. Remittance management, including formalizing remittance flows, improving financial literacy, especially of women, and voluntary incentives for channelling remittances towards productive and job-generating activities will continue to be high on the agenda.

At the same time, economic pressures have exacerbated the challenges of migrant integration and have contributed to a worsening of public perception of certain categories of migrants and asylum-seekers, which, together with the rise of xenophobic rhetoric and initiatives, points to the persistent need to improve public discourse, to step up integration support measures, and to fight the economic and social marginalization of many migrants residing in Europe in the interest of promoting social cohesion and prosperity.

Europe is clearly exposed to the migration consequences of external crises, both man-made and environmental, and has not been immune to migration crises developing within its borders. As increasingly complex, mixed migration flows into Europe are a result of economic problems and sociopolitical upheavals in neighbouring regions, protecting vulnerable migrants and easing the strains on the EU's asylum system remain a fundamental challenge. This has underscored a need to address migration pressures from a wider migration perspective, which can, in complementarity with existing protection tools, help to alleviate pressures and reinforce the capacities of the EU and governments to respond to short- and long-term needs of affected populations, especially for the large number of migrants not covered by existing protection tools and who fall into irregular or vulnerable situations.

IOM's migration initiatives in the region aim to support States to develop and enhance adequate migration management responses and support measures that promote regular migration and integration of third-country nationals, voluntary return and reintegration schemes, resettlement, and activities that prevent and address irregular migration. In parallel, IOM works to stimulate debate and provide research and policy expertise on emerging issues, such as responding to migration crises; the complex relationships between climate change, environmental degradation and migration; the migration–development nexus; and the key role played by diasporas in Europe.

¹ Source: EU 4th Annual Report on Immigration and Asylum (2012).

IOM considers complementary efforts and cooperation with our partners as the best course of strategic action. In all areas, IOM's work aims to promote more cooperation between governments in the region through common actions reinforcing partnerships among all stakeholders and by fostering the exchange of experience and good practices between them. While similar migration trends exist in most European States, there are significant differences in national policies and legislation. A key role for IOM is to promote the exchange of good practices between countries and to contribute to the creation of a more harmonized approach to migration management between European countries and with other regions from which migration flows originate.

Main policies and actions developed by governments in the region

The EU and governments in the region, with the support from IOM, are focusing on strengthening management of migration, including enhanced cooperation with third countries of transit and origin, continued cooperation on return practices, and strengthened border management at the external borders. Externally, the EU and governments continuously recognize the role that the European neighbourhood and the enlargement candidate countries in South-Eastern Europe play as the main countries of origin and transit to the EU. As such, the EU and many States have taken practical steps or made proposals to respond to irregular migration and resulting migration pressures on the EU's external borders (for example, through the "EU Action on Migratory Pressures" approved by EU Member States at the Justice and Home Affairs Council at its meeting in April 2012, and the "Common Framework for genuine and practical solidarity towards Member States facing particular pressures on their asylum systems, including through mixed migration flows").

Alongside regulating irregular flows and dealing with migration pressures, facilitating the legal entry of highly qualified and other third-country national migrant workers has increased in priority. Governments have taken various political and legislative steps in this regard, such as transposing the EU Blue Card Directive, improving recognition of foreign qualifications and enhancing the intra-EU mobility of certain categories of labour migrants. Governments have also increasingly addressed the integration of migrants, as integration has become a politically essential issue. Several governments have therefore embarked on serious reforms to their systems of integration and monitoring, have introduced new programmes, and have even created new offices for integration. Yet, some measures – such as the introduction of prohibitive language requirements, restrictive marriage migration policies and funding cuts to integration programmes – have hindered integration potentials. Finally, resettlement of refugees and asylum-seekers is consistently identified as a key policy and activity area. Several States have maintained or accepted new resettlement quotas.

Key EU migration and mobility policies, priorities and funding initiatives are presented in the European Union Overview section.

Mapping of the main organizations working on migration in the region

- EU Institutions (European Commission, European Parliament, European Council, Committee of the Regions, External Action Service, Economic and Social Committee)
- European Asylum Support Office (EASO)
- European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights
- Frontex
- Europol
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)
- Council of Europe
- UN agencies: (Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Human Settlements Programme, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Bank
- World Customs Organization
- International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- International Committee of the Red Cross
- International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)

- Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)
- Caritas Internationalis
- Amnesty International
- European Free Trade Association (EFTA)
- European Economic Area (EEA) and Norway Grants
- European Business Coalition

Main operational and institutional challenges

- Budget cuts during the economic downturn have constrained government and donor funding for migration-related issues. Maintaining adequate priority and resources to effectively manage and harness the benefits of migration has been difficult in this context.
- As public opinion on migration is influenced by a broad range of factors, such as negative media reporting, extremist right-wing movements, populist rhetoric and growing unemployment rates, efforts to raise awareness about the positive contributions of migration and to foster a more balanced perception of migrants are a persistent challenge.
- Harmonization of internal and external migration policies by the EU and governments in the region is a common challenge that IOM and partners consistently work on meeting.

IOM'S CAPACITIES IN THE REGION

IOM maintains one Regional Office that supports 27 Country Offices in the region (including the new office in Croatia, which joined the EU in 2013), of which one serves with a coordination function in Italy, and two with resource mobilization functions, in Germany and Finland. The Regional Office and Country Offices cover a total of 30 countries in the region. A number of sub-offices also support specific IOM operations in Germany, Greece, Ireland, Romania, Slovakia and the United Kingdom. To increase IOM's presence and capacity for response in the region, the establishment of a Country Office in Cyprus and other operational sub-offices are planned. IOM's regional capacity includes 549 staff members (comprising employees, officials, national officers, interns and consultants), with the following gender distribution: 364 female and 185 male.²

STRATEGIC AREAS OF INTERVENTION AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

Migration management

- **Main areas of intervention in the region**

1. IOM provides and implements orderly, humane, and cost-effective return and reintegration programmes for migrants who wish to return voluntarily to their respective countries of origin, and works to enhance cooperation among EU Member States on assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR), and in so doing, implements pre-departure and post-return measures aimed at fostering the sustainable reintegration of migrants in their countries of origin.
2. IOM promotes the filling of labour shortages with migrants of all skill levels. As part of this initiative, partnerships with countries of origin and work with diasporas are promoted and their impact duly evaluated.
3. IOM has long-standing experience in providing pre-departure migrant orientation and training to facilitate integration. IOM also provides a platform for dialogue, and furnishes stakeholders with relevant evidence and international good practices to encourage the development and implementation of innovative solutions to migrant integration.
4. IOM contributes to a regional response to trafficking in human beings through multi-agency cooperation among expert international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), law enforcement agencies, judicial authorities, relevant actors in the business sector as well as countries of origin, transit and destination. Supporting the establishment of effective and efficient national and transnational referral mechanisms is another of IOM's main regional interventions in this area.

² As of August 2013.

5. IOM supports integrated border and migration management, where inter- and intra-agency cooperation on border control, technical and training capacity and an appropriate institutional framework are considered important factors for efficient border and migration management systems. Another matter of priority for the governments and regional institutions and an area for IOM intervention is the rights of migrants at the borders.

- **Regional strategic objectives**

1. Enhance dialogue on regular migration between the EU and its priority countries and regions, strengthen the role of the countries of origin in support of the integration process of their nationals who migrate to the EU, and provide policy analysis and recommendations on legal migration and integration based on IOM's global experience.
2. Contribute to efforts in the region that counter xenophobia and improve the public's perception of migrants.
3. Seek to align regional programmes and strategies with the strategic objectives of the EU and governments in the region in order to promote the harmonization of migration policies in the region.
4. Contribute to the joint efforts of EU institutions and non-governmental institutions working in the field of the rights of migrants, particularly at the EU's external borders, through the provision of technical assistance and inputs to the development and implementation of training in areas related to integrated border and migration management.
5. Contribute to the efforts of EU Member States and the EC at both national and regional levels to implement the priority actions included in the "EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings (2012–2016)", particularly in the field of protection through, for example, provision of access to direct assistance in the area of voluntary return and reintegration of victims of trafficking and the development of prevention mechanisms.
6. Support the countries in the region in the field of identification and referral of vulnerable migrants, and particularly of victims of trafficking and unaccompanied migrant children, to relevant protection structures in the context of mixed migration flows.
7. IOM aims to expand its work in the field of unaccompanied migrant children, specifically with regard to guaranteeing family unity when considered to be in the best interest of the child.

Operations, emergencies and post-crisis

- **Main areas of intervention in the region**

1. IOM supports strong, well-coordinated efforts between pre-departure resettlement operations in third countries and integration actors in resettlement countries in Europe to ensure that refugees and receiving communities are well prepared to meet initial reception challenges and focus on long-term integration to ensure newcomers become empowered, fully integrated members of their new communities. IOM will continue to facilitate refugee resettlement and family reunification from third countries as well as intra-EU relocation, including pre-departure health and logistical assistance as well as pre-departure information briefings and cultural orientation.

- **Regional strategic objectives**

1. Work with individual Member States and European actors, in full support of the European initiatives to expand the scarce number of resettlement places and the recognition that more still needs to be done. This will be achieved by providing practical assistance and advice on establishing resettlement programmes and engaging in practical cooperation on resettlement activities at the European level.
2. Raise awareness and build the capacity of relevant agencies to respond rapidly and effectively to both natural and man-made emergencies, and to develop and put in place appropriate planning and implementation processes and procedures. IOM will give special attention to the promotion of governmental, inter-agency coordination and cooperation, and efficient information-sharing under the leadership of appropriate government structures.

3. Intensify focus, advocacy and mobilization on relatively under-engaged areas in Europe where IOM and stakeholders have assessed a need for greater attention and resources, such as migration crises and the impact of environmental and climate change on migration, in order to move forward on these increasingly critical issues.

Partnerships/Regional Consultative Processes

IOM actively works with all operational stakeholders in the area of migration management in the region. Strategic partnerships are developed and maintained with key players – civil society organizations and expert international organizations – both at the national and subregional levels. Specific attention is given to establishing cooperation with international and local NGOs. Joint projects and activities with the latter contribute to the development and strengthening of civil societies in the countries in the region, and they additionally contribute to building the capacity of the non-governmental sector to respond to migration challenges and support government structures in their efforts to manage migration.

IOM is continuously engaged in enhancing its programming and policy dialogue with all the European institutions and UN agencies – the Organization takes part in a coordinated response in the areas of sustainable and diversified economic development, good and effective governance, and assistance to vulnerable populations, particularly women and children, displaced populations, migrants and victims of trafficking, disabled persons and others.

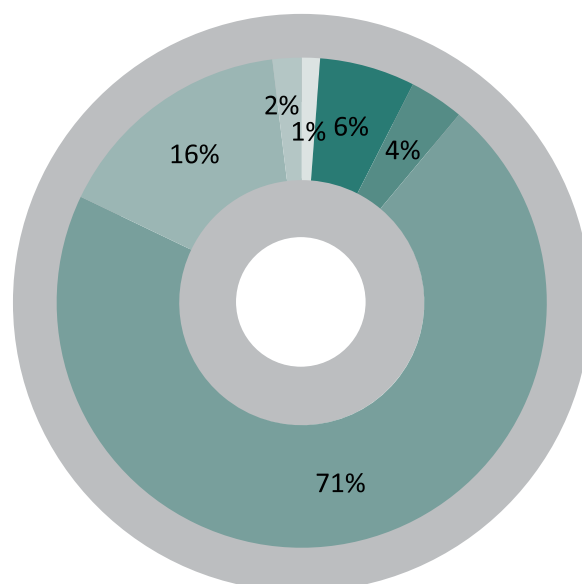
As an indication of the level of cooperation and partnership IOM holds with the institutions of the EU, a strategic cooperation framework was established among IOM, three European Commission services (i.e. Directorate General for Home Affairs (DG HOME), Directorate General for Development and Cooperation, Directorate General for European Community Humanitarian Office) and the European External Action Service in June 2012, to further build on joint cooperation on migration, development, humanitarian response and human rights issues.

IOM has a long history of robust programmes and strong institutional partnerships in countries along all major migration routes to Europe, and supports the main regional consultative processes (RCPs) on migration concerning Europe (i.e. Budapest Process, Prague Process, Eastern Partnership Platform, 5 + 5 Dialogue and the Mediterranean Transit Migration Dialogue). Another such process is the Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees, which is an informal, non-decision-making forum for intergovernmental information exchange and policy debate on all issues of relevance to the management of international migratory flows.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR EUROPEAN UNION, SWITZERLAND AND NORWAY

Geographical area	USD
Regional Programmes	2,500,000
Austria	Funded
Belgium	1,100,000
Bulgaria	2,500,000
Croatia	1,535,000
Czech Republic	820,000
Estonia	360,000
Finland	45,500
France	1,447,000
Germany	Funded
Greece	100,000
Hungary	1,435,000
Ireland	Funded
Italy	4,500,000
Latvia	350,000
Lithuania	890,000
Luxembourg	Funded
Malta	220,000
The Netherlands	11,900,000
Norway	18,700,000
Poland	150,000
Portugal	2,030,000
Romania	3,225,000
Slovakia	420,000
Slovenia	160,000
Spain	Funded
Switzerland	11,640,000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	650,000
Total funding requirements	66,677,500

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	800,000
Migration Health	4,200,000
Immigration and Border Management	2,395,000
Migrant Assistance	47,352,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	10,650,500
Migration Policy and Research	1,280,000
Total funding requirements	66,677,500



- Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis
- Migration Health
- Immigration and Border Management
- Migrant Assistance
- Labour Migration and Human Development
- Migration Policy and Research

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

The Regional Office in Brussels has no centrally managed projects at this time. Below is an overview of regional programme support provided to IOM Country Offices in the region.

IOM intends to leverage its global experience in emergency and post-emergency mobility crisis management to increasingly support the EU and governments in the region through policy advice, capacity-building, regional and interregional dialogue, and strengthened partnerships. IOM will also continue to build on its strong relationships with European governments that have supported its response to migration crises beyond Europe, and will work with them to set up joint, comprehensive assistance mechanisms.

In the area of climate change and migration, IOM will support States in the region in their preparation for and response to this increasingly recognized issue, where comprehensive strategies to study, plan for, adapt to, and mitigate the processes and effects of environmental change and its impact on human mobility are increasingly necessary.

IOM will continue to promote the exchange of best practices, research and information on policy changes relating to refugee resettlement and integration, in cooperation with UNHCR, the ICMC, the European Commission, and government and civil society partners, to increase mutual learning about resettlement in all its aspects and interlinked phases. One such example is the recently created European Resettlement Network,³ which connects a variety of actors involved in refugee resettlement across Europe.

Migration Health

IOM will continue to implement the regional Equi-Health project. Fostering health provision for migrants, the Roma ethnicity and other vulnerable groups in the EU/EEA Member States, this project is co-funded with a direct grant agreement by the European Commission's Directorate General for Health and Consumers (DG SANCO) from 2013 to 2016. Equi-Health is aimed at improving access to and the quality of health-care services, health promotion and disease prevention to meet the needs of migrants, the Roma and other vulnerable ethnic minority groups, including migrants in irregular situation.

Several components of the Equi-Health initiative target government and public sector actors through multisectoral dialogue, national and project

consultative meetings, and capacity-building activities. One objective is to promote the provision of appropriate health-care services to migrants at the southern borders of the EU, thereby contributing to better public health safety in the EU.

IOM also plans to work towards the reduction of health inequalities faced by the Roma people and other vulnerable ethnic minority groups in order to form a coherent network and promote dialogue among key stakeholders on Roma-related issues, focusing on the implementation of the National Roma Integration Strategies and developing competencies in working with ethnic minorities.

The third aspect focuses on systematizing the available information on national legal and policy frameworks, including information on national health plans, as well as developing consensus guidelines on access to health services for those in irregular situation to foster a harmonized EU approach to access to and the provision of health care for irregular migrants.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM intends to enhance assistance to EU agencies and governments in the region in responding to irregular and mixed migration flows within a migration management approach that harmonizes a humane, migrant-centred policy with legitimate national border protection concerns. IOM aims to accomplish this by upholding the Organization's role in protection and humanitarian assistance to irregular migrants through: data management; knowledge-sharing; capacity-building; joint operations; and networking, particularly in the areas of counter-trafficking, AVRR, unaccompanied migrant children and other groups of vulnerable migrants; mixed migration flows; and cooperation with third countries.

Migrant Assistance

Supplementing its long-standing regional leadership in providing orderly, humane, and cost-effective return and reintegration of migrants who wish to go back voluntarily to their respective countries of origin, IOM's AVRR programmes will continue to strengthen through the progressive inclusion of reintegration assistance, monitoring and evaluation, as well as specific features for vulnerable groups, including victims of trafficking and unaccompanied migrant children.

Increased cooperation and exchange with partners on assisted voluntary return has been exemplified by the Voluntary Return European Network, which aims to contribute to the facilitation and promotion of dialogue on assisted voluntary return practices in Europe through improved cooperation among all stakeholders in the EEA and Switzerland as well as major countries of transit and origin. IOM has already

³ See www.resettlement.eu.

expanded its activities concerning unaccompanied migrant children beyond the framework of the AVRR programmes in recent years to include projects on family tracing, capacity-building and research.

IOM will continue to enhance its role in providing direct assistance to victims of trafficking and exploited migrants, quantitative and qualitative research, capacity-building, measures for prevention of trafficking in persons and exploitation of migrants, and support to governments to develop and implement national action plans. IOM in Europe develops programmes that not only benefit third-country nationals but also victims of trafficking who are EU citizens, as well as programmes that take into consideration the gender and age dimensions of human trafficking.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to provide policy advice, propose practical pathways, and stimulate informed and balanced public debate towards improved management of labour migration and immigrant integration in the EEA and Switzerland, to support the region's inclusive growth and global competitiveness. Areas of focus will include enhanced cooperation with other global regions and key EU partner countries, promotion of integrity in international recruitment, socioeconomic inclusion of vulnerable migrants, improvement in pre-departure integration support services, and advancement of active citizenship as the basis for social cohesion.

Moreover, IOM will continue to be engaged in enhancing the links between migration and development by facilitating the temporary return of qualified diaspora members in the region, enhancing awareness of the contribution, and empowering migrant communities in the region, as well as facilitating dialogue on the impact of migration and integration policies in the destination countries on the development of countries of origin.

Migration Policy and Research

Migration policy and research has long been the complementary arm to IOM's operations in the region, where the Organization is uniquely positioned to provide, based on extensive grassroots experience, guidance on migration policy that advances the efforts of stakeholders to develop effective national, regional and global migration management policies and strategies. Efforts by IOM in the region will include supporting EU institutions and EU Member State governments with research and improved data collection in jointly identified priority areas to underpin policies and programming in the core areas of migration management (including labour migration and mobility), policies to engage the diaspora, and improvement of knowledge of the developmental

impact of migration, as well as improvement of the quality of data on human trafficking. IOM will also continue building the capacities of government counterparts in the European partner countries and regions on the development of migration profiles as a tool to enhance national and regional statistics and to improve data interpretation capacities for policy development.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	2,500,000
2014 funding requirements	2,500,000

AUSTRIA

Migrant Assistance

IOM organizes the assisted voluntary return and reintegration of persons whose asylum applications have been rejected, who have no resident status in Austria, and who are recognized refugees or are subsidiary or temporary protection holders through the General Humanitarian Return Programme.

IOM also provides transit and arrival assistance at the Vienna airport to migrants who fly under the auspices of IOM.

Moreover, IOM implements country-specific AVRR activities. In 2014, IOM intends to implement such projects in four selected countries of origin: Afghanistan, Nigeria, Pakistan and the Russian Federation (Chechen Republic). Beneficiaries are offered customized reintegration measures aimed at equipping them with the necessary means and skills to reintegrate into their countries of origin.



IOM also supports return counsellors and other stakeholders active in the field of voluntary return in Austria, mainly through the facilitation of international workshops and the provision of information on countries of origin.

Furthermore, IOM is actively involved in counter-trafficking activities: it organized a workshop at the

6th EU Anti-Trafficking Day with Austria's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and implemented training for judges. The main subjects of interest were trafficking for labour exploitation and the identification of (potential) victims of trafficking.



IOM also contributes to a number of regional initiatives within Europe, such as: (a) the creation of the Voluntary Return European Network, a web-based platform designed to facilitate the exchange of information among stakeholders in EU Member States, Switzerland and Norway on issues related to (assisted) voluntary return of third-country nationals in their countries or origin; and (b) the enhancement of capacities of EU Member States and third countries to promote durable solutions for unaccompanied migrant children through the identification of best practices in family tracing and assessments as well as the provision of an enhanced reintegration approach.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM intends to address integration issues with focus on youth in Austria and cultural orientation for a number of target groups.

To this end, IOM implements cultural orientation training for young refugees, offering information on Austria and its people and organizing intercultural events to support the integration of the target group.

Furthermore, cultural orientation will be offered to international students in the context of labour migration and family reunification to Austria, for instance, from Turkey.

Migration Policy and Research

Through research activities, IOM supports the Austrian Government to develop evidenced-based policies for orderly and humane migration management.

IOM has been serving as the Austrian National Contact Point in the European Migration Network since 2003. The network provides up-to-date,

objective, reliable and comparable information on migration and asylum themes with a view to supporting policymaking in the EU and at the national level. As the National Contact Point, IOM conducts research on a wide range of migration and asylum issues (such as reception conditions, labour migration, return, access to social benefits and unaccompanied migrant children), collects and disseminates information, and networks with various actors at the EU and national levels.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migrant Assistance	Funded
Labour Migration and Human Development	Funded
Migration Policy and Research	Funded

BELGIUM

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Within the framework of the Joint EU Resettlement programme, IOM assists the Government of Belgium with all travel and logistics preparations and other resettlement-related services, including, but not limited to, pre-departure cultural orientation and pre-embarkation training. These activities are carried out in coordination with government agencies dealing with the implementation of the resettlement programme in Belgium, such as the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons, the Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Fedasil) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The European Resettlement Network will be continued in the framework of the project on strengthening the response to emergency resettlement needs, which is financed by the European Commission's DG HOME under the Preparatory Action – Emergency Resettlement 2012. The European Resettlement Network will be further strengthened and developed by promoting cooperation among different stakeholders and further building their capacity to increase and improve resettlement efforts and related activities, particularly with regard to emergency resettlement.

The network will also continue to campaign for more and better resettlement in Europe. In May 2012, the "Resettlement Saves Lives" campaign was launched by six leading organizations in the refugee field, calling for Europe to offer 20,000 resettlement places every year by 2020.

Migration Health

IOM will continue to provide support to health assessments undertaken for government-funded and self-paying immigrants bound for resettlement countries.



Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to facilitate AVRR activities in Belgium with the aim of supporting the sustainable reintegration of returned migrants. In particular, IOM seeks to address the needs of victims of trafficking by providing them and unaccompanied migrant children with direct assistance and by supporting the Government in its efforts to ensure proper reintegration support for asylum-seekers, rejected asylum-seekers and irregular migrants. For this purpose, IOM manages a budget of EUR 5.2 million, donated by the Government of Belgium via Fedasil.

IOM also provides enhanced reintegration assistance to unaccompanied migrant children from Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with the aim of strengthening voluntary return for this group, and to build national-level capacities in AVRR for unaccompanied migrant children, with focus on enhanced reintegration in light of the Life Project recommendations from the Council of Europe. The Life Project takes into account a variety of past and underlying issues, including the minor's personal profile, background (including family situation), causes of migration and itinerary. It links these to the present, including the aspirations and perceptions of the minor, the legal situation and the opportunities both in the host country and the country of origin, and seeks to clarify and enhance the minor's future prospects by ensuring that best interests are respected, rights are upheld and that the minor is supported to develop the skills necessary to become a full and active participant in society.

IOM is also implementing an initiative that aims to contribute to strengthening and building synergies within family tracing procedures and methodologies in EU Member States and selected third countries, and to enhancing the sustainable reintegration of unaccompanied migrant children who choose to voluntarily return to their countries of origin as one of

the durable solutions envisaged and when it has been determined to be in the best interest of the child.

IOM contributes to strengthening coordination and cooperation among four EU Member States (Austria, Belgium, France and the Netherlands) on the reintegration of Iraqi nationals returning to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (Kurdistan Regional Government), as part of national voluntary return programmes, in order to develop a common approach and to improve their long-term reintegration.

Further, IOM provides support to the Voluntary Return European Network e-community, which is a web-based platform designed to facilitate the exchange of information among stakeholders in EU Member States, Switzerland and Norway on issues related to (assisted) voluntary return of third-country nationals to their countries of origin. The Voluntary Return European Network builds on the objectives set in the Stockholm Programme and the EU Return Directive 2008/115/EC. Both of these seek to encourage governments to use voluntary return as the preferred option in the context of each Member State's migration management policies.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue its collaboration with the Government of Belgium in the area of migration and development through the implementation of an initiative that aims to mobilize Moroccan diaspora residing in Belgium. Diaspora members will be enabled to contribute to job creation in which they can establish a new business in Morocco, transfer their current business activities to Morocco, or set up a branch office in Morocco.

In collaboration with the Ministère Chargé des Marocains Résidant à l'étranger (MCMREAM), which is in charge of Moroccans living abroad, and

the Hassan II Foundation, IOM will continue to implement the MEDMA2 (Mobilisation des Marocains Résidant en Belgique pour le Développement du Maroc) project. The aim of the project is to stimulate Moroccan diaspora to play a positive role in the economic and social sustainable development of Morocco, following a multiannual approach through the investment of Moroccans living abroad targeting the beneficiary regions of Tanger-Tétouan, Taza-Al Hoceima-Taounate and the Oriental. Selected candidates will be attending training courses and coaching sessions at the Solvay Business School to refine their business plans. Once in Morocco, the candidates will be given direct administrative support by the MCMREAM and the Hassan II Foundation.

IOM will also seek to diversify its migration and development portfolio. To follow up on the fourth phase (November 2009–April 2013) of the Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) Programme in the Great Lakes region, IOM seeks to reinforce the capacities of public and private institutions in the region and to encourage a stronger sense of ownership of the programme among the national partners. The new approach includes facilitation of a dialogue between the national ministries and the diasporas in order to define a road map for engaging the latter in the development of their countries of origin.



IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	Funded
Migration Health	Funded
Migrant Assistance	Funded
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,100,000
2014 funding requirements	1,100,000

BULGARIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM participates in meetings with the Government of Bulgaria to discuss avenues through which IOM can provide support and assistance in emergency

situations leading to the entry of a significant number of third-country nationals into Bulgaria, as per IOM's mandate and expertise in the field of resettlement, intra-EU relocation services, movement, logistics, and others, in collaboration with UNHCR.

Migration Health

As part of the regional Equi-Health project co-funded by DG SANCO, IOM will continue working on improving access to and appropriateness of health-care services, health promotion and disease prevention to meet the needs of migrants, the Roma people and other vulnerable groups. It is highly relevant for the Bulgarian Government and public sector to receive support in the implementation of the Roma Integration Strategy – with focus on health – through multisectoral dialogues, capacity-building activities and the development of a monitoring mechanism on the strategy's implementation in Bulgaria.

IOM also discusses with the Government of Bulgaria means to provide technical assistance for capacity-building measures in the field of migration health based on identified local needs.

In addition, IOM provides health assessments for government-funded and self-paying immigrants bound for Canada.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will continue to support the Government of Bulgaria's efforts to further enhance the national system for immigration and border management, aiming at accession of Bulgaria into the Schengen area.

IOM will support informed analyses and development of effective migration management policies in the country. Technical assistance and capacity-building will be provided in line with EU standards to enhance Bulgaria's administrative capacity to deal with migration management.

Migrant Assistance

To enhance and reinforce Bulgaria's operational capacity in dealing with issues related to irregular migration, IOM aims to facilitate the voluntary and orderly return of irregular migrants in the context of the National Migration, Asylum and Integration Strategy 2011–2020. In this respect, IOM will continue to develop assisted voluntary return programmes for third-country nationals, with the aim of facilitating sustainable return to the country of origin and providing additional reintegration assistance to returnees. IOM will also contribute to the transfer of expertise, capacity-building, information dissemination, counselling and cultural orientation services.

IOM will continue to address human trafficking, including prevention and protection of victims of trafficking through direct assistance, reintegration and capacity-building, fostering partnerships between government structures, civil society and international organizations.

Labour Migration and Human Development

In line with the National Migration, Asylum and Integration Strategy 2011–2020, IOM seeks to facilitate more efficient and reliable migration processes for both migrants and the Government of Bulgaria. In this respect, IOM will continue to work on the integration of immigrants in Bulgaria, raise awareness of the rights and obligations of third-country nationals in Bulgaria, and extend support and assistance to access services that facilitate effective social, economic and cultural integration in the Bulgarian society. Further, IOM will provide migrants with information about migration opportunities and realities in Bulgaria and elsewhere in the EU.

In addition, IOM will provide support to and encourage the return of Bulgarian labour migrants, especially focusing on victims of trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation. An awareness campaign on the labour rights of Bulgarian migrants in the EU is also under discussion with other EU Member States.



Migration Policy and Research

IOM will continue to support the Government of Bulgaria in conducting research on migration in and out of Bulgaria through data collection and in-depth analyses of employment mechanisms for migrants, service providers operating in the labour market, recruitment agencies, mediators and different centres offering social and legal assistance, NGOs, business and trade associations, and other existing

government organizations and NGOs working to help migrants. IOM aims to identify best practices and specific gaps, particularly with regard to legislation, bilateral labour agreements, and information support and infrastructure development.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	50,000
Migration Health	100,000
Immigration and Border Management	350,000
Migrant Assistance	1,200,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	500,000
Migration Policy and Research	300,000
2014 funding requirements	2,500,000

CROATIA

Migration Health

IOM participates in the regional Equi-Health project, which is co-funded by the European Commission's DG SANCO from 2013 to 2016. This project brings together partners in the EU/EEA, Croatia and Turkey for the purpose of improving access to and appropriateness of health-care services, health promotion and disease prevention measures to meet the needs of migrants, the Roma people and other vulnerable groups.

Equi-Health is divided into two key initiatives, both of which IOM implements. The first initiative targets government and public sector actors through multisectoral dialogues, national and project consultative meetings, and training exercises on migration health and the needs of regular and irregular migrants and other vulnerable ethnic minority groups at the southern borders of the EU, thereby increasing public health safety in the EU/EEA in the long term. The second works towards reducing health inequalities by: (a) systematizing the available information on national legal and policy frameworks on migrant and ethnic minority health; (b) monitoring progress of and strengthening Roma health strategies in particular; and (c) developing consensus guidelines on access to health services for irregular migrants in all EU Member States.

Immigration and Border Management

To complement and enhance national, bilateral, and regional efforts to enable and expand dialogue, planning and practical cross-border police cooperation in effective migration management, IOM will continue to strengthen the fight against cross-border crime and irregular migration through technical assistance and capacity-building of Croatian law enforcement officials and neighbouring countries in: (a) performing joint border patrols (with Bosnia

and Herzegovina and Serbia); (b) strengthening the patrolling and monitoring capacities on the external border of the EU (with Bosnia and Herzegovina); and (c) enhancing cooperation among the Risk Analysis Centres (in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Montenegro) in view of an increase in the police activities on the Croatian/EU external border with these countries.

IOM intends to provide follow-up training to further strengthen administrative capabilities and update technical expertise of the Croatian Counter-Trafficking Referral System stakeholders to support Croatia's alignment with contemporary border management standards and best practices.

For the purposes of Croatia's preparedness to achieve participation in the Schengen Agreement, IOM aims to support the Government of Croatia in further developing and improving border and immigration management policies and practices at the external border of the EU, in accordance with the prescribed Schengen standards.

Migrant Assistance

IOM provides reintegration assistance to Croatians voluntarily returning home from where they have either unsuccessfully applied for an asylum or have been apprehended while trying to illegally cross the border, or while staying in the host country. IOM disseminates information on how reintegration assistance can be used upon return to Croatia, in accordance with AVRR specifications prescribed by the (former) host countries from which they have just returned, and ensures that the returnees profit from the reintegration package offered by each host country in an orderly manner.

To reinforce Croatia's operational capacity in dealing with issues of irregular migration, IOM aims to facilitate the voluntary and orderly return of irregular migrants in the context of the National Migration Policy 2013–2015. In particular, IOM will develop an assisted voluntary return programme for third-country nationals, aimed at facilitating their sustainable return to their countries of origin.

IOM will build on its efforts to reduce migrant exploitation, specifically smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings. In doing so, IOM will continue to support the Government and all the other Counter-Trafficking Referral System stakeholders in their endeavours to fully adhere to their respective duties and responsibilities through closer practical coordination and cooperation.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM aims to enhance the capacity of the Government to improve the management of labour migration to and from Croatia.

Currently, Croatia is facing one of the highest ratios of youth unemployment in the EU. At the same time, there are certain skills shortages in the labour market that could potentially be filled by the Croatian nationals returning from abroad. For these purposes, IOM plans to assist the Government in conducting diaspora surveys in line with the new Migration Policy 2013–2015, facilitating recruitment for temporary job placement of the Croatian nationals abroad and upgrading the in-country Migrant Information/Resource Centres through the establishment of pre-departure orientation mechanisms and customized information campaigns targeting potential labour migrants per intended country of destination.

IOM also aims to facilitate capacity-building of the State employment services in neighbouring Western Balkan countries through knowledge and experience transfer with respect to engagement of seasonal migrant workers in tourism.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM plans to enhance the Government of Croatia's comprehensive knowledge of migration by providing migration profiles guidance materials and technical training on latest international and national approaches to migration data analysis, interpretation and presentation.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	100,000
Immigration and Border Management	870,000
Migrant Assistance	325,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	200,000
Migration Policy and Research	40,000
2014 funding requirements	1,535,000

CZECH REPUBLIC

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM, in cooperation with UNHCR, is supporting the Czech Republic's commencement of activities in the resettlement of refugees in the country. This activity is currently being developed into a government strategy with support from IOM.

Migration Health

IOM advocates equity in access to health-care services for migrants, and more precisely calls for solving the problem by granting migrants access to the public health insurance scheme, especially vulnerable groups, including migrant children. To achieve this goal, IOM, as a member of the Human Rights of Migrants Committee, plans to develop a

strategy to support the health of migrants, taking into account related issues including health promotion, counseling and development of referral systems to services, particularly targeting migrant women and children.

Under the regional Equi-Health co-funded by DG SANCO of the European Commission, IOM also seeks to work with government actors and key stakeholders to enhance equitable access to health care and health promotion activities, with particular focus on the health of the Roma people. Activities will include advocacy efforts through multisectoral dialogues, national and project consultative meetings, monitoring progress and strengthening of Roma health strategies.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will contribute to the fight against cross-border crime and irregular migration in cooperation with the Czech Republic's Ministry of Interior and police forces through an initiative that provides assistance to smuggled migrants and counselling services in cooperation with law enforcement.

IOM works with trained Czech immigration and border police experts to provide training to other countries on immigration and border management and capacity-building in migration management.

Migrant Assistance

IOM aims to provide direct assistance and counselling to victims of trafficking and smuggling as part of an established referral system and to build the capacity of the Czech Government in the care and protection of victims of trafficking in operating shelters or rehabilitation centres. In addition, IOM will continue to provide training to the consular staff of the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the prevention of trafficking in human beings.

IOM will continue to address the needs of migrants voluntarily returning to their country of origin through direct assistance and information dissemination on all related issues, including travel documents, logistics, travel and transit assistance, as well as assistance upon arrival to the home country. In addition to return assistance for migrants, IOM will build the capacity of officials in formulating return policies and providing reintegration needs.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM contributes to enhancing the capacity of the Government to better manage the integration of migrants legally residing in the Czech Republic. Migration to the Czech Republic is predominantly

economic, and thousands of labour migrants could benefit from integration measures and courses when applying for jobs in the country. IOM prepares migrants for life in the Czech Republic through cultural orientation and information courses conducted prior to departure, upon arrival and upon registration in the country. These courses focus on civic values in the Czech Republic as well as migrants' rights and obligations, with the aim of increasing integration opportunities for newly arrived third-country migrants.

IOM will also train lecturers of cultural adaptation courses on how to prepare a training methodology for such courses, and develop information brochures for migrants on employment, self-employment, health insurance, accommodation, childcare and education, and related issues. This initiative has completed its pilot phase, resulting in the development of necessary tools for integration. IOM continues this initiative upon the request of the Ministry of Interior.

In addition, IOM will conduct a comprehensive review of the Czech labour market situation in order to improve the process of identifying future needs for immigrant workforce.

Migration Policy and Research

To contribute to the formulation of relevant government policies, IOM will conduct a comprehensive review of the return of qualified nationals back to the country by identifying the sectors in need and the conditions for qualified returnees to return.

Moreover, IOM aims to enhance the Government of Czech Republic's comprehensive knowledge of the integration of migrant workers, particularly migrant women, by implementing a holistic research on demographic situation, gender-related issues and human rights issues.

IOM will hold its regular Summer School on Migration Studies with the aim of contributing to students' knowledge of migration cycle, challenges and benefits.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	250,000
Migration Health	100,000
Immigration and Border Management	100,000
Migrant Assistance	250,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	60,000
Migration Policy and Research	60,000
2014 funding requirements	820,000

ESTONIA

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will continue its work in building the capacities of asylum authorities to improve the quality of the asylum system in Estonia and the reception of asylum-seekers. Activities will include the development of various tools targeting Estonian immigration authorities and the facilitation of training on reception, procedures and relevant referral mechanisms.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will further enhance assistance provided to third-country nationals wishing to return to their countries of origin voluntarily. Assistance will also be provided to vulnerable groups, as needed.

IOM will build its efforts on enabling more migrants to return from Estonia voluntarily. In doing so, IOM continues to build the capacity of respective return authorities and other entities that are in direct contact with third-country nationals through awareness-raising activities and training. Outreach has been one of the major components of AVRR activities in Estonia, and IOM intends to continue with that. Additionally relevant standard operating procedures on cooperation in the framework of assisted voluntary returns will be developed.



Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM contributes to enhancing the capacity of the Government to better manage the integration of recognized refugees in Estonia. In particular, IOM intends to carry out consultation sessions in local municipalities, with the aim of identifying municipalities willing to receive refugees into their territory. Parallel to that, IOM intends to provide post-arrival cultural orientation training to asylum-seekers and recognized refugees.

In addition to this, IOM will continue its work in raising the general public's awareness of migration-related issues, such as migration push-pull factors, trafficking in human beings, human rights, climate change, refugee issues and integration.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Immigration and Border Management	100,000
Migrant Assistance	190,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	70,000
2014 funding requirements	360,000

FINLAND

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to facilitate quota refugee resettlement and family reunification to Finland from around the world, in cooperation with receiving government agencies and UNHCR.

Migration Health

IOM will continue to work on advocating health of migrants by targeting vulnerable migrants and promoting migrant health counselling and referral services to be available for migrants throughout the country. The initiative responds to the need to decrease health disparities between migrants and the host population, and to provide health information to migrants.

In addition, IOM is planning to: (a) provide helpline and web services in which health professionals disseminate information on health issues; and (b) implement outreach activities on the services provided to health institutions and other recipients (e.g. the pharmacy sector).

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to work with the Government, returnees and migrants in providing AVRR services to those voluntarily returning to their countries of origin. IOM will also continue to provide support to the Government on an ongoing legislative project aimed at consolidating AVRR as a permanent feature of the Finnish immigration policy.

IOM will continue to work with the Government and civil society to reduce the incidents of human trafficking. Following the successful Human Trafficking Awareness Campaigns in 2011 and 2012, IOM intends to continue and expand the awareness-raising activities in Finland with national counterparts, and possibly seek cross-border cooperation opportunities.

In addition, cases of victims of trafficking will continue to be assisted under IOM's AVRR programme, funded by the EU Return Fund and the Government of Finland.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to work on enhancing the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration in and from Finland by developing regular labour migration procedures and building the capacities of the Government in labour migration management.

IOM aims to continue its engagement in the field of integration of third-country nationals through an EU-wide initiative on political participation of migrant youth, including empowerment of youth themselves, capacity-building within municipalities and national stakeholders, and awareness-raising.

Furthermore, IOM will continue implementing the health project in northern Somalia under the MIDA Programme. Within this project, 37 health experts from the Finnish-Somali diaspora will complete assignments in public health institutions in the regions of Somaliland and Puntland. The objective of this project is to contribute to the development of a well-functioning health system and health workforce in northern Somalia by using the skills of diaspora professionals to transfer their knowledge to and build the capacity of the local health-care workers. This activity is funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has further requested IOM to submit a project document for a multisectoral four-year MIDA programme that would be implemented in South Central Somalia.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	Funded
Migration Health	Funded
Migrant Assistance	Funded
Labour Migration and Human Development	45,500
2014 funding requirements	45,500

FRANCE

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to facilitate the reception of refugees resettled in France, in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior, Office Français de l'Immigration et de l'Intégration and non-governmental partners. This includes the provision of logistics support before departure and upon arrival. IOM will also continue to

assist refugees in transit, through the Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport, bound for resettlement to Australia, Canada, the United States of America and other EU countries. IOM may also support, upon request, ad hoc operations of resettlement within agreement on cost sharing.



Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to work with French institutions and civil society to ensure a smooth and dignified voluntary return of migrants to their countries of origin. In particular, it will further develop innovative practices to maximize the positive impact of return for productive reintegration by enhancing job placement in the private sector and in partnership with the local administrations. In parallel, IOM will strengthen local capacity to run and sustain long-term reintegration strategies and extend its current pilot intervention in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq to other countries of priority for France.

IOM will continue to remotely monitor the situation of irregular migrants in the north of France and, upon request, address the need for information and referrals to dissuade irregular migrants to undertake the perilous journey across the Channel. In particular, IOM will keep monitoring the plight of the most vulnerable and will seek to address the needs of victims of trafficking and minors by referring them to national supporting services. IOM will provide flexible and customized assistance to victims of trafficking to resettle in their home countries and become active members of their communities, thereby ensuring the sustainability of the return and preventing becoming victims of trafficking again.

IOM will continue to work on enhancing the effectiveness of the integration measures for victims of trafficking by assessing and strengthening the links between the specialized services for this particular target group and the mainstream integration services.



IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	Funded
Migrants Assistance	1,447,000
2014 funding requirements	1,447,000

GERMANY

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will provide resettlement and intra-EU relocation services to refugees, and assist in humanitarian admission programmes for migrants from third countries at the request of the German Government and in cooperation with UNHCR.

Migrant Assistance

At the request of the German Government, IOM will continue to facilitate the assisted voluntary return and reintegration or relocation to third countries of migrants. This includes provision of logistics support for the travel as well as further assistance, such as counselling services on the possibilities of voluntary return, up-to-date and accurate information on the situation in the country of origin, and in-kind reintegration assistance upon return.

IOM will continue to assist migrants in the area of family reunification on a case-by-case basis and in cooperation with NGOs in Germany and the receiving countries. IOM will also continue to provide

transit assistance to migrants travelling through the Frankfurt Airport under the auspices of IOM.

By contributing to and reinforcing existing counter-trafficking support structures and networks in Germany, IOM will raise relevant stakeholders' awareness of the causes, effects and the many facets of trafficking in human beings. The focus of IOM in this sector will aim at addressing the need for additional awareness and assistance structures for persons trafficked for labour exploitation.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will further enhance migrants' prospects of a sustainable integration into the new environment of a host society by facilitating dialogue and elaborating tools to contribute to the mutual appreciation and respect between the different religions and cultures in Germany. These measures aim to improve the conditions for a successful integration on a communal level. IOM will also seek to contribute to migrant integration and human development by working with migrant organizations in order to create stronger awareness of the needs of their members and by providing expertise on pre-migration information and cultural orientation to relevant stakeholders in Germany.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	Funded
Migrant Assistance	Funded
Labour Migration and Human Development	Funded

GREECE

Migration Health

IOM is participating in the 36-month Equi-Health project, co-funded by DG SANCO from 2013 to 2016. The project brings together partners in the EU/EEA, Croatia and Turkey for the purpose of improving access to and appropriateness of health-care services, health promotion and disease prevention to meet the needs of migrants, the Roma people and other vulnerable groups.



Equi-Health is divided in two key activities, both of which IOM implements. The first targets government and public sector actors through multisectoral dialogues, national and project consultative meetings, and training exercises on migration health. The second works towards reducing health inequalities by systematizing the available information on national legal and policy frameworks and the development of consensus guidelines on access to health services for irregular migrants in the EU/EEA.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to support the Government of Greece's migration management through the implementation of AVRR services. A 12-month AVRR project foresees the voluntary return of 7,000 migrants and the reintegration of 500 returning migrants. The project, which receives financial aid from the European Return Fund, will continue in 2014.

In addition, the UK Government will provide funds for the return of 1,500 migrants and the reintegration of 75 returning migrants over a 24-month period.

An 18-month AVRR project funded by the European Emergency Fund will continue until June 2014. The project foresees AVRR activities for up to 350 unaccompanied migrant children and incorporates family tracing and family assessment activities in the origin countries and the provision of assistance to authorities during the best-interest determination process.



An EEA-funded programme, which aims at supporting organizations that assist migrant asylum-seeking population in Greece, will continue in 2014 through to 2016. IOM acts as the fund operator and will monitor the implementation of NGO projects that provide reception services to asylum-seekers and unaccompanied migrant children.

IOM will continue to provide AVRR information to migrants and will support the Government's efforts to screen newly arrived migrants and refer them to appropriate protection structures, when necessary. Information officers will also gather data on migration profiles and trends.

In order to combat cross-border crimes, including migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings, IOM will continue to work with the Greek National Mechanism to Combat Trafficking and other authorities by organizing and participating in meetings and study visits to increase cross-border cooperation, train front-line professionals, strengthen counter-trafficking networks, implement returns of victims of trafficking and raise public awareness of trafficking in human beings.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	100,000
Migrant Assistance	Funded
2014 funding requirements	100,000

HUNGARY

Migration Health

IOM works to address and contribute to the improvement of access to and the quality of health-care services and health promotion to meet the needs of migrants, the Roma people and other vulnerable minority groups, including irregular migrants, under the regional Equi-Health project, which is funded by the EU and DG SANCO.

IOM also works to raise awareness among host societies and countries of origin of the issues related to the vulnerability of migrants with significant medical conditions, contributing to their sustainable return and reintegration.

With the aim of fostering mutual learning and enhanced understanding of the complex nature of health issues of migrants and other vulnerable groups, IOM promotes EU-wide dialogue among multidisciplinary stakeholders including governments, academic institutions, international organizations and civil society organizations.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will continue to provide movement assistance to Hungarian citizens who wish to emigrate from Hungary to Australia, Canada and New Zealand, and assist the New Zealand Immigration Services in checking the authenticity of documents (such as education and employment certificates) submitted by Hungarian citizens for the purpose of immigration.

Migrant Assistance

IOM continues to provide voluntary return services and support in the achievement of sustainability of return through reintegration assistance. IOM also provides customized assistance to Hungarian return beneficiaries to plan their departure and successfully reintegrate into the home society. To facilitate this process, IOM's assistance includes: (a) counselling on the migrant's options for return and reintegration; (b) assistance in obtaining travel documents; (c) provision of information on available public services for returnees and referrals to relevant institutions; and (d) development of reintegration plans according to the individual needs of each beneficiary. To facilitate the voluntary and orderly return of migrants, IOM works to enhance the capacity of relevant authorities and practitioners that work with assisted voluntary return in Hungary.

The work of IOM in addressing the needs of Hungarian victims of trafficking includes capacity-building activities such as providing training to service providers, contributing to the development of a network of shelters for this vulnerable group, building new links between practitioners involved in the integration process for victims of trafficking, and enhancing cooperation among relevant stakeholders.

Specific focus will be given to promoting durable solutions for unaccompanied migrant children by identifying good practices in family tracing and assessments as well as by providing an enhanced reintegration approach. IOM will continue to contribute to strengthening and building synergies within family-tracing procedures and methodologies in EU Member States.

Moreover, IOM will continue to enhance the sustainable reintegration of unaccompanied migrant children for whom it has been agreed that return for family reunification in their countries of origin is in their best interest.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM contributes to raising migrants' awareness of their rights and responsibilities and facilitating their effective integration into the Hungarian society.

IOM will continue to increase understanding of migration, integration and diversity in Hungary by

actively engaging migrant youth in media initiatives in order to promote impartial reporting and media coverage on migration and immigrants. By helping to improve the public's perception of migrants and their contribution to the Hungarian society, IOM's engagement will contribute to fostering migrant integration.

IOM will build the capacity of service providers in countries of origin to deliver cost-effective pre-departure integration services to third-country nationals migrating to the EU. This will be achieved through improved networking among the service providers in the countries of destination in the EU and better coordination of the pre-departure and post-arrival provision of services.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will continue to actively engage in European and Hungarian networks and programmes with the aim of improving migration policies and services and exchanging good practices with relevant stakeholders.

IOM will carry out in-depth research on the migration history of Hungarian nationals returning to Hungary with a view to understanding the motivations behind migration and the most pressing issues related to reintegration at home.

IOM will support the national authorities in the countries of origin in their research and field visits to collect relevant and up-to-date credible information from as wide range of sources as possible, which can contribute to well-founded decisions during different migration-related state procedures, for example the application of non-refoulement.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	150,000
Immigration and Border Management	Funded
Migrant Assistance	870,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	170,000
Migration Policy and Research	245,000
2014 funding requirements	1,435,000

IRELAND

Migrant Assistance

IOM provides customized AVRR programmes to meet the needs of those in the asylum system, particularly vulnerable irregular migrants, as well as to undertake related studies that assist with customizing and refining AVRR programmes to meet current needs.

IOM offers training on counter-trafficking issues in a variety of modes and to a range of audiences,

including government, law enforcement and NGOs. Training includes the provision of specific IOM training materials developed within both the Irish and international contexts.

Working with the Irish Government, IOM also imparts operational support to regular migration through the family reunification and resettlement programme for refugees in Ireland.



Labour Migration and Human Development

To support the integration of migrants, IOM, in partnership with several local stakeholders and three other EU countries, works on advancing immigrant participation in grassroots-volunteering activities within their own communities. Among other aims, these activities strive to improve public perception of migration and diversity through participation of both native and migrant populations for the benefit of their shared local community.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migrant Assistance	Funded
Labour Migration and Human Development	Funded

ITALY

Migration Health

IOM will continue to promote migrants' access to health-care services by involving migrants' associations and communities in Italy in information and awareness-raising activities. In addition, capacity-building via training and tutoring of social workers at reception centres and specialized services will improve the psychosocial assistance provided to vulnerable migrants.

IOM is the national focal point of the Equi-Health project, which is funded by the European

Commission's DG SANCO. The activities in Italy aim at analysing strategies in health access and integration of irregular migrants, such as those landing at the EU southern coastal area, the Roma people and other vulnerable minority groups. Especially for the Roma, analysis will focus on the implementation of integration strategies, as well as current monitoring and evaluation methods and processes for relevant national action plans and commitments to improve the health of the Roma group.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM aims at strengthening the Government's capacity to enhance humanitarian components in the migration management, border control, counter-trafficking policies and activities of Italy and countries with high migratory pressure to Italy. IOM actively contributes to activities such as training and awareness-raising for law enforcers and judicial and social services actors in Italy to tackle trafficking of human beings.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to provide legal counselling to mixed flows landing along Italian coasts, to identify and refer vulnerable migrants, and to monitor reception capacities.

IOM promotes an integrated strategy on vulnerable migrant groups that includes: (a) research and capacity-building to prevent irregular migration of victims of trafficking and unaccompanied migrant children; and (b) family tracing and assessment in countries of origin in order to customize measures for unaccompanied migrant children's individual integration into their host communities.

Customized AVRR programmes will continue to be implemented to meet the needs of migrants who wish to return.



Labour Migration and Human Development

To facilitate migrants' integration in Italy, IOM will provide pre-departure language training and cultural

orientation sessions in selected countries of origin for family members bound to join their relatives in Italy. Cultural orientation will continue to be provided in reception facilities and wherever requested. Professional skills of migrants and refugees will be registered through interviews and profiling exercises to support job matching and employment in Italy.

Furthermore, IOM will continue to support the Ministry of Labour and its technical agency, Italia Lavoro, in the management of local coordination offices, aimed at strengthening migration cooperation with selected sending countries. In particular, cooperation will be focused on the North African countries, like Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia.

Building on the MIDA projects supported by Italy since 2003, IOM will continue to promote a strategy that: (a) enhances the development role of migrants by supporting their investment plans in job-generating enterprises with social impact in their countries of origin; and (b) enhances the diasporas' networks, transnational social ties and financial capital, besides migrants' individual knowledge and skills.

Capacity-building and empowerment activities for diaspora associations in Italy will be further extended, including financial literacy sessions on savings and remittances, around one of the main MIDA products, the Italian website www.mandasoldiacasa.it. This site has been certified by the World Bank as a model instrument to compare money transfer costs and services.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	600,000
Immigration and Border Management	400,000
Migrant Assistance	2,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,500,000
2014 funding requirements	4,500,000

LATVIA

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to work on implementing AVRR services from Latvia, assisting the Government of Latvia to fulfil the EU Return directive. This includes providing counselling on return options of potential beneficiaries, obtaining documents for travel to the home country and providing financial support to each returnee. Special consideration will be given to the vulnerable caseloads, such as single parents with children, female migrants and those with medical cases, who will also receive a reintegration package upon return to their countries of origin.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will assist the Government of Latvia to set up an integration system for an increasing number of recently arriving third-country citizens. In 2014, IOM will continue to provide language and culture classes, and in addition, will help the recent immigrants to familiarize themselves with the Latvian medical, educational, legal and taxation systems to enable them to establish their own small business as well as become active members of civil society.

In line with promoting the return of Latvian emigrants, IOM will contribute to the Government's intentions towards implementing a re-emigration plan and will provide necessary support in researching successful methods of possible repatriation of recent Latvian emigrants, thus building the capacity of government institutions in designing and implementing diaspora policies, including measures to encourage the return of the Latvian diaspora.



IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migrant Assistance	150,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	200,000
2014 funding requirements	350,000

LITHUANIA

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to address irregular migration through the provision of AVRR services for migrants in need. Special attention will be paid to vulnerable migrants, including unaccompanied migrant children. Seeking to ensure the sustainability of returns, IOM will be providing reintegration assistance, with specific focus on income-generating activities in origin countries. To ensure better international cooperation, IOM will continue to participate in the regional Voluntary Return European Network, a web-based platform designed to facilitate the exchange

of information among stakeholders in EU Member States, Switzerland and Norway on issues related to (assisted) voluntary return of third-country nationals in their countries or origin.

IOM will continue to provide emergency assistance to victims of trafficking from Lithuania when identified in the country and abroad. This effort will be achieved through the provision of travel and arrival assistance identification of reintegration needs, referrals to partner NGOs for further assistance and monitoring.

IOM is also planning to continue its work in counter-trafficking by organizing awareness-raising campaigns in smaller urban and rural areas of Lithuania to improve professional skills and to deepen the knowledge of social workers about preventing trafficking and providing assistance to victims of trafficking.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue its activities related to migrant integration, mainly through capacity-building and training of specialists working with third-country nationals.

The specialized e-learning programme on different cultures for police officials will contribute to a better understanding of and communication with immigrants, and facilitate smooth referrals and better access to social institutions and public services. Capacity-building of public servants in the field of multicultural matters is a critical foundation for better integration, which will contribute to reducing anti-immigrant sentiments and rhetoric as well as xenophobia.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will continue to support the Government of Lithuania by carrying out the functions of the National Contact Point in the European Migration Network. IOM aims to become the information hub, collecting and analysing reliable and comparable migration data and providing it to key partners and society. A special web page on migration statistics will be further updated to: (a) make statistical data easily available to journalists, technical specialists and the general public; and (b) provide analytical input for evidence-based policymaking. Specific studies will tackle priority migration-related topics identified by the European Migration Network and the Government of Lithuania.

IOM is involved in the working group established by the Lithuanian Prime Minister to develop Lithuania's Migration Policy Guidelines.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migrant Assistance	555,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	115,000
Migration Policy and Research	220,000
2014 funding requirements	890,000

LUXEMBOURG

Migrant Assistance

IOM aims to facilitate the return of asylum-seekers, unsuccessful asylum-seekers and irregular migrants who wish to voluntarily return from Luxembourg to their respective countries of origin (or a third country that has agreed to receive them). IOM will also facilitate their reintegration process in countries of origin by identifying income-generating activities.



IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migrant Assistance	Funded

MALTA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to facilitate refugee resettlement to third countries from Malta, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR. This includes the provision of documentation, cultural orientation and logistics support.

In particular, IOM will continue to support the European relocation initiatives for refugees from Malta, following the participation in the EUREMA project (a pilot project for the intra-EU relocation of refugees from Malta).

These activities are fully funded by countries of resettlement and relocation and the EU.

In addition, IOM's cooperation with regard to family tracing for unaccompanied migrant children in Malta will be carried out for the purpose of family reunification with relatives in Europe or in their countries of origin.

Migration Health

Assistance will be provided to the Maltese Government in the framework of IOM's EU-funded Equi-Health project on fostering health provision for migrants, the Roma people and other vulnerable groups. The project aims to build a comprehensive multisectorial approach to upholding migrant and public health. Planned activities include the conduct of situational assessments, facilitation of discussions about data collection mechanisms, establishment of referral systems and prioritization of further capacity-building needs. These activities aim to increase capacities in and understanding of migrants' occupational, public and border health issues among public health authorities, law enforcement services and health-care providers.

IOM provides health assessments and travel health assistance to government-funded refugees bound for the United States and other resettlement countries.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to address the needs of migrants who voluntarily want to return to their countries of origin, by providing logistics support for the travel and offering further reintegration assistance, including providing counselling services on the possibilities of voluntary return and up-to-date and accurate information on the situation in the country of origin.

Assistance will also be provided to complement Malta's response to the reception of migrants and asylum-seekers by sea. IOM assistance will be delivered in the form of non-food items (NFIs), psychological services, and social counselling and support, with particular emphasis on children, women and the elderly. Cultural mediation and counselling will also be provided.

IOM will continue to support the Government in its efforts to counter trafficking by assisting it in the implementation of the National Action Plan. This includes prevention of trafficking in persons and identification of victims of trafficking through capacity-building of various stakeholders and operatives at the national level with structured training and knowledge transfer. IOM will also support the development of an information campaign on trafficking in persons. An in-depth research study on the dimension of the phenomenon in Malta will be conducted.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to support the Government through analysis and facilitation of exchange of good practices with European counterparts, focusing on the promotion of socioeconomic integration of third-country nationals in Malta.

Enhancing migrants' prospects of integration into the new environment will also be continued by focusing on the delivery of cultural orientation courses to newly arrived asylum-seekers in Malta, both in closed and open centres. Possibilities to improve support to newcomers of other immigration categories will also be considered.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	Funded
Migration Health	100,000
Migrant Assistance	120,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	Funded
2014 funding requirements	220,000

THE NETHERLANDS

Migrant Assistance

IOM facilitates the assisted voluntary return and reintegration of migrants to their countries of origin under the Return and Emigration of Aliens from the Netherlands programme. Activities focus on disseminating information; providing counselling on return options; providing assistance to obtain travel documents, with particular focus on vulnerable groups; and extending financial assistance for reintegration following their return.

IOM assists vulnerable migrants, including those with health-related cases, victims of trafficking, (ex-)unaccompanied migrant children, and families with children with an asylum background, irregular migrants and migrants in immigration detention. IOM aims at maintaining high processing rates in the pre-departure stage and working more closely with countries of origin. In providing reintegration services, IOM offers in-kind and cash assistance to strengthen the sustainability of returns.

In addition, IOM monitors the reintegration assistance given to returnees in order to gain a deeper insight into the impact of this type of assistance. IOM will continue to offer reintegration assistance to irregular migrants and work more closely with migrant organizations to optimize communication with irregular migrants and to better respond to reintegration assistance needs.

Labour Migration and Human Development

Building on good practices and lessons learned, IOM remains committed to continue its activities in the area of labour migration and to explore new areas in migration and development. The Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals project, aimed at the temporary return of more highly educated migrants and diaspora members to their countries of origin, was evaluated by the Maastricht University on behalf of the Dutch Government. The outcome showed that the use of the valuable resources of the diaspora, such as know-how, ideas, skills and experience, has significant positive effects on processes of change within beneficiary host institutions and their wider communities. The project has now entered the third phase. In addition, IOM continues to explore new opportunities to engage qualified migrants in the Netherlands and other European countries for the development and capacity-building of institutions in their home countries.

IOM continues to offer training to prepare migrants for their integration in the Netherlands. IOM focuses on cultural orientation training for individual resettlement and asylum-related family reunification cases prior to departure. The Family Reunification programme, running since 1995, provides global logistics assistance to family members arranging their departure to the Netherlands.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migrant Assistance	10,900,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,000,000
2014 funding requirements	11,900,000

NORWAY

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to implement its assisted voluntary return programme for rejected asylum-seekers and irregular migrants. This will include information and outreach activities to the target group; counselling of applicants on assisted voluntary return; assistance with obtaining travel documents; and return travel to the home country, including departure, transit and arrival assistance.

IOM will also continue to facilitate the reintegration of returnees from Norway through reintegration activities in selected countries of origin. Reintegration programmes with targeted in-kind assistance are implemented in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Iraq, and Somalia. Returnees to other countries receive a cash grant to facilitate their reintegration into the country of origin.

IOM continues to focus on the needs of vulnerable migrants, in particular unaccompanied migrant children, victims of trafficking, and others such as those with medical conditions, through its assisted voluntary return programme, which offers pre-departure counselling, assistance to obtain travel documents, escorted returns and customized reintegration assistance.

These activities are fully funded by the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration.



Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to implement its cultural orientations for Norway-bound refugees through the Norwegian Cultural Orientation programme, in which IOM provides integrated pre-departure cultural orientation classes for UN quota refugees accepted for resettlement to Norway. The training will focus specifically on Norwegian culture and society, as well as on the practicalities of day-to-day life in the refugees' new societies with the objective of facilitating the smooth integration of these newcomers into Norwegian societies by addressing expectations and thereby reducing culture shock.

Pre-departure cultural orientation sessions are given to accepted refugees aged 8 years and above. The sessions are handled by carefully selected cross-cultural facilitators, who are immigrants with cultural and linguistic background.

Integration works best when both refugees who have been accepted for resettlement and their new communities have a good understanding of each other's expectations as well as their cultural practices.



and differences. For this reason, IOM will continue to provide the relevant municipalities with information about the background and culture of refugees.

Migrant training and integration activities are fully funded by the Norwegian Directorate for Integration and Diversity.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migrant Assistance	15,550,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	3,150,000
2014 funding requirements	18,700,000

POLAND

Migration Health

While asylum-seekers are granted the same health-care provisions as Polish citizens, irregular migrants face many obstacles in receiving health assistance. IOM plans to conduct in-depth research on the current situation, needs and expectations of irregular migrants towards the health-care system. This research will serve as a first step to identify barriers and develop recommendations for the improvement in migrants' access to health care.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to implement assisted voluntary returns by providing up-to-date information about the situation in countries of origin, facilitating pre-departure arrangements and providing return transportation. Assistance will include reintegration, consisting of a cash allowance and, where possible, in-kind reintegration grants. The reintegration

packages are individually customized according to returnees' needs and preferences, and can be allocated for business or education activity, medical treatment and/or basic needs items, such as food, rent, or household goods. Reintegration assistance is monitored through, among others, on-site visits.

Three projects, aimed to provide voluntary return and reintegration assistance to unsuccessful asylum-seekers and irregular migrants, are currently being implemented and are planned to continue in 2014. These projects are funded by the European Return Fund and the Government of Poland.

In addition, capacity-building initiatives are undertaken with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of actions in the field of voluntary returns. In 2014, the activities will include training sessions for institutions and actors engaged in the implementation of the AVRR programme. Expert seminars on the protection of the rights of unaccompanied migrant children will be held. An e-learning programme on identifying victims of trafficking will also be developed and be made available to relevant institutions.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM aims to strengthen migration management in the country through a two-fold approach of building capacities in migration management and supporting migrants' integration. IOM's work seeks to promote intercultural dialogue, increase understanding of migration issues and boost the intercultural skills of different stakeholders influencing the integration process. The two-fold approach will target the host society and host country institutions, and migrants alike. On one hand, training on migration management will be provided to government and non-governmental institutions dealing with migrants

or contributing to the development of migration and integration policies at the national, regional and central levels. On the other hand, IOM will seek to facilitate migrants' integration in Poland through a series of integrated activities, such as the enhancement of dialogue between migrants and different Polish stakeholders that influence the integration process, development of a cultural orientation training for newcomers, and a public relations campaign to foster a better understanding of the issues related to migration and integration by the general public and the promotion of a positive image of migrants and their contribution to host societies.

IOM will also continue working on raising migrants' awareness of their rights and obligations in Poland, and preventing discrimination and exploitation of migrants in the Polish labour market. An information campaign targeting migrants in Poland and selected major countries of origin will be developed and implemented, as well as initiatives aimed at improving Poland's capacity to protect migrants' rights and prevent any form of discrimination and exploitation. A project to support these goals began in October 2011 and will run for 33 months. The project is funded by the European Integration Fund and the Polish Ministry of Interior and implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Interior and National Labour Inspectorate.

Migration Policy and Research

Data on the process of giving voting rights in the local elections to migrants will be collected from Poland and from selected EU Member States and analysed. The qualitative and quantitative data will focus on the attitudes of migrants and representatives of the Polish society on the concept of giving voting rights at the local elections to migrants already enjoying the right of long-term residence in Poland. The project is co-funded by the European Integration Fund and implemented in partnership with the Warsaw University and the Polish Ministry of Interior.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	50,000
Migrant Assistance	Funded
Labour Migration and Human Development	100,000
Migration Policy and Research	Funded
2014 funding requirements	150,000

PORTUGAL

Migration Health

IOM will continue to work in collaboration with all national stakeholders responsible for health, integration and immigration policies to improve migrants' health and to promote better access to health services. To achieve this, IOM will promote capacity-building activities targeting health-care professionals and administrative personnel working in health centres. It will do so by piloting a national training programme on migration and health. These activities are co-funded by the Government of Portugal and the European Commission's DG SANCO, and are part of ongoing IOM activities under the regional Equi-Health project.

Additionally, IOM aims at complementing such training activities by increasing migrants' health literacy and empowerment through a combined approach of sensitization and research actions in specific and pre-defined geographical settings.

Finally, IOM will also engage with the Servico de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras (border and aliens police) to enhance the knowledge of border police officers and security personnel regarding migration and health issues, seeking to deliver specific training under the multi-agency collaboration protocol with the Portuguese Government.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM seeks to assist the Secretariat of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP) in assessing the capacity and needs of African Portuguese-speaking countries in collecting and analysing migration-related data, with the aim of promoting the development of informed migration management policies and practices in those countries and at the regional level, through the CPLP Observatory on Migration.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to address the needs of migrants in vulnerable situations in Portugal by providing information and counselling as well as customized and coordinated assistance in destination and origin countries. To this purpose, IOM will continue to provide AVRR services to regular and irregular migrants in socioeconomic vulnerability, with specific focus on effective reintegration in countries of return. In this respect, IOM will seek to further improve and adjust the reintegration assistance and monitoring mechanism through an enhanced coordination of pre-departure and post-return services, and linkages with microcredit and business development programmes.

These activities will be implemented through the AVRR programme, funded by the European Return Fund and the Government of Portugal.

IOM will also continue to provide irregular migrants in detention with information and counselling on safe migration, regular migration options and risks of irregular migration, through the multi-agency collaboration protocol with the Portuguese Government.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM aims at promoting and supporting the mobilization of Portuguese-speaking African diaspora communities, namely the diasporas of Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau residing in Portugal, as main actors in the development of their home countries. On one hand, IOM will seek to support the Cape Verdean Government in defining a sustainable framework for the engagement of diaspora professionals, allowing them to contribute their knowledge and skills in strengthening the capacity of key institutions in identified sectors. On the other hand, and based on past activities, IOM will seek to further advance the understanding of how to enhance the contribution of the diaspora of the Guinea-Bissau through its financial capital.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	200,000
Immigration and Border Management	230,000
Migrant Assistance	500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,100,000
2014 funding requirements	2,030,000

ROMANIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to facilitate refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR. The beneficiaries are refugees selected by UNHCR and the governments of relocation countries. The services include transportation, cultural orientation and logistics support, and will be provided in the Emergency Transit Centre established in Timisoara, on the basis of a tripartite agreement concluded among the Government of Romania, UNHCR and IOM. These activities are fully funded by countries of resettlement.

Migration Health

IOM will continue expanding its work on the promotion of migration health topics in order to reduce migrants' vulnerabilities.

IOM aims to support national authorities in monitoring, sharing and strengthening national approaches to the Roma people's health under the framework of the Equi-Health project, which was launched in February 2013. The project is conducted in eight EU countries to meet the health needs of migrants, the Roma people and other vulnerable minority groups. The three-year programme is co-funded by the European Commission's DG SANCO.

Migration health issues are also addressed by conducting post-arrival health assessments of migrants transiting Romania for the benefit of receiving countries and the migrants themselves, and by providing informational activities as well as facilitating medical services for third-country nationals legally residing in Romania.

IOM provides health assessments and travel health assistance to self-paying immigrants bound for Australia, Canada and New Zealand, as well as government-sponsored refugees accepted for resettlement in the United States.

Immigration and Border Management

With the expected accession of Romania into the Schengen area, IOM aims to increase the capacity of the Government in migration management, border control, counter-trafficking, labour migration and better harmonization of migration policies. These actions will be designed to be in line with the action plans related to the implementation of the Solidarity and Management of Migratory Flows Programme in Romania.



Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to address the issue of vulnerable migrants, especially unaccompanied migrant children, victims of trafficking, asylum-seekers, as well as migrants affected by crises in the Middle East and North Africa region. In particular, IOM seeks to contribute to the establishment of a proactive victim identification and referral system and to organize a high-level working group to raise awareness of the

various considerations related to fighting trafficking in human beings, and the needs and capacities of Romanian institutions and NGOs with the involvement of EU Member State representatives. Information services, visa counselling, and facilitation of access to various services and responsible institutions will be provided to regular and irregular migrants.

Through the AVRR programme, IOM will continue assisting migrants to return to their countries of origin. Reintegration assistance, vocational courses prior to departure, and social and medical packages for migrants in need will also be provided.

Labour Migration and Human Development

Through information and counselling centres, IOM will support the social, economic and cultural integration of third-country nationals into the Romanian society by providing them with information, specific services and assistance adapted to their needs. To achieve this, special efforts will be dedicated to continued cooperation with local and central public institutions.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM intends to support the Government through research and discussions on the characteristics of labour migration of highly skilled Romanians, together with the demand and need for workforce immigration. This is intended to build the capacities of government counterparts by including related data into the Romanian immigration strategy.



IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	500,000
Migration Health	100,000
Immigration and Border Management	275,000
Migrant Assistance	1,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	950,000
Migration Policy and Research	400,000
2014 funding requirements	3,225,000

SLOVAKIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM continues to provide humanitarian relief and to facilitate refugee resettlement through the emergency transit centre in Humenne, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR. This includes the provision of documentation and logistics support. These activities are fully funded by countries of resettlement.

Migration Health

IOM further promotes health in migration by contributing to the improvement of access to and the quality of health-care services, health promotion and disease prevention to meet the needs of migrants, the Roma people and other vulnerable minority groups, including irregular migrants. In this respect, IOM will participate in activities aimed at systematizing the available information on national legal and policy frameworks, including information on national health plans in country briefs, as well as developing consensus guidelines on access to health services for those in an irregular situation, to foster a harmonized EU approach to access to and provision of health care for these groups.

IOM provides health assessments and travel health assistance to government-funded refugees bound for the United States and other resettlement countries.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM aims to build the capacity of the Government of Slovakia with regard to migration management, counter-trafficking and labour migration through several workshops for the representatives of the Foreign Police, the Ministry of Labour, and the towns and municipalities in the main cities across Slovakia.

Migrant Assistance

IOM continues to implement its AVRR programme for rejected asylum-seekers and irregular migrants. This includes information campaigns enabling eligible migrants to adopt an informed decision on return. These activities are fully funded by the European Commission and the Government of Slovakia.

IOM contributes to providing access to direct assistance for exploited and trafficked migrants through the continuous implementation of the return and reintegration programme for victims of trafficking and the operation of the national counter-trafficking helpline.

IOM supports the counter-trafficking efforts of the Government of Slovakia by building the capacities

of government and non-governmental professionals in migrant integration, prevention of trafficking in human beings and identification of victims.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM continues to work on enhancing the capacity of the Government to manage labour migration in and from Slovakia, by developing regular labour migration procedures and building the capacities of the Government in labour migration management.

IOM also continues the operation of the Migration Information Centre, helping migrants legally residing in Slovakia to integrate into the society through the provision of information, job and legal counselling, job and language training, and support for integration into the community life. While the operation of the centre is fully funded by the European Commission and the Government of Slovakia, there is a need to extend the services of the centre to include a sensitization information campaign aimed at the general public to provide a true picture of migrants and their role in Slovak society, and thus enable their better integration.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM continues to serve as the National Contact Point of Slovakia for the European Migration Network. These activities are fully funded by the European Commission and the Government of Slovakia.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	Funded
Migration Health	100,000
Immigration and Border Management	70,000
Migrant Assistance	150,000
Labour Migration and Humanitarian Development	100,000
Migration Policy and Research	Funded
2014 funding requirements	420,000

SLOVENIA

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to provide assistance to migrants, with specific focus on asylum-seekers and irregular migrants, wishing to return home from Slovenia through its assisted voluntary return programme. As it cooperates and fosters dialogues with other relevant stakeholders, IOM will seek to specifically address the needs of vulnerable groups, such as victims of trafficking and unaccompanied migrant children. Assistance will be given through individual and

direct contact with potential beneficiaries, providing them with comprehensive information about the advantages and possibilities of assisted voluntary return, as well as through arrangement of the practicalities of their return (such as obtaining travel documentation, purchasing travel tickets, departure, transit and arrival assistance).

Upon return from Slovenia, IOM will facilitate the reintegration of migrants through the development and funding of individual business plans, educational and training opportunities, as well as assist in accessing health and referral services.

In addition, by participating in a project in partnership with a local organization offering legal assistance to irregular migrants in Slovenia, IOM will contribute to safeguarding the human rights standards in return procedures through the provision of counselling sessions to beneficiaries on options for voluntary return.

IOM will build the capacity of the Government of Slovenia in return procedures by providing training to officials and by developing training materials and modules.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will continue to cooperate in European and international programmes partnering with relevant government and non-governmental actors, with the aim of improving policies and approach to migration issues through capacity-building and exchange of good practices. Specific focus will be given to improving the assistance to victims of trafficking and in the field of voluntary return practices.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migrant Assistance	145,000
Migration Policy and Research	15,000
2014 funding requirements	160,000

SPAIN

Migration Health

Following a change in law in 2012, which excludes migrants from free medical coverage under the public health system, IOM intends to analyse the impact of the implementation of this law on migrants as well as assess the gap it creates on their migration health needs.

In addition, IOM is also working in collaboration with the Equi-Health project, which is co-funded by DG SANCO (from 2013 to 2016), for the purpose of improving access to and appropriateness of



health-care services, health promotion and disease prevention measures to meet the needs of migrants, the Roma people and other vulnerable groups.

Immigration and Border Management

As Spain is one of the key countries situated on the important southern EU border, IOM will continue its cooperation with the Government of Spain in migration management, border control, counter-trafficking, labour migration and migration policies.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to address smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. In particular, IOM will seek to address the needs of victims of trafficking by providing direct assistance and by supporting the Government in its efforts to counter trafficking.

IOM will also continue to facilitate the return and reintegration of asylum-seekers and migrants wishing to return home or to move to third countries, with specific focus on the provision of social, medical and housing assistance, as well as through economic assistance to start a micro-business in countries of origin. IOM intends to further develop reintegration initiatives to ensure sustainable returns. These activities will be carried out in cooperation with the governments of the countries of origin, migrant associations and NGOs to ensure a holistic approach.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue enhancing the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration in and from Spain. Specifically, IOM will work to facilitate reintegration in countries of origin through self-employment and through referrals to Spanish companies established in these countries. IOM plans to develop studies targeting Spaniards leaving the country to work abroad, with particular focus on qualified migrants, in order to have a better knowledge of the situation and needs to develop further projects.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM intends to carry out in-depth studies on the recent changes in the migratory situation in Spain for evidence-based policy development, with particular focus on the impact of the economic crisis on immigrants, as well as the recent trend of emigration from Spain.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	Funded
Immigration and Border Management	Funded
Labour Migration and Human Development	Funded
Migration Policy and Research	Funded

SWITZERLAND

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to provide services related to AVRR to persons residing in Switzerland under the Asylum Law (covering asylum-seekers and rejected asylum-seekers), and also partly under the Foreigners Law (covering irregular migrants and other migrants who have not claimed asylum). This includes the provision of return assistance to newly arrived asylum-seekers in reception centres at five border points in Switzerland, Zurich and Geneva airports, as well as temporary centres established in various regions of Switzerland.

The AVRR service includes pre-departure information, transportation assistance and reintegration. The general Swiss AVRR project has a worldwide coverage and provides customized assistance (such as return information and organization of return and reintegration assistance for people under the Swiss Asylum Law or for victims of trafficking). Special country-specific packages are available in specific AVRR projects for Georgia, Guinea, Iraq, Nigeria and Tunisia. Switzerland (via the Swiss Federal Office for Migration) also participates in Voluntary Return European Network, a web-based platform designed to facilitate the exchange of information among stakeholders in EU Member States, Switzerland and Norway on issues related to (assisted) voluntary return of third-country nationals to their countries of origin, through co-funding and active participation in the network.



IOM will continue to raise awareness of trafficking in persons in Switzerland. To achieve this, IOM is implementing a project with the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs to build the capacity of Swiss professionals working in the field of counter-trafficking (such as government actors, NGOs and

the police) in the situation of human trafficking in countries of origin and transit for victims of trafficking who are stranded and exploited in Switzerland. Workshops on this issue will be held, which is intended to help these professionals to better fight trafficking in persons and to provide victims with the appropriate assistance. The project also aims to raise the general population's awareness of this subject through public events and information campaigns.



Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to work on diaspora issues in cooperation with the Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development and with the Federal Office for Migration. IOM will continue to link diaspora issues with activities within migration and development and other areas of migration management. In addition, as a member of the steering group of the Nigerian Diaspora Vocational Training Initiative, IOM will continue to work with Nigerians in Diaspora Organisation Europe–Swiss. In 2014, IOM intends to work on the implementation of this initiative.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migrant Assistance	11,600,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	40,000
2014 funding requirements	11,640,000

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to facilitate refugee resettlement and family reunification to the United Kingdom, in cooperation with the UK Border Agency (UKBA), UNHCR and the British Red Cross. Pre-departure assistance includes documentation and cultural orientation. This activity is funded by the UKBA and the European Refugee Fund.

IOM will also provide comprehensive transit assistance at the Heathrow International Airport to refugees and migrants from different countries, ensuring their continued travel to countries of destination.

Migration Health

IOM provides support to offshore health assessments and travel health assistance activities for government-sponsored refugees and self-paying immigrants bound for the United Kingdom under the United Kingdom Gateway Programme and the United Kingdom Tuberculosis Detection Programme, respectively.

Migrant Assistance

IOM continues to provide reintegration assistance to migrants returning from the United Kingdom, in coordination with the countries of origin. A new initiative is being set up to promote sustainable re-installation in Iraq through the creation of a job counselling and referral mechanism to support Iraqi migrants in the United Kingdom returning to the Kurdistan Regional Government (UK MAGNET).

IOM will work with partners to continue to deliver direct assistance through the provision of return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking who are in need of enhanced and specialized support. The reintegration element of this service is of particular importance due to its effectiveness as a prevention mechanism to the risk of becoming a victim of trafficking again.

IOM will continue to raise awareness of trafficking issues in the United Kingdom through a series of targeted training courses to service providers, government officials, front-line staff, social workers and other individuals who may come into contact with victims of trafficking. The training will focus on the identification of victims of trafficking and the subsequent referral to relevant protection mechanisms.

IOM is planning to develop a formalized data-sharing mechanism for all service providers to be incorporated into the IOM Global Database on Victims of Trafficking. This will serve as a data collection tool to complement the National Referral Mechanism statistics and inform policymakers of the key changes in trafficking trends. This will also allow for a more comprehensive and realistic assessment of the scale and depth of human trafficking in the United Kingdom and enable targeted prevention mechanisms to be put in place.

IOM's directory of all counter-trafficking-related organizations active in the United Kingdom has proven very useful to NGOs and government departments in facilitating a coordinated and multi-agency collaboration among service providers. IOM plans to develop an e-portal as a resource tool for all counterparts to access material and information, and to link up with other agencies working in the counter-trafficking field.

Labour Migration and Human Development

Building on its experience working with African diaspora communities in the United Kingdom, IOM will continue to increase diaspora linkages with home countries to maximize the economic potential of remittances and support business development through temporary and long-term return of nationals. IOM will carry out mapping exercises and surveys, facilitate videoconferencing between home and origin countries, and organize diaspora placement programmes in origin countries, such as temporary return programmes for qualified nationals. These programmes are in different levels of preparation for certain diasporas, particularly those from Ghana, Iraq, Lesotho, Mauritius, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

IOM is also working in partnership with UK NGOs and local authorities looking at the effective integration of third-country nationals in the United Kingdom. The target group are individuals who come to the United Kingdom under family reunion schemes and who need support to start a new life in the United Kingdom. This will involve the provision of cultural orientation, English classes and the support of a mentor from the local community that would be trained to advise and advocate on behalf of third-country migrants.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	Funded
Migration Health	Funded
Migrant Assistance	400,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	250,000
2014 funding requirements	650,000

EUROPEAN UNION OVERVIEW

An economic and political partnership of 28 European countries, the EU has become a key actor globally and, combined with its Member States, provides more than half of development aid worldwide. In terms of financing, the EU as a whole (EU and its Member States) is the second largest IOM donor across all of the Organization's main areas of activity.⁴

Migration remains a high priority on both the EU's internal and external policy agenda. Building on the frameworks of the Stockholm Programme (2010–2014) in the field of justice and home affairs and the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility, the previous year has seen significant policy work on migration and development as well as climate change, environmental degradation and migration, while the negotiation of new funding mechanisms for the 2014–2020 period has been ongoing. External cooperation has further been enhanced between the EU and Morocco in June 2013 through the signing of the EU's fifth Mobility Partnership and first in North Africa. At the same time, particular challenges have been identified by the European Commission's Fourth Annual Report on Immigration and Asylum in an increase of asylum claims, primarily from Syrian Arab Republic (9.7% increase in total applications in 2012 compared with 2011), and a slight increase in unaccompanied migrant children applying for international protection (from 12,350 in 2011 to 12,610 in 2012). While irregular migration is still considered an important component of flows, the potential for well-managed migration and mobility to be better utilized as a tool for growth has been recognized by the EU and regularly advocated by IOM.

IOM's cooperation with EU institutions has strengthened in recent years through the signing of agreements to streamline contracting with the European Commission in 2008 and 2011 as well as the establishment of Strategic Cooperation in 2012.

As a donor, the EU generally requires co-financing of projects for non-emergency activities. The table follows provides a list of ongoing projects funded by EU institutions with co-funding opportunities in 2014.

⁴ In 2012, IOM funding managed by the European Commission totalled USD 78.7 million. Contributions from EU Member States and EU institutions in 2012 amount to USD 237.6 Million (19% of the total IOM budget).

OVERVIEW OF EU-FUNDED PROJECTS

Projects approved and partially funded by the European Commission	Budget line	Total project budget (EUR)	Co-funding amount outstanding (EUR)
Grassroots Integration through Volunteering Experiences The project seeks to establish and strengthen mechanisms for engaging migrants in community volunteering in participating countries through a range of activities that include awareness-raising, information dissemination, training and sensitization among potential migrant participants, volunteer hosting organizations, and migrant-led organizations and NGOs. The project, which is managed by IOM in Ireland, is being developed and piloted in four locations: Dublin, Ireland; The Hague, the Netherlands; Vienna, Austria; and Ipswich, United Kingdom.	European Fund for the Integration of Third-country Nationals 2011	543,994	19,400
Active Citizenship: Enhancing Political Participation of Migrant Youth The project will build the capacities of third-country migrant youth and enhance effective pathways for their political participation at the local as well as the national and European levels. The project will also strengthen the work of municipalities in the major cities across the EU towards more profound involvement of migrant youth in decision-making processes, and raise awareness of the importance of political participation and active citizenship of migrant youth among relevant stakeholders (youth themselves, municipalities, decision makers, migrant and youth organizations and political parties), as well as the public at large.	European Fund for the Integration of Third-country Nationals 2012–2013	670,466	35,047
HEADSTART: Fostering Integration Before Departure The project will enhance the capacity of service providers in the countries of origin and destination to deliver relevant and cost-effective pre-departure integration services to third-country nationals migrating to the EU. This will be achieved through better awareness of good practices supported by new tools developed by the project, improved networking and partnerships, and better coordination of the pre-departure and post-arrival provision of relevant integration services. The project will, in turn, contribute to the improvement of the socioeconomic integration outcomes for third-country nationals in the countries of destination in the EU due to better provision of pre-departure integration services.	European Fund for the Integration of Third-country Nationals 2012–2013	531,296	22,346
Strengthening Evidence-Based Management of Labour Migration in Armenia The project aims to enhance management of labour migration flows from Armenia to the EU. IOM will seek to promote bilateral labour agreements, strengthen national capacities in data collection, analysis and policy, and raise awareness to bring national legislation on migration management in line with the EU acquis.	Development Co-operation Instrument (DCI) – Thematic Programme on Migration and Asylum 2009	1,102,500	94,610
Action to Protect and Assist Vulnerable and Exploited Migrant Workers in the Middle East and North Africa The project aims to promote the human rights of migrants in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, and to protect migrants against exploitation, exclusion, discrimination and xenophobic treatment. In addition, the project supports the fight against trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling in the region.	DCI – Thematic Programme on Migration and Asylum 2011–2012	1,762,225	303,308

Projects approved and partially funded by the European Commission	Budget line	Total project budget (EUR)	Co-funding amount outstanding (EUR)
Making Migration in the Republic of Moldova Work for Development The objective of the project is to enhance the Republic of Moldova's human capital by maximizing the positive impact of migration on the country's socioeconomic development. Specifically, the project seeks to: (a) better inform Moldovan migration policymaking and cooperation with the EU for human capital maximization; (b) improve the small business and entrepreneurship culture among potential migrants (women and youth); (c) contain the depletion of human and intellectual capital by promoting sustainable circular migration schemes; (d) address brain drain by promoting skills retention and return; and (e) enhance the diaspora's positive contribution to the Republic of Moldova's socioeconomic development by strengthening its partnership with the Government.	DCI – Thematic Programme on Migration and Asylum 2011–2012	2,500,000	175,000
Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy The project aims at developing a migrant-centred and policy-oriented programme of work based on three components: (a) new empirical research at the global level on environmentally induced migration through six targeted case studies (Dominican Republic, Haiti, Kenya, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam); (b) building the capacity of policymakers in formulating related policies through training; and (c) policy coherence among the selected countries through national-level consultations and international dialogues.	DCI – Thematic Programme on Migration and Asylum 2011–2012	2,419,028	483,806
Strengthening Labour Migration Management Capacities in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal and the Philippines for Replication in Other Colombo Process Member States The project seeks to strengthen target countries' labour migration management capacities by: (a) improving the capacities of government and private recruitment agencies to effectively carry out recruitment monitoring in the target countries; (b) enhancing dialogues between countries of origin, transit and destination to promote safe and orderly migration; (c) increasing the capacities of target countries to match demand with available supply provided by national employment services and accredited reliable intermediation private agencies; and (d) promoting information available to potential migrants and communities on the migration process, legal employment opportunities, migrant rights and the risks of irregular migration.	DCI – Thematic Programme on Migration and Asylum 2011–2012	1,989,921	249,821
Strengthening Migration Management and Cooperation on Readmission in Eastern Europe The objective of the project is to enhance migration management and foster cooperation on readmission in Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, in line with EU standards.	DCI – Thematic Programme on Migration and Asylum 2011–2012	2,400,000	480,000
Supporting the Establishment of Effective Readmission Management in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia The project aims to contribute to the establishment and development of an effective mechanism for the management of readmission in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia by: (a) assisting in the establishment of effective case management systems; (b) building capacity in Armenia and Azerbaijan to manage migrant accommodation centres; (c) assisting in building effective institutional mechanisms for the reintegration of returned migrants in Armenia and Azerbaijan; and (d) enhancing voluntary return management policies in Georgia for readmitted third-country nationals and irregular transit migrants.	DCI – Thematic Programme on Migration and Asylum 2011–2012	1,492,457	200,700

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION IN THE REGION

The region of South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia lies at the crossroads of migratory movements both from East to West and from South to North. The latest estimated migrant population stock in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia is 29.9 million.¹ Although this figure has decreased compared with 1990, the share of immigrant population stock is at 8.4 per cent, which is significantly higher than the world's average, 3.1 per cent. At the same time, the region continues to be primarily characterized by emigration processes, with emigrant population holding an average share of 16.7 per cent of the total population stock (the world's average is 2.9%). Population relocations happen primarily within the boundaries of the region. Around 90 per cent of the 24.6 million of international migrants from within the Eastern Europe and Central Asia moved within this subregion. Female migrants continued to present a majority within the total stock of migrants in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, gradually growing from 55.9 per cent to 56.6 per cent. This process is not typical of all countries in the region, as in a number of them, the share of female international migrants has remained the same, while in Albania and in Bosnia and Herzegovina it has even decreased.

One of the primary reasons for migration in the South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia remains the search for employment opportunities. Foreign migrant workers from Central Asia, South Caucasus and Eastern Europe continue to seek employment in the labour markets of more economically developed neighbours, such as the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, and also Azerbaijan, in the construction, service and oil-producing industries. The strong tourism industry of Montenegro and Turkey attracts temporary migrant workers from within and outside the region. In addition, rather considerable labour migration flows, especially from Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe, are directed towards the EU.

At the same time, while in the past only a handful of industrialized countries were identified as countries of destination, today the patterns of movement are such that most countries in the region are simultaneously, albeit to a varying extent, countries of origin, transit and destination. Primarily, the desire to obtain temporary employment in the neighbouring countries draws the attention of migrant workers to the non-traditional immigration countries. For example, citizens of Uzbekistan do not only choose the Russian Federation or Kazakhstan as employment destinations but also come to work in the border regions of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. However, to some extent, multidirectional migratory patterns also apply to longer-term migrants who decide to settle in the countries in the South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia region primarily for family reasons, and also as students or inter-corporate transferees.

Curbing irregular migration still remains one of the main challenges for the governments in the region. Countries in the Western Balkans continue experiencing a large influx of asylum-seekers and migrants with irregular status en route to the EU. Border-control authorities along the common borders of the EU and the Western Balkan countries are confronted with increased flows of transit irregular migration, which has a great impact on land borders. An additional challenge in the region might arise with the shift of the EU external border towards further south-east, with Croatia becoming an EU member country on 1 July 2013. The "Balkan route" is used to smuggle migrants from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, the Near East and North Africa into the EU. These transit flows are of mixed and complex nature, and include refugees, asylum-seekers, economic migrants, trafficked and smuggled persons, some of whom are unaccompanied migrant children. Some of these migrants, often irregular, do not reach their final destination and become stranded on their way. The ongoing crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic provides a ground to assume that Turkey, the Western Balkans countries and the Mediterranean Sea will continue to be affected by irregular and mixed migration flows and, hence, that these issues will frame migration processes in the region in the medium and long term. The Syrian crisis and the existence of several frozen conflicts and recurrent natural disasters in some of the subregions also point to the potential for emergencies in the region and the need for capacity-building and disaster preparedness activities.

Ensuring the protection of the human rights of migrants is of particular importance in such contexts. Consecutively, this issue is attracting increased attention from the side of governments with strong support from

¹ Calculated by IOM Vienna based on United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) (2012), Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2012).

non-governmental and international organizations. Activities in this area are focusing on the assessment of the current situation in the countries, improvement of the legislative basis, and the development of law enforcement and law application practices. One issue that requires further attention is the access of all migrants to rights protection mechanisms. These include – particularly for those in an irregular situation – the access to appeal mechanisms, both judicial and non-judicial, as well as the access to information about the legislation of the host country, including regional and international instruments, to avoid falling into an irregular status. The donor community is also prioritizing human rights issues in the area of migration and paying more attention to projects that address either the effective operation of already available protection mechanisms or the creation of new ones.

Another emerging trend encompasses the health of migrants. Issues included herein are: (a) the pressing need for effective health services for migrants; (b) the medical screening of persons arriving for long-term stay and employment; and (c) the prevention of the spread of diseases, such as sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, or tuberculosis. This issue is of particular importance both for the countries that have long-term experience with hosting substantial migrant populations, such as the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan, and for those that have been facing the trend only fairly recently. In establishing health control mechanisms, the governments, on the one hand, need support in meeting their international law commitments and, on the other, support in establishing effective procedures that benefit both the local community and the migrants.

Main policies and actions developed by governments in the region

A number of governments in the region are developing or updating their migration policies and legislation. This ongoing process is especially challenging as it needs to be based on the full and thorough assessment of the migration situation and on the impact of migration on related areas, such as the economy, security and the environment. A coordinated position by all relevant government agencies is therefore needed to come up with an appropriate response, planning and action. IOM provides expert support and technical advice in the formulation of national migration policies, which are characterized by substantial diversity. One example is the Feasibility Study on Irregular Migration in the Western Balkans, which IOM conducted at the request of the EU at the end of 2012. The overall objective of this initiative was to map out the current situation with respect to irregular migration throughout the Western Balkan region and to identify potential areas for intervention at policy and operational levels as a regional response to reduce irregular migration flows from outside the region, particularly from Afghanistan, Algeria, Pakistan and Somalia. The final report on the study proposes concrete recommendations on priority actions for tackling irregular migration in the region and as well as the flows towards the EU.

Mapping of the main organizations working on migration in the region

IOM actively works with all operational stakeholders engaged in migration in the region. In labour migration and human development, it maintains partnerships with UNDP, ILO, UNFPA and UNECE, which have resulted in a number of successful projects and interventions at the national and subregional levels. Fruitful cooperation with OSCE, Frontex, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Civil Aviation Agency (ICAO), UNHCR, ICMPD and INTERPOL has resulted in a number of border management and immigration control projects in the region. In the area of counter-trafficking and migrant assistance, IOM has joint efforts with UNODC, ILO, OSCE, UNICEF and other international stakeholders.

IOM actively participates in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework planning. The Organization takes part in a coordinated response together with UN partners in the areas of sustainable and diversified economic development, good and effective governance, and assistance to vulnerable populations, particularly women and children, displaced populations, migrants, victims of trafficking, the disabled and others.

Furthermore, IOM is enhancing its strategic partnership and cooperation with international and local NGOs. Joint projects and activities with the latter contribute to the development and the strengthening of civil society in the countries in the region, and additionally to building the capacity of the non-governmental sector to respond to migration challenges as well as enhance their ability to support government structures.

Main operational and institutional challenges

One of the major regional operational challenges is the maintenance of donor interest, which is slowly reducing, particularly with respect to support of migration-related programmes due, on one hand, to the global economic crisis and on another, insufficient recognition of the close linkages between migration and such key issues as development, human rights and effective governance. In this context, the EU is currently finalizing the future multiannual financial framework, which will regulate the budget priorities for 2014–2020. Considering the

increasing need to better handle complex migratory flows, adequate attention should be paid to migration as a cross-cutting phenomenon by the EU and other donors.

The other challenge in the South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia region is inter-agency cooperation among the main international and regional stakeholders. This cooperation often lacks due inclusion of migration issues into the various programmes and activities implemented by the counterparts. Further steps for open and all-inclusive cooperation and involvement need to be undertaken to ensure proper coverage of all the cross-cutting issues and avoidance of duplication and insufficient coordination.

Finally, it is important to mention that public perceptions of migrants and migration remain dangerously negative as a result of a broad range of factors, such as predominantly negative media reporting, extremist right-wing movements and growing unemployment rates. There is a need for the development of accurate and constructive discourse and reporting on migration involving migrants themselves, the States, the media, the private sector and civil society.

IOM'S CAPACITIES IN THE REGION

The region is composed of 20 offices, including the Regional Office, and additionally 15 sub-offices. As of mid-2013, total staffing includes 43 officials, 454 local staff and 277 non-staff (staff on hourly contracts, consultants and interns). In the same period, the total budget in the region for 2014 is USD 55,074,738, while the total confirmed budget in the region for 2013 is USD 56,546,339, excluding the projects in the pipeline awaiting funding. The Regional Office currently hosts seven officials and six local staff.

STRATEGIC AREAS OF INTERVENTION AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

In the sphere of migration management, IOM intends to cooperate closely with the countries in the region in the following strategic areas:

- **Facilitating labour mobility within and outside the region and developing effective frameworks** to harness the developmental impact of migration, where social inclusion, migrant integration, and protection of their rights in host and origin communities are clear priorities. In the area of temporary labour mobility regulation, both countries of origin and destination will continue working towards refining their migration management frameworks to address the existing imbalances in national labour markets. Although the majority of the countries have significantly advanced in the development of institutional, legislative and practical instruments for labour migration regulation, a number of challenges still remain, which would require technical support from IOM, in partnership with other international stakeholders, such as ILO, UNDP, the World Bank and the development donor community.

A very important gap existing practically in all countries of the region, which requires urgent attention, is the lack of reliable and systematically collected data on labour supply and demand. One possible area of IOM's intervention may be providing technical support for the development of labour market information systems, which would enhance governments' capacities to monitor labour markets, identify areas for possible foreign employment schemes and help to move towards proactive forecasting of the situation in the years to come.

Another important area of work is promoting technical-level contacts and cooperation between migration authorities and employment agencies within countries, as well as among employment agencies or among migration authorities along the labour migration channels. While signing bilateral or multilateral agreements on labour migration regulation and social protection might be a goal requiring longer-term perspective, as well as true commitment from both destination and origin countries, IOM could continue providing support in promoting cross-border partnerships and exchange of good practices in conducting negotiations over such agreements, and identifying common areas of interest. Piloting cross-border recruitment schemes could be pursued too, with the main objective of setting up standards for providing support to needy migrants along the whole migration cycle – at the pre-departure, migration and return stages – guaranteeing migrant workers' rights protection and identifying key gaps in the labour migration process.

In the sphere of social inclusion and integration, work can be conducted both with the migrants and the local populations in the receiving communities. Migrant workers should be better prepared to work in a new environment. This can be achieved by offering information support and training, via, inter alia, especially developed Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs). In the receiving societies, raising awareness of the fight against xenophobia, as well as joint cultural and social events with the involvement of both migrants and the local population, could lessen the anti-migrant feelings and contribute to greater social cohesion.

Where it concerns longer-term migration processes, much needs to be done to enhance the developmental benefit of migration for both origin and destination countries. A number of countries in the region have

significantly advanced in this direction, such as the Republic of Moldova and those in the Western Balkans, while for others, the nexus between migration and development is still a new area. IOM could support governments in raising overall awareness of the positive contributions that migrants make in the receiving societies and how diaspora could be better mobilized to play a more active role in the development of countries of origin. Assistance could be provided in refining existing migration policies and management mechanisms to ensure that they are coherent with overall development goals. At the same time, work can be initiated on mainstreaming migration into regional strategies (Danube region, South-Eastern Europe 2020 Strategy), development strategies and sectoral policies, such as employment, regional development, education, youth, health, social protection and environment.

IOM led the effort in preparation for the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development 2013, together with UN DESA and UNFPA, and organized the first Diaspora Ministerial Conference in June 2013. IOM is therefore very well positioned and capacitated to assist governments in their efforts to ensure the sustainable integration of migration within pro-poor development processes and broader sectoral planning at the national, regional and global levels. This includes developing poverty-reduction strategy papers, basic public service sectors, disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies and national adaptation programmes, as well as ensuring due consideration of migration in the post-2015 development agenda.

In addition to policy development and analysis, there is a clear demand for international support in testing out specific practical schemes that aim at engaging the diaspora and promoting the transfer of people, skills and knowledge, and financial resources – or the so-called “three T approach”. Though still lagging behind countries in other regions of the world which have already gathered extensive experience in developing and implementing programmes that encourage the return of nationals, channelling remittances into productive usage, and piloting diaspora-targeting investment schemes, the governments in the South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia region have already initiated several targeted actions.

IOM will be assisting with consolidating the initial results of, inter alia, temporary and virtual return programmes, enhancing peer learning in the region, and sharing good practices from other parts of the world.

- **Protection of and assistance to vulnerable migrants**, such as trafficked persons, exploited migrant workers, unaccompanied minors, and women and domestic workers, where the need is to: (a) tackle the root causes of human trafficking (both the push and pull factors); (b) identify, assist and protect vulnerable migrants according to the particular needs encompassing the promotion of establishing an efficient system of social rehabilitation and (re)integration for vulnerable migrants; (c) increase cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination; (d) build the capacities of local, national and regional practitioners to increase the prosecution and conviction of traffickers and smugglers while increasing the number of trafficking survivors obtaining compensation for the damages suffered; and (e) enhance the capacity of the government to combat organized crime and still remain on top of the migration agenda.

IOM will continue supporting the governments in the region with the implementation of national action plans against trafficking as well as national anti-trafficking strategies, and the development of new anti-trafficking strategies as well as the evaluation of counter-trafficking activities. Establishing national referral mechanisms and making them operational and effective through the support of national legal procedures and institutional frameworks will continue to be one of IOM's main interventions in the region. These are achieved in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, government actors and civil society partners.

- **Immigration and border management**, where inter-agency, intra-service and international cooperation on border management, technical assistance and building in-service training capacity, as well as an appropriate institutional framework, are considered main pillars for an efficient border and migration management system. IOM's intervention in enhancing national border management systems – either according to the EU model of an integrated border management or taking into account national particularities and priorities – is being undertaken at two levels: (a) the strategic level, with targeted actions related to the development and review of national integrated border management/border management strategies and accompanied action plans; and (b) the tactical and operational level, through specialized training on modern migration and border management systems, implementation and monitoring of readmission agreements signed with the EU, document fraud, risk analysis and risk management, enhancement of cross-border cooperation through the establishment of Joint Police Cooperation Centres, and the operationalization of joint or coordinated patrolling along common border areas, combined with building sustainable in-service training capacities. In particular, the establishment of advanced training systems for border guards, encompassing not only the establishment of training centres for border guard services but also construction of in-service training-of-trainer systems, can guarantee increased effectiveness and efficiency of the action, as well as sustainability.

To be able to provide such a wide range of expertise and technical assistance, IOM makes good use of strategic partnerships with key international organizations, such as Frontex, the OSCE, INTERPOL, ICAO, World Customs Organization and UNODC, as well as other specialized agencies like the International Anti-Corruption Academy, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights and the EASO. Another matter of priority and an area for IOM's intervention is the development of effective legislation and procedures in the field of migration management, including readmission and visa facilitation and liberalization processes, as well as the introduction and sharing of best practices and experiences.

Effective migration governance will only be achieved if common approaches between and among countries are pursued, where IOM, as an intergovernmental organization, may play an important role in facilitation, both within the existing cooperation framework as well as at project and programme levels.

REGIONAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Though the region is, in general, economically and institutionally stable and able to respond to emergencies, it nevertheless faces challenges. Central Asia is prone to natural disasters, in particular to earthquakes and floods. Additional security threats are posed by the withdrawal of the International Coalition Assistance Force from Afghanistan, which may potentially increase mixed flows coming to the region, putting pressure on the migration management systems and existing referral mechanisms. Natural disasters are also frequent in the South Caucasus region and Turkey, calling for the necessity of setting up effective response mechanisms. Several disasters in recent years have justified the necessity to continue with capacity-building and disaster preparedness activities. Apart from this, there are several frozen conflicts in the region, which have resulted in significant populations of internally displaced persons still awaiting durable and sustainable solutions.

In the meantime, the needs of the internally displaced persons are addressed through development, economic support and community integration, as well as through income-generation projects in cooperation with the respective governments and international interlocutors. Unresolved conflicts put a potential threat to an even larger displacement of population in several subregions. IOM, in partnership with the relevant agencies, seeks to develop a rapid and effective response to such emergencies. The Syrian conflict, which now continues for two years, influences security issues in Turkey and South Caucasus, and extends to the region of Eastern Europe and the Western Balkans.

Partnerships/Regional Consultative Processes

The regional priorities and interests of the countries in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia are quite diverse. While Turkey and the countries in the Western Balkans are moving forward on the EU accession agenda, and while Georgia and Ukraine are aiming towards an approximation with EU standards, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and a few other States are involved in Eurasian integration processes, in which migration management also plays an integral role.

The region is home to a number of internal integration processes, including the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the EurAsian Economic Community, the GUUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and the Republic of Moldova) and the Customs Union among the Russian Federation, Belarus and Kazakhstan. Other important regional and subregional organizations and coordination structures include: the Black Sea Economic Community; the Collective Security Treaty Organization; the Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative; the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia; and others, which – to a different extent – address the challenge of developing common approaches towards migration regulation.

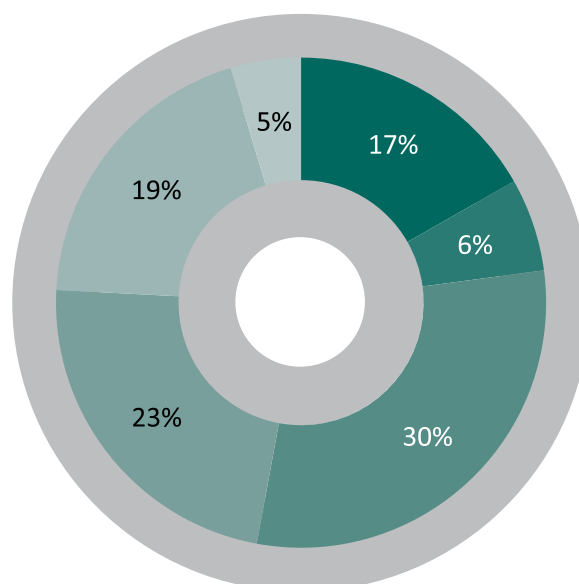
The region hosts several RCPs specifically on migration issues. The most recent of them, the Prague Process, promotes migration partnerships among the participating States of the EU, South-Eastern and Eastern Europe as well as Central Asia. The Budapest Process is an older consultative forum in the region hosting more than 50 governments and 10 international organizations under its umbrella, aimed at developing comprehensive and sustainable systems for orderly migration. Until recently, the Söderköping Process was a proactive initiative to respond to the challenges of EU enlargement eastwards, and to promote better cooperation on asylum and migration among the countries situated along the future EU eastern border. In 2011, the process was integrated into the broader EU Eastern Partnership as part of an especially established new Panel on Asylum and Migration within Eastern Partnership's Platform.

The UNHCR-IOM-OSCE Regional Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration in Central Asia, which was held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, led to the adoption of the Almaty Declaration in March 2011. Since then, UNHCR, in partnership with IOM, has been working on establishing the Almaty Process. To date, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan have agreed to be part of the process, with membership also open to Uzbekistan as well as Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Turkey. Although the focus of the declaration and other documents prepared for the process is on mixed flows, many other issues that fall within IOM's mandate are part of it. The need to fundraise to ensure the existence of the process following its launch is emphasized by the importance of the Almaty Process as a regional cooperation platform on migration issues, including those related to security matters after 2014. In 2012–2013, IOM dedicated considerable efforts to prepare the ground for the launch of the Almaty Process, including ensuring continuous coordination with UNHCR and the Government of Kazakhstan, as well as carrying out substantive work on the materials for the conference.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Geographical area	USD
Regional Programmes	22,000,000
Albania	1,630,000
Armenia	4,300,000
Azerbaijan	5,500,000
Belarus	4,565,600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,170,000
Georgia	19,250,000
Kazakhstan	2,850,000
Kyrgyzstan	5,600,000
Montenegro	1,150,000
Republic of Moldova	5,050,000
Russian Federation	7,500,000
Serbia	6,970,000
UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo	2,825,000
Tajikistan	6,900,000
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2,650,000
Turkey	2,400,000
Turkmenistan	1,800,000
Ukraine	6,400,000
Uzbekistan	1,000,000
Total funding requirements	113,510,600

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	19,015,600
Migration Health	6,970,000
Immigration and Border Management	34,055,000
Migrant Assistance	26,030,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	22,170,000
Migration Policy and Research	5,270,000
Total funding requirements	113,510,600



- Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis
- Migration Health
- Immigration and Border Management
- Migrant Assistance
- Labour Migration and Human Development
- Migration Policy and Research

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to facilitate refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR. This includes the provision of documentation and logistics support. These activities are fully funded by countries of resettlement.

In the south of the region, IOM is planning to provide support to the improvement of the living conditions of forced migrants and the closure of collective centres.

IOM will focus its assistance on the provision of shelter kits and distribution of NFIs to highly vulnerable returning internally displaced persons in order to facilitate sustainable returns. These operations will be carried out in coordination with inter-agency partners.

At the same time, IOM will continue to provide technical support to national and regional stakeholders as well as direct assistance to victims of conflict and human rights violations in the Western Balkans and the broader region. Among these activities is the Roma Holocaust Survivors Assistance Project which aims to deliver humanitarian and social assistance to more than 8,000 elderly Roma in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Serbia.

IOM will also continue to work on the inter-ethnic regional reconciliation in countries affected by the Yugoslav conflicts during the 1990s. As part of these initiatives, IOM will work with governments, civil society and other stakeholders in the region to explore the possibilities for a regional comprehensive reparation mechanism for victims of the conflict. This initiative will support the regional cooperation and also facilitate opportunities for finding durable solutions for the displaced population and prevent future forced migration.

Migration Health

IOM will continue to support governments in pushing for migrant-inclusive health policies and programmes with a view to improving the management of migration health and reducing migrants' and mobile populations' vulnerabilities. This will be achieved through the provision of sustainable prevention and care services, specifically addressing tuberculosis, HIV-related issues, and also the mental health and well-being needs of migrants in general. IOM will continue to provide health assessments for government-funded and self-paying refugees and immigrants bound for resettlement countries.

Guided by the 2013 memorandum of understanding, IOM and the South-Eastern Europe Health Network intend to jointly collaborate on migrant health, Roma health and the mobility of health workers in the region through research, publications and capacity-building activities within the framework of the newly developed South-Eastern Europe 2020 Strategy.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM aims at building the capacity of the governments of the Eastern Partnership countries with regard to the implementation and monitoring of readmission agreements signed with the EU. Further efforts will be made to enhance the cross-border cooperation and collaboration in the area of border management and combatting transnational crime in countries in the Western Balkans, which are trapped in the increased flows of irregular migrants from North Africa, the Near East or Central Asia on their onward journey through Turkey into the EU. The proposed actions complement similar national IOM activities addressing issues related to providing technical assistance to the governments in the area of border management and combating irregular migration. These are also fully in line with the objectives contained in national immigration and border management strategy documents and related action plans, whose implementation is an immediate priority for these countries regarding compliance with EU alignment road maps.

With a view to the withdrawal of the International Security Assistance Force troops from Afghanistan in 2014, IOM seeks to strengthen the response capacity of State and non-State actors in Central Asian countries bordering Afghanistan, to better manage border control and maintain security by addressing the drivers of interrelated conflicts and establishing a high-level dialogue with Afghan leaders and officials from the border services units of countries in the region. The way forward has been identified as the need to improve capacity, trust and cooperation across borders, with border services officials trained jointly on information-sharing, crime control and institutionalized cooperation at strategic and operational levels, as well as the need to build the capacity of State institutions, local communities and civil society to better respond to conflicts and address local concerns.

Migrant Assistance

IOM continues to contribute to the efforts of the Central Asian countries to effectively prevent human trafficking and protect victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants. Expansion of assistance to vulnerable migrants is of special focus, as not all migrants in need fit into the category of human trafficking but still need similar assistance and protection. Specific objectives include: improving regional cooperation mechanisms among key

stakeholders to prevent trafficking in persons and to ensure evidence-based approaches; preventing human trafficking through gender- and human rights-based awareness-raising campaigns on key human trafficking issues to stimulate national-level policy debate and build better understanding of the risks of trafficking to the targeted population; protecting victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants by providing appropriate and comprehensive direct assistance and increasing the capacity of Central Asian governments and NGO counterparts in the identification, referral and provision of direct assistance to victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants; and advocating legislative reforms for access to services and assistance for vulnerable migrants.

In the Western Balkans, as the influx of irregular migrants continues to grow, IOM aims to build the capacity of these countries in migration management to set up national and regional systems to better manage these irregular flows, and assist third-country nationals to return and sustainably reintegrate in their countries of origin. Specific objectives include: providing assistance to migrants in need through voluntary return and reintegration via a regional return fund; assisting the governments through capacity-building in the identified fields of migration management; and coordinating regional cooperation and data sharing in the area of irregular migration to formulate coordinated and evidence-based responses to this issue.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM seeks to assist State and non-State actors to effectively harness developmental benefits from migration for employment purposes within Central Asia and the Russian Federation. In particular, IOM aims to: (a) enhance the institutional and operational capacities of key stakeholders to better manage intraregional labour migration and to increase its developmental impact; (b) foster a common understanding of the long-term effect of migration and explore how the various diaspora communities in the region can contribute to the development of their countries of origin; (c) promote regional cooperation on maximizing the developmental impact of migration; and (d) support policy elaboration and institutional set-up of new government structures dealing with diaspora engagement.

In the Western Balkans, within the framework of the South-Eastern Europe 2020 Strategy developed by the countries in the region under the leadership of the Regional Consultative Council, IOM intends to contribute to socioeconomic development via labour mobility, which benefits migrants and societies and enhances human capital. In particular, IOM will strengthen State capacity to more effectively manage the mobility of workers according to the skills that

they have to offer within the Western Balkans and towards the EU, and create a sustainable framework for maximizing the developmental potential of the diaspora for these countries. It will also create a sustainable framework for systematically collecting data about the migratory processes and tracing their impact on development at the national level. IOM will also establish and expand employment support services for migrant workers and service providers, informing them about requirements and labour migration opportunities abroad and providing pre-departure orientation as needed. Lastly, IOM will support the sharing of technical-level information, moving towards sustainable and operational regulative schemes contributing to a more effective cooperation between employment agencies in the Western Balkans and the EU to better match labour market demand and supply. Building on the previous success of an EU-funded project facilitating the temporary and virtual return of qualified nationals from the diaspora, in accordance with the particular skill needs of countries, IOM currently undertakes efforts to continue this transfer of skills with the involvement of the private sector, which shall assist in establishing a virtual web platform that will allow the diaspora experts to directly link up with institutions in need of specialized expertise back home.

In South Caucasus, IOM is currently undertaking and consolidating research on how the government and financial intermediaries can encourage migrants and their remittance-receiving families to save and invest for more durable livelihood improvement in their countries and communities of origin.

IOM builds the capacity of the government, finance and civil society sectors in creating mechanisms towards optimizing the potential of remittances and savings for the economic development of migrants and migrant communities. IOM intends to maximize the benefits of remittances and savings by enhancing the financial literacy of migrants and migrant households.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM intends to support the governments by building their capacity to include migration profile in national and regional statistics and planning procedures in order to collect and analyse reliable and comparable migration data for evidence-based policy development.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	5,500,000
Migration Health	1,000,000
Immigration and Border Management	5,000,000
Migrant Assistance	8,500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,500,000
Migration Policy and Research	500,000
2014 funding requirements	22,000,000

ALBANIA

Immigration and Border Management

In line with the provisions of the new Strategy for Integrated Border Management in Albania (2007–2013), IOM will continue to support strengthening cooperation with neighbouring countries in preventing and fighting irregular migration of Albanian citizens and third-country nationals. This activity falls under the framework of existing bilateral agreements and regional initiatives, in particular, in the areas of information exchange, readmission agreements and joint returns, assisted voluntary return and reintegration of migrants, reception facilities for irregular third-country nationals, interpretation and language analysis.



Migrant Assistance

IOM will further promote concerted efforts among government, civil society and other actors for building an effective integrated system of prevention, protection assistance and reintegration of victims of trafficking and unaccompanied migrant children in Albania: capacity-building support to the Albanian National Coalition of Anti-Trafficking Shelters will continue in order to strengthen local service delivery to victims of trafficking; assisted return and reintegration support will be provided to victims of trafficking returning to Albania from other countries; ongoing efforts of civil society to establish local protection mechanisms for vulnerable categories of migrants, such as unaccompanied children from the Roma community, will be supported.

Labour Migration and Human Development

Enhancing the Albanian Government's capacity to inform, assist and protect Albanian migrants abroad and upon return, with the final goal of contributing to more sustainable migration processes, will be pursued to ultimately benefit the country's

development. IOM will contribute to further strengthening the capacities of national and local authorities in Albania to better manage labour migration as well as to further promote the role of migration counters throughout the country through training and other capacity-building actions. It will directly assist potential migrants with pre-departure orientation and training.

Furthermore, IOM will seek to support the nexus between migration and development in Albania through the reintegration of returning migrants, employment generation and investment in rural areas, and to address the socioeconomic pressures in regions vulnerable to high rates of economically motivated migration. It will seek to promote regional development by helping strengthen the performance and sustainability of micro, small and medium enterprises in rural areas in the context of return migration.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will continue to assist the Government of Albania's efforts to develop and implement new migration management policies in the country for 2013–2020, in line with the strategic objectives of the National Strategy for Development and Integration.

IOM will support research on the impact of migration in Albania, in particular in rural communities, with the aim of proposing future programmatic actions in the area of migration and development to the Government of Albania.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Immigration and Border Management	250,000
Migrant Assistance	640,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	390,000
Migration Policy and Research	350,000
2014 funding requirements	1,630,000

ARMENIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to facilitate refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR. This includes the provision of documentation and logistics support, as well as reintegration assistance focused on business skills development and micro-loan provision.

In partnership with UN agencies, IOM will build the Government's capacities in migration crisis management and DRR.

IOM will continue the socioeconomic integration and empowerment of persons with disabilities, especially mine victims and members of their families.

Migration Health

IOM will work towards enhancing the sustainable return and reintegration of Armenian migrants residing in the EU who have chronic medical conditions.

IOM plans to promote migrants' health, thereby reducing their vulnerability. This will be achieved by providing technical assistance to and building the capacities of the main stakeholders as well as migrants, specifically focusing on the health needs of migrants.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM aims to continue to build the capacity of the Government of Armenia in migration management, identity and border management, and harmonization of migration policies. These actions will be designed to align with the national Policy of State Regulation of Migration, Border Security and Integrated State Border Management Strategy. The actions will also address important regional and bilateral developments. Among these developments, special attention will be paid to the EU–Armenia Association process (i.e. Armenia–EU Mobility Partnership Declaration, EU–Armenia Visa Facilitation and EU–Armenia Readmission Agreements) through extensive capacity- and institution-building projects. Planned activities will focus on enhanced identity documents management (to continue the IOM-funded project on the introduction of biometric documents in Armenia), technical assistance for the establishment of migrant accommodation centres functioning in accordance with international human rights standards, extensive capacity-building in integrated border management and international migration law, as well as establishing effective case management systems of readmission.

IOM will also assist the police academy to improve education for police officers in combating irregular migration, migrant smuggling and human trafficking.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to address irregular migration in Armenia with a view to creating sustainable mechanisms aimed at preventing and reducing smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. In particular, IOM will continue to provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking and will support the Government of Armenia in its efforts to counter trafficking through extensive capacity-building and technical assistance in policy formulation. IOM will continue to contribute to the prevention of trafficking

in persons and promote safe migration behaviour in Armenia to capacitate national education authorities and educators at the school and university levels on the dangers of irregular migration and human trafficking, to raise public awareness of safe migration practices and to mobilize the communities to combat human trafficking.



To improve the provision of assistance to returnees towards sustainable return and establish a referral mechanism for all the bodies involved in the reintegration of returnees, a reintegration referral guide will be developed covering areas ranging from customs and military service to education and health care.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to enhance the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration in and from Armenia through the development of regular labour migration procedures and by building the capacity of the Government in labour migration management. The planned interventions will include providing technical advice on reforms of labour migration policy and legislation, instituting a pre-departure orientation and migrant training system, facilitating negotiations and conclusion of bilateral labour agreements, enhancing understanding of inter-State cooperation in labour migration management and ensuring the protection of migrants' rights through consular assistance. Technical assistance with regard to accession to the relevant international treaties will be offered.

In addition, greater awareness of the impact of temporary return of qualified nationals will be created among government and other stakeholders, thus increasing the perception of the positive role of the diaspora, which, in turn, results in an increased involvement of migrant populations in the development of their homeland.



Migration Policy and Research

IOM will support the Government in building its capacity in collecting and analysing migration data and translating data into migration policy with an eye to the development of a possible extended migration profile. Planned interventions will focus on the alignment of migration data with regional (e.g. CIS, EU) and international standards. A first-ever nationwide representative migration survey will be conducted. A visa regime baseline survey will also be conducted with an eye to the EU–Armenia Visa Facilitation Agreement, which is expected to enter into force. All these aim to eventually increase the positive impact of migration on the country's economic development and poverty reduction.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	1,000,000
Migration Health	300,000
Immigration and Border Management	750,000
Migrant Assistance	500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,000,000
Migration Policy and Research	750,000
2014 funding requirements	4,300,000

AZERBAIJAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

In partnership with Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action, IOM contributes to enhancing the socioeconomic reintegration of mine survivors and their families into the Azerbaijan society by improving their standard of living and encouraging them to become participatory members of their society. IOM will continue providing services such as social intermediation, business skills training and counselling. IOM also plans to provide mine victims with the possibility to obtain small loans, which would enable them to start up or expand micro and small businesses.

Migration Health

In 2013, IOM piloted the training on mental health and psychosocial support during emergency and displacement in rural communities. IOM plans to expand the scope of the activity in 2014, to introduce more in-depth training modules and involve broader target groups, such as urban communities, specialized NGOs and health professionals throughout the country. The focus of the action will be to increase understanding of the psychosocial consequences and implications of displacement and crisis-affected societies while presenting standards, approaches, programmes and tools associated with psychosocial support in times of natural disasters and other emergency situations.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will strengthen the technical and human resources capacities of State agencies to support the Government of Azerbaijan in achieving comprehensive management of processes on immigration and border management with special focus on readmission issues. In line with this, IOM will be carrying out needs assessments, designing and conducting customized training, organizing exchange visits, and procuring and providing modern technical equipment.

Migrant Assistance

IOM aims to contribute to protecting and assisting migrants in need by building the capacity of national stakeholders in the assisted voluntary return mechanism that offers favourable options for the successful return of migrants who wish to voluntarily go back to their countries of origin.

IOM will continue to enhance legal justice in combating trafficking in persons and improve protection mechanisms in providing victims or potential victims of trafficking with appropriate assistance services, in particular for migrant workers, women and children, by building the capacity of and providing technical assistance to concerned government authorities and civil society partners in Azerbaijan.





IOM contributes to the efforts of the Government of Azerbaijan in strengthening respect for democratic principles, the rule of law, good governance, human rights and fundamental freedoms in line with international and European standards through a series of training courses for government agencies responsible for migration management and protection of human rights, expert support in policy and legislation development, and key migration-related materials that are to be made available in Azerbaijan.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to support the Government of Azerbaijan in its efforts to establish and develop an effective mechanism for managing labour migration. IOM will assist national authorities in designing and institutionalizing an information system to determine labour market needs and employment of foreigners by analysing and forecasting labour market supply and demand, as well as facilitating the elaboration of a national approach towards strengthening the existing mechanisms.

In the area of preventing forced economic migration from rural areas, IOM will contribute to improving agricultural productivity and livelihood by increasing access of rural communities to water resources through the rehabilitation of traditional water supply systems known as *kahrizes*.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM plans to carry out research on internal migration to ascertain the profiles of those who move, their reasons for moving, the cities and regions of origin and destination, and the impact of internal migration on the migrants themselves, their families and the societies in both cities or regions of origin and destination in Azerbaijan.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	450,000
Migration Health	400,000
Immigration and Border Management	1,700,000
Migrant Assistance	1,600,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,200,000
Migration Policy and Research	150,000
2014 funding requirements	5,500,000

BELARUS

Operations, Emergencies and Post-Crisis

IOM implements the US Refugee Admissions Programme, funded by the Department of State/Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, which has been operational in Belarus since 1999.



The programme aims to facilitate refugees and their family members to resettle to the United States. Within the framework of the programme, IOM provides information, arranges transportation to final destination and administers a travel loan fund.

Migration Health

In coordination with the authorities in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States, IOM performs full health assessments of immigrants and refugees departing for permanent residence abroad. These government and self-payer services include immigration health assessment, tuberculosis diagnostics and treatment, immunization, counselling, treatment of some communicable diseases, pre-embarkation checks, medical escort services, and referrals for further assessment or rehabilitation.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM is implementing a number of large-scale projects that aim to strengthen the overall technical capacity of the Government of Belarus' border guard and customs services in migration management, border surveillance and customs control. In supporting the key State stakeholders, IOM seeks to complement and enhance national, bilateral and regional efforts, and to enable and expand the dialogue and cooperation in Belarus and the CIS.

At present, IOM implements two regional EU-funded Belarus-Ukraine cross-border projects, aimed at strengthening the capacity of the relevant border agencies in managing their common borders in compliance with international standards. The projects

are expected to enhance border control and surveillance in Belarus and Ukraine through the implementation of a number of training activities on coordinated border patrolling for the border guards of the two countries, as well as the development of the pre-arrival information exchange system between the customs authorities of both States.

In coordination with the State Border Committee, IOM plans to implement the Risk Analysis in Border Management in Belarus Project. This intervention is targeted at supporting the Government of Belarus to develop a national strategy for the creation of a professional and efficient border risk analysis and management system.

The pre-arrival information exchange system between the customs authorities of Belarus and Ukraine will be installed and activated at the designated border crossing points along with the central administrations of the State Customs Committee of Belarus and the State Customs Service of Ukraine. The main purpose of the intervention with the border agencies is to amend the legislative basis of Belarus on the issue of coordinated border patrolling between the two countries.

Migrant Assistance

IOM assists the Government of Belarus in combating trafficking in human beings, preventing Belarus citizens from committing this crime and protecting those who suffered from this criminal activity, and minimizing the social consequences for victims of trafficking. IOM's programmatic approach addresses three integrated and interrelated aspects: (a) prevention, to be achieved by launching information campaigns aimed

at increasing public awareness about the problem; (b) prosecution, which is done by building the capacity of the Belarusian law enforcement and judicial authorities to more effectively combat and prosecute the crime of trafficking in human beings; (c) protection, which can be attained by providing reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking who have returned to Belarus. IOM runs the country's only rehabilitation centre for victims of trafficking, where they receive a full range of medical, psychological and other necessary services to recover and return to normal life.

To enable voluntary returnees to become self-sufficient and contribute to the development of their community, IOM provides reintegration assistance (including medical, psychological, legal assistance; professional training and/or assistance in setting up small businesses) to voluntary returnees from Europe.

In partnership with Belarus' Ministry of Interior, IOM opened the first CIS International Training Centre on Migration and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in 2007. Within the premises of the centre, different types of training continue to be conducted for the trainees coming from the CIS, the Persian Gulf and other regions: interactive training focusing on combating cybercrimes, children pornography, irregular migration, and labour and sexual exploitation. The centre has modern computer rooms, a language laboratory, training and study rooms, and a conference hall. All facilities are equipped with computers, TV sets, and video and audio systems.

IOM continues to provide assisted voluntary return services to stranded migrants and rejected asylum-seekers within the framework of the EU-funded project Strengthening Migration Management and Cooperation on Readmission in Eastern Europe. IOM's assisted voluntary return services include: (a) counselling and dissemination of information on the availability of the assisted voluntary return option; and (b) support for obtaining the necessary travel documents, purchase of one-way tickets to the country of origin, and medical examination and escorting, if needed. Moreover, if necessary, a reintegration package (monetary or in-kind) may be obtained by the returnees. It can be further extended to cover their living expenses immediately upon return or to start up a small business.

Through training and awareness-raising activities on assisted voluntary return, IOM aims to support relevant authorities in Belarus in setting up and operating a sustainable voluntary return assistance system based on identified best practices and in ensuring that the rights of migrants willing to return to their countries of origin are duly respected. Along with capacity-building measures, vulnerable individuals in Belarus receive assistance in safe and dignified return to their home countries, through an integrated approach of direct counselling and transportation assistance.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM assists Belarus in regulating labour migration processes within the country by providing the necessary technical assistance, transferring international best practices to the Government of Belarus, raising public awareness of the threats of irregular migration and the benefits of properly managed labour migration, and procuring equipment for the specific needs of the Department for Citizenship and Migration of the Ministry of Interior, and of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection.

In early 2013, IOM developed the initiative Labour Migration in Belarus, with the objective of contributing to the enhancement of the labour migration management capacity of the country, assisting in the establishment of adequate policies, promoting the use of remittances for the country's macroeconomic development, and establishing international linkages to ensure dynamic information exchange and study of international experience and standards. IOM intends to pursue this activity in 2014.

Migration Policy and Research

The UK-funded Evaluation Report of the Institutional Reform Plan corroborates that the "migration management system in Ukraine remains one of the most fragmented in terms of the legal and institutional frameworks." Working to meet these detected limitations that are also present in other countries in the region, IOM and Europe Without Barriers will conduct within the European Commission-funded Thematic Programme of Cooperation with Third countries in the areas of Migration and Asylum, a regional gaps analysis of institutional migration management capacities of Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and Belarus. IOM and Europe Without Barriers have been spearheading the research efforts on readmission, migration legislation (IOM's Legislative Initiative Group) and border management reform in the region. The proposed comprehensive study will build directly on IOM's and Europe Without Barriers' relevant academic platforms, consisting of specialized key analytical works.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	25,600
Migration Health	270,000
Immigration and Border Management	3,300,000
Migrant Assistance	290,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	580,000
Migration Policy and Research	100,000
2014 funding requirements	4,565,600

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will work to promote reconciliation among the three conflicting groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina by working with different community stakeholders, such as veterans, youth and community leaders. This process will initially focus on individual healing and awareness-raising in order that individuals are able to reassess their prejudices and stereotypes as well as promote coexistence. This activity aims to facilitate individuals within the targeted groups to lead a positive and collaborative change in the community by working alongside other community stakeholders to identify shared needs and measures to achieve them, and to establish a common ground for cooperation and coexistence.

Migration Health

Building upon its work with discharged military personnel in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and adopting the approach developed under that intervention, IOM will support the Ministry of Defence in the design and implementation of a systematic and sustainable response to the potential negative impacts of past and present conflict-related experiences on the mental health and psychosocial well-being of discharged staff of the ministry and those involved in peacekeeping missions.

IOM conducts health assessments and provides travel health assistance services for self-paying immigrants bound for Australia and Canada.

Immigration and Border Management

In the context of the increasing number of irregular migrants in transit in Bosnia and Herzegovina from extraregional countries of origin, IOM will work to strengthen the fight against cross-border crime and irregular migration through the establishment of Police Cooperation Centres (PCCs) in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Western Balkans, building upon the pilot PCC being developed at Trebinje in Bosnia and Herzegovina. PCCs constitute an innovative and effective tool for increasing international cross-border police cooperation. Once operational, the PCC will provide law enforcement and customs agencies of all participating countries with faster information exchange, facilitating timely and adequate actions. PCCs will also strengthen inter-agency cooperation and assistance in investigations of criminal activities, as well as cross-border cooperation in the coordination of relevant operations.

In the context of the accession of Croatia to the EU, IOM will strengthen the patrolling and monitoring capacities on the external border of the EU with Bosnia and Herzegovina. IOM will further build the

capacities of law enforcement officials of competent bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Croatia in implementing joint activities, with an enhanced focus on risk analysis and assessment, new modalities in cross-border transgressions, and irregular migration.

IOM will enhance the capacities of the Joint Risk Analysis Centre in undertaking risk assessments and analysis, and subsequently sharing the findings to coordinate activities at the subregional level, as well as to develop national strategies. The centre facilitates inter-agency information-sharing and coordination on risk analysis, bringing together the analytical capabilities of the border management agencies and the Ministry of Security. Therefore, the capacities of the centre will be enhanced in undertaking strategic and timely risk analysis, particularly in the context of identifying and understanding risks in relation to the EU accession of Croatia, and proposing measures therein.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will enhance the mechanisms in place to ensure the sustainable reintegration of Bosnia and Herzegovina citizens readmitted from EU Member States. IOM will work alongside competent bodies to assist in the implementation of the existing readmission strategy with an increased focus on the sustainable reintegration of Bosnia and Herzegovina citizens, through the provision of, inter alia, temporary accommodation.

IOM will promote increased collaboration with countries of origin through the adoption of standard operational procedures for the dissemination of personal data and the safe and secure return of irregular migrants. IOM will also: (a) coordinate with ongoing interventions to ensure the effective use of existing mechanisms for verifying travel documents and for determining the identity of irregular migrants; and (b) undertake a targeted infrastructure upgrade to strengthen the technical capacities of appropriate agencies in collecting, storing and disseminating information on the identities of irregular migrants.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to work on enhancing the capacity of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to facilitate safe and dignified labour migration from the country. IOM will support existing and initiate new temporary and circular migration schemes targeting specific professions designed to: (a) address labour market and demographic age disparities between the EU, the Western Balkan States, and Bosnia and Herzegovina; and (b) encourage the attainment of new skills and expertise that will be beneficial to Bosnia and Herzegovina upon migrants' return.

The establishment of MRCs, which has been supported by the Migration for Development in

the Western Balkans Project, has strengthened and increased the capacity of State agencies to efficiently disseminate information about legal channels for migration among potential labour migrants and has provided enhanced opportunities for the return of skills and human capital. IOM will focus on establishing additional MRCs to strengthen and increase the capacity of competent State agencies in providing information relevant to potential labour migrants.

Migration Policy and Research

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, migration competencies are shared among a large number of agencies, and though the capacity exists, there is a need to reinforce and enhance existing structures to ensure that the Ministry of Security can effectively coordinate actions as well as liaise promptly and effectively with the EU and other relevant stakeholders. There is thus a need to strengthen existing mechanisms for collecting, sharing, and analysing data, and to augment sharing of information. IOM will work alongside the Ministry of Security in strengthening the coordinating capacities of relevant government departments and also in establishing a point of reference for the EU and other relevant counterparts to access any information pertaining to migration in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as an overview of the general situation in the country. This will serve to enhance communication and efficiency and enrich the coherence of migration management, ensuring that all State and non-State actors in Bosnia and Herzegovina are able to pursue a consistent agenda.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	1,700,000
Migration Health	200,000
Immigration and Border Management	250,000
Migrant Assistance	500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	350,000
Migration Policy and Research	170,000
2014 funding requirements	3,170,000

GEORGIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

In pursuit of opportunities to strengthen reconciliation efforts, IOM will work to promote the establishment of contacts among Abkhaz, South Ossetian and Georgian communities living across or near the Administrative Boundary Lines of the conflict zones, as well as to provide humanitarian support to vulnerable migrants and displaced populations.

IOM aims at expanding its operational and partnership framework to ensure emergency preparedness and availability of respective capacities for efficient response to disasters. This will be achieved by establishing cooperation with the Georgian Red Cross Society and contributing to the implementation of a DRR programme to build safe and resilient communities in the Caucasus. In line with IOM's mandate as a global cluster lead on CCCM for natural disasters, IOM will seek partnership with the Georgian Red Cross Society to provide input for the efficient implementation of this programme through respective capacity-building and sharing activities. The regional programme is funded by the Austrian Red Cross and the Austrian Development Agency, and could be a good basis for further capacity-building activities for joint emergency preparedness and responses.

Migration Health

IOM puts a strong emphasis on migration health, including conducting applied research and data collection, facilitating migrants' access to medical services, providing customized medical assistance to vulnerable migrants, promoting migrant-sensitive health-care policies and strengthening the capacity of the national health-care system to provide migrant-friendly health services.

IOM will continue to support the enhancement of the National Anti-Drug System, including the implementation of the National Anti-Drug Strategy and the corresponding action plan. Special focus is placed on health services for migrants and displaced populations through counselling, referral and customized health services which are provided by migrant support centres. Capacity-building for multidisciplinary professional teams will be extended to strengthen referral mechanisms and migrant protection.

In cooperation with the National Tuberculosis Programme, IOM aims to develop a joint programme for outreach to vulnerable mobile populations in view of early and increased tuberculosis case detection and referral to treatment services. IOM plans to establish mobile clinics at key border checkpoints as well as near the Administrative Boundary Lines currently separating the Occupied Territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia from Georgia, for tuberculosis screening, diagnosis, referral and provision of health services.

Immigration and Border Management

In cooperation with the Government of Georgia and in compliance with the priorities identified in the Strategy of the Government of Georgia, IOM will enhance the capacity of Georgian authorities in the area of integrated border management and migration in line with the relevant EU–Georgia agreements,

in particular, the Visa Liberalisation Action Plan and the EU–Georgia Readmission Agreement. IOM will strengthen legal and institutional capacities for border management, including improved inter-agency cooperation and upgraded coordination with civil society, strengthened border checks, and border surveillance procedures and operations, in particular along Georgia's green borders.

IOM intends to support the development of specific border-guard and coast-guard facilities along the green and blue borders of Georgia to strengthen the capacities of Georgian border police and improve the integrated border management systems of Georgia.

IOM will continue to contribute to enhancing the level of operation contacts between Georgian and other relevant bilateral and regional law enforcement structures on combating trafficking in persons as well as combating migration-related border crime through training and conferences for relevant government officials.

Through its migrant support centres, IOM will continue to provide and diversify services for migrants. These include counselling, document procurement, movement, cultural orientation, logistics support, and customized programmes for assistance of vulnerable groups of migrants and mobile populations.

Migrant Assistance

Through the established network of migrant support centres in key regions of Georgia, IOM provides comprehensive (re)integration assistance to different vulnerable and displaced groups of population, such as internally displaced persons, persons with disabilities, those who are socially vulnerable, and those who have experienced gender-based violence, including victims of trafficking. This is done by providing sustainable livelihood through marketable skills development, employment mediation, various income-generation activities, business support and community-development initiatives.

IOM will continue to build the capacity of Georgian State agencies and NGOs to combat trafficking in persons and assist victims of trafficking. In 2014, IOM's counter-trafficking efforts will focus on the exchange of good practices in addressing the evolving modus operandi of traffickers and fostering cross-border cooperation.

Through the IOM network of six migrant support centres in the country, IOM aims to expand and diversify its AVRR services, especially return and reintegration support for Georgian nationals. Currently, IOM implements AVRR from 25 destination countries, among these are various EU Member States, Switzerland, Norway and Canada. Individually customized reintegration packages consist of: (a) return assistance including domestic transportation; (b) reception assistance;

(c) vocational education training; (d) job orientation and employment services; (e) support for small business start-ups; and (f) medical assistance for returnees from specific countries.

IOM aims to establish different visa application centres, such as for Canada, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The centres will provide consular support and visa application services.

Over the past years, Georgia has increasingly become a country of destination for mixed flows of migrants from developing countries. In 2014, IOM aims to enhance its assisted voluntary return programme for approximately 200 stranded migrants and rejected asylum-seekers, in particular focusing on the most vulnerable among them.

IOM will continue to provide customized services for victims of trafficking, including counselling, safe accommodation, witness protection, return, and reintegration, medical and psychosocial assistance.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to support the Government of Georgia and EU Member States' implementation of the Mobility Partnership.

In support of the Government of Georgia, IOM will work to strengthen the Government's capacity in: (a) establishing and developing the labour market infrastructure and labour migration capacity; and (b) supporting the establishment and functioning of the State Employment Agency's countrywide network to implement and manage the reintegration of returned migrants, and the circular migration agreements with different countries of destination of Georgian migrants. IOM will also build the capacity of the employment system in Georgia to assist with matching the demand and supply in the labour market.

In the field of migration and development, IOM will continue to build the capacity of the Government of Georgia in effectively designing policies and implementing programmes for mobilizing the diaspora to act as partners in the development of the country.

IOM will aim to maximize and improve the use of remittances to alleviate poverty and to enhance the capacity of migrant households, local communities and civil society actors to capitalize and promote the investment of migrants' remittances for the development of viable livelihood for families affected by emigration.

Programmes for the temporary return of qualified Georgian nationals from EU Member States as well as circular migration schemes will continue to be explored to facilitate legal labour migration processes and diaspora engagement for development.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will build the capacity of government counterparts to include a migration profile update in national and regional statistics and planning procedures, and contribute to the planned 2014 population census in order to collect and analyse reliable and comparable migration data for evidence-based policy development.

A partnership among IOM, EU academic institutions and Georgian universities within the Trans-European Mobility Programme for University Studies has resulted in the successful development of the basic curriculum in migration studies in line with the Bologna requirements. This curriculum is implemented in a two-year master's programme at the Tbilisi State University and the Georgian Institute of Public Affairs.

IOM will continue to support the Migration Competence Centre established within the Tbilisi State University, to function as a resource and research hub on migration policy development and migration data collection and analysis.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	900,000
Migration Health	1,200,000
Immigration and Border Management	10,150,000
Migrant Assistance	1,550,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	5,000,000
Migration Policy and Research	450,000
2014 funding requirements	19,250,000

KAZAKHSTAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

In cooperation with the Government of Kazakhstan, UNHCR and NGOs, IOM will continue facilitating the movement of migrants, refugees and other persons of concern to the countries of destination in a secure and cost-effective manner. In this regard, the following activities will be implemented: (a) processing of travel documents and exit permissions; and (b) movement assistance that includes refugee transportation from the country of location to the receiving country, transit and departure assistance, and arrangement of medical or non-medical escorts.

Migration Health

IOM provides government- and self-payer-funded health assessments and travel health assistance services to immigrants and refugees bound for Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States.

Migrant Assistance

IOM aims to contribute to national efforts in combating trafficking in persons by ensuring access to social services for victims of trafficking through improvement in the national legal and regulatory framework. This effort will be done by implementing awareness-raising activities through the NGO network, with the support of a hotline service; enhancing the identification and referral systems at the national and local levels; and empowering trafficking victims and vulnerable migrants and their families in Kazakhstan.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM continues to implement the Central Asia Regional Labour Migration programme, which focuses on providing access to social services for migrants from Central Asia, taking into account specific gender needs. This will be done by providing legal assistance to migrants and support for training and innovative information campaign on migrants' rights based on state-of-the-art information tools.

IOM will focus on the elaboration of a training curriculum on migration and development, and proceed with advanced courses on labour migration.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM enhances the Government's capacity to develop a policy on migration management and provide services to migrants. To achieve this, IOM intends to conduct an analysis estimating the need for foreign labour in specific sectors of the economy, and the effects of the growth of the Customs Union as well as further integration processes in the CIS.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	200,000
Migration Health	Funded
Migrant Assistance	500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	2,000,000
Migration Policy and Research	150,000
2014 funding requirements	2,850,000

KYRGYZSTAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

One of IOM's key tasks is to assist in meeting the growing operational challenges associated with migration and to provide secure, reliable, flexible and cost-effective services for persons who require international migration assistance. In this regard, IOM will continue providing operational assistance

to asylum-seekers, stranded migrants, refugees and returnees through the: (a) provision of assistance to returnees who arrived in Kyrgyzstan under AVRR services; (b) facilitation of resettlement of refugees; and (c) provision of pre- and post-departure assistance, in cooperation with other organizations.

IOM works to strengthen the national capabilities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict. To contribute to the efforts of Kyrgyzstan in establishing peace and stability, IOM will focus on increasing access to reliable, verified and objective information related to public services and on developing early-warning mechanisms at the community level for conflict mitigation, prevention and reconciliation. To achieve this, IOM will: (a) establish community-level mechanisms in and around the enclaves and exclaves of Kyrgyzstan to help prevent potential conflicts and strengthen reconciliation; and (b) strengthen the role of the local media in preventing and mitigating conflicts and in promoting reconciliation by training selected reporters on various methods of information verification.



Migration Health

Following the four pillars of the Sixty-first World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA 61.17), IOM proposes to focus on monitoring migrant health, enabling conducive policy and legal frameworks on migrant health, strengthening migrant-friendly health systems, and facilitating partnerships, networks and multi-country frameworks on migrant health. The following activities are proposed: (a) determine priority intervention areas, such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, based on data and analysis gathered from previous projects on migration and health; (b) enable relevant service providers to create a referral network to ensure migrants have access to health-care and disease prevention services such as tuberculosis and HIV treatment; and (c) conduct health promotion campaigns among migrants and their families.

Immigration and Border Management

For more than a decade, IOM has continuously supported the Kyrgyz Government in border management projects, such as the modernization of its border management system; enhancement of the capacity of the border service personnel; supply of computer equipment, passport inspection software and passport inspection equipment; enhancement of the training capacity of the Border Service of Kyrgyzstan; and refurbishment and improvement of the infrastructure of the border crossing checkpoints.

IOM will continue strengthening the fight against cross-border crime and irregular migration by: (a) expanding the automated border management information system beyond the supported border crossing checkpoints, reaching out to the remotest borders of the country; and (b) continuing to provide training to border personnel on passport inspection and facilitation of border crossing.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue implementing prevention, prosecution and protection activities in efforts to contribute in the fight against trafficking, building on its efforts to reduce migrant exploitation, specifically smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. In doing so, IOM continues to address the needs of victims of trafficking by providing direct assistance and supporting the Government of Kyrgyzstan in its endeavour to implement a new comprehensive counter-trafficking action plan for 2013–2016 that was passed in January 2013. IOM aims to: (a) build the capacity of the Government of Kyrgyzstan in counter-trafficking by contributing to the improvement of the counter-trafficking law; (b) implement prevention and awareness-raising activities; (c) work towards establishing a counter-trafficking call centre; (d) continue providing direct assistance to victims of trafficking, accommodation in shelters and assistance in income-generation activities; and (e) build the capacity of counter-trafficking partner NGOs.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM works to enhance access to migration and employment services by supporting the establishment of employment centres that provide pre-employment and pre-departure services throughout the country. Availability of such centres heightens awareness of alternative migration channels, helping reduce irregular migration. To accomplish this, IOM proposes to: (a) provide technical support to an employment and pre-departure centre in Batken Province; (b) train the staff of the centre on delivering gender-sensitive services to the population; and (c) heighten awareness of the services provided by the centre among the population of Batken Province.

As part of the organized labour migration scheme, IOM proposes to continue improving the vocational education and training system in Kyrgyzstan by introducing and upgrading the curricula of occupations that are in demand in domestic and foreign labour markets. Focus will be on introducing and expanding distance learning in the training system so as to make vocational education and training accessible to the remotest provinces of Kyrgyzstan.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM intends to support a national expert group on human resources and migration, upon the request of the Government. Currently, there are reforms being initiated in various fields, and some of them are accompanied by drafting of strategic documents. Realizing the fact that migration issues have touched almost every sector in the country, IOM proposes to factor migration topics into strategic documents. In light of this, IOM will: (a) continue publishing migration profiles, building on a previously published extended migration profile; (b) identify areas where migration issues can be mainstreamed; and (c) mainstream migration into the development framework.



IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	600,000
Migration Health	300,000
Immigration and Border Management	2,000,000
Migrant Assistance	1,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,500,000
Migration Policy and Research	200,000
2014 funding requirements	5,600,000

MONTENEGRO

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will continue supporting the Government's efforts to establish an integrated and comprehensive migration management system, implement

effective border control and reinforce cross-border cooperation with neighbouring countries.

IOM will contribute to the enhancement of security of the border between Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina through improved cross-border cooperation and strengthened capability to work in cooperation according to the associated protocol on joint patrols. The border agencies will also be supported through a specialized training curriculum, in coordination with the Democratic Control of Armed Forces office in Ljubljana.

IOM will promote cooperation among people, communities and institutions from bordering areas of Montenegro and Albania, which aims at sustainable development and cross-border cooperation of the two countries.

Another priority that IOM intends to pursue is improving the capacity of national NGOs dealing with migration issues, through specialized training on migration trends in the region, migrant needs and migrant rights.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will provide assistance to the Government of Montenegro in streamlining existing procedures on foreigners' employment through the introduction of a one-stop-shop registration service. Montenegro's economy is dominated by service sectors, such as tourism and construction, which are characterized by a high degree of seasonality. Despite the policy prioritizing the employment of nationals, including seasonal workers, the Government of Montenegro admits that the country's own labour supply can only satisfy 30 per cent of the growing demand for seasonal labour during summer months. IOM plans to support the government in: (a) establishing a working group to manage labour migration; (b) conducting a gaps analysis and a feasibility study for a model one-stop-shop counter; (c) providing targeted technical support to pilot the implementation of such counters; (d) facilitating training on procedures and management; (e) leveraging from the experience of other countries that are successfully running similar one-stop-shop counters; and (f) conducting an information campaign on the launch of the counters and the new procedures for employment of foreigners.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Immigration and Border Management	950,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	200,000
2014 funding requirements	1,150,000

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue providing processing services (including post-adjudication interviews, cultural orientation and travel escorts, as required), arranging transportation to third countries and providing assistance for resettlement in third countries (e.g. assistance for refugees approved by the US Government for admission and other migrants eligible for resettlement in the country).

Migration Health

IOM will continue to strengthen the capacity of the Republic of Moldova's health system by addressing and managing the mobility of health-care professionals, in cooperation with WHO.

IOM will also continue to conduct self-payer- and government-funded health assessments and travel health assistance for immigrants and refugees bound for Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will continue supporting the development and enhancement of human resource capacities in border and migration management, with special focus on integrated border management. Priorities are: implementation and monitoring of the Readmission Agreements (negotiation and training); facilitation of the national migration policy and the Visa Liberalisation Action Plan; conduct of gaps analysis and feasibility study; facilitation of training on migration and border management for officials; organization of five networking visits; working towards having an in-house international long-term adviser in the Border Police Department to provide policy and strategic advice on implementing the Integrated Border Management Strategy; facilitation of training on migration data collection and analysis to provide relevant government units with information to feed into migration policy development.

IOM will continue to strengthen and support the design of information systems, ensuring that these are supported with human resource development strategies and technical training for adapting to the challenges posed by the reform of the current institutional framework. IOM will provide support for a self-sufficient training capacity in the Republic of Moldova by enhancing and institutionalizing curriculum development, training methodologies, data analysis and research. A significant effort will be further directed to adjusting the legal framework and applying best practices in migration management

system. Integration of foreigners into the Republic of Moldova and evaluation and monitoring of migrants' rights are among IOM's programmatic priorities as well.



Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to support Moldovan authorities in coordinating responses to human trafficking.

IOM supports law enforcement responses to trafficking crimes through capacity-building activities, including the provision of technical advice and assistance to law enforcement authorities and training. A thorough research on non-discrimination and cultural diversity will be done, which will be accompanied by training on hate crimes for law officials, judges and prosecutors. This will represent a prevention measure towards the risks related to non-tolerance.

IOM will continue to address the needs of victims and potential victims of trafficking through direct assistance, prevention of becoming a victim of trafficking in persons and capacity-building activities with the Government of the Republic of Moldova. The National Referral System for protection and assistance of (potential) victims of trafficking will be supported and multiplied in the regions of the Republic of Moldova.

IOM will continue to ensure access to services needed by victims of trafficking and persons at risk through the National Referral System. This system ensures that: (a) the respective primary and secondary legislative frameworks are in line with international standards; (b) sufficient human and institutional capacities exist within government and non-governmental stakeholders to identify and assist victims of trafficking; and (c) adequate monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance systems are in place.



Attention will be paid to activities in the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova.

IOM will further assist minors and young victims of trafficking and vulnerable individuals who return to the Republic of Moldova to help them avoid becoming victims of trafficking again. Addressing the needs of children and other family members left behind by migrants will continue to be given importance, as these were found to be a particularly vulnerable group. IOM will continue to work on preventing domestic violence and assisting victims of such violence.

In the region of the Republic of Moldova–Transnistria–Odessa (Ukraine), IOM will work to reduce irregular migration and trafficking in persons through the provision of access to assistance by potential migrants, stranded migrants, unaccompanied minors, victims and potential victims of trafficking and victims of domestic violence.

IOM is also prioritizing the implementation of AVRR services for third-country nationals and the nationals of the Republic.

IOM will also continue to facilitate the submission of applications for Canadian temporary residence visas and permits, and permanent resident travel documents.

Lastly, IOM will continue to provide administrative and logistics support to the Quebec Immigration Promotion and Recruitment Campaign for the organization of information campaigns to promote the services offered to immigration applicants, press conferences and information sessions in the Republic of Moldova.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will work to maximize the positive impact of migration on the country's socioeconomic development by: (a) better informing policymakers

and strengthening cooperation on migration issues with the EU; (b) supporting small businesses and entrepreneurship among potential migrants (women and youth); (c) promoting and testing sustainable circular migration schemes; (d) addressing brain drain by promoting skills retention and return; and (e) enhancing the diaspora's positive contribution to the Republic of Moldova's socioeconomic development by strengthening diaspora partnerships with the Government. To that end, IOM will continue to enhance the ties with and build the capacity of Moldovan migrant associations in destination countries to become more active in supporting local development in the Republic of Moldova. Additionally, IOM is advocating further decisive measures to counter brain drain and brain waste. IOM shall continue to support work to increase the impact of remittances on economic development, beyond the Program for Attracting Remittances in Economics (PARE 1+1).

To further promote the need for legal mobility towards the EU, IOM will support the negotiation and implementation of bilateral labour agreements with main destination countries of the Moldovan labour force. IOM will also contribute to building the capacity of the Government in the area of labour migration management through the development of structured circular migration schemes. IOM will continue working to support the Government in enhancing social protection for Moldovan migrants working abroad by supporting the negotiation of social security agreements with more destination countries.

In the area of migration and development, IOM will support the implementation of this component of the EU–Republic of Moldova Mobility Partnership to harness the benefits of migration for development purposes, particularly for the residents of the Transnistria region.

IOM shall further work to build the capacity of the Government to mainstream migration into

the national development strategies and sectorial policies at all levels of coordination, monitoring and evaluation. The exercise shall be geared at ensuring systematic, coherent and evidence-based integration of migration into all levels of strategy and policy development activities.

Migration Policy and Research

To collect and analyse reliable and comparable migration data for evidence-based policy development, IOM will continue to build the capacity of government counterparts to independently produce an updated extended migration profile based on national and regional statistics and planning procedures.

IOM will work to enhance the Republic of Moldova's capacities to monitor and manage migration proactively with evidence-based policies strengthened at the central and operational levels by: (a) appointing a migration expert with statistical analysis skills in the government structure; and (b) transferring data collection expertise and knowledge of international standards to all national institutions taking part in migration data production and use.

IOM will also organize training for officials to increase knowledge about effective inter-agency coordination on producing migration evidence, specifically on capturing information on how migration affects development and human capital (e.g. brain drain, brain waste and brain gain). IOM will actively participate in the promotion of the migration-relevant aspects of the regional forums for dialogue and capacity-building.

IOM will continue to support the Government in designing effective counter-trafficking legislation and policy, in line with international standards and best practices, including support for drafting legislative amendments, and research to contribute to evidence-based policies.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	400,000
Migration Health	450,000
Immigration and Border Management	500,000
Migrant Assistance	2,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,600,000
Migration Policy and Research	100,000
2014 funding requirements	5,050,000

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to facilitate refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR. This includes the provision of documentation and logistics support. These activities are fully funded by resettlement countries.

Migration Health

IOM continues to collaborate with the Government of the Russian Federation's stakeholders and health planners by sharing its professional expertise in reducing public health threats in connection with large-scale labour migration from Central Asian States and in establishing better control over communicable diseases in the region.

The transient lifestyle of migrant workers makes them particularly susceptible to communicable diseases. IOM will continue analysing the level of exposure to and prevalence rates of tuberculosis, HIV and sexually transmitted infections among mobile populations in the Russian Federation.

IOM conducts health assessments and travel health assistance for immigrants and refugees accepted for resettlement by Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States through self-payer- and government-funded mechanisms. The action involves traditional health assessment programme service components, assistance in DNA testing, secure transmission of confidential health data and medical support to movement operations. In addition, these services are also provided to trafficked victims and other vulnerable migrants under the assisted voluntary return programme.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM aims at further fostering inter-State cooperation on the implementation of readmission agreements and transborder cooperation, as well as harmonize immigration policies. These actions will be designed in line with the memorandum of understanding signed at the national and regional levels.

IOM will also continue rendering visa facilitation services for interested countries seeking its assistance in this area.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue addressing the needs of vulnerable groups by providing direct assistance to migrants in need, such as victims of trafficking and exploitation, stranded migrants and returnees in need of reintegration assistance.

This assistance will include facilitating the return of stranded migrants from abroad as well as assisting with voluntary return from the Russian Federation to the countries of origin. Support rendered will include pre-departure assistance, medical screening, documentation, logistics support and post-arrival assistance.

Another focus will be given to building and strengthening a thorough referral mechanism for provision of assistance to vulnerable groups of migrants. This mechanism shall ensure access to shelter, social and legal assistance as well as other possible rehabilitation and (re)integration schemes. In these interventions, IOM will work with relevant State structures as well as with a network of NGO partners.

Labour Migration and Human Development

To better manage labour migration to the Russian Federation, IOM will continue to enhance the capacity of the Government and different service providers as well as strengthen linkages between countries of origin and destination.

IOM will focus on assistance in developing regular labour migration procedures and on enhancing networking and stakeholders' capacity to manage labour migration.

Due to the complex nature of labour migration, IOM will take comprehensive and holistic measures to promote policies and institutional procedures to respect and protect migrant workers' rights throughout the migration cycle.

Migration Policy and Research

Through commissioned external experts, IOM will continue providing support to the Government by assisting with the development of a mechanism to more effectively implement migration policies. This will include providing support for drafting conceptual documents as well as with further development of normative and legislative frameworks for migration management.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	Funded
Migration Health	1,200,000
Immigration and Border Management	1,500,000
Migrant Assistance	2,600,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,300,000
Migration Policy and Research	900,000
2014 funding requirements	7,500,000

SERBIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will focus on the improvement of the living conditions of forced migrants by providing housing solutions with the overall objective of contributing to the ongoing efforts of the EU and national- and municipal-level partners to alleviate the needs of vulnerable forced migrants in Serbia. This will provide displaced persons living in collective centres with social housing units in supportive environment and supply and installation of pre-fabricated houses.

Partnership building and integrated local development in southeast Serbia are among the key priorities of the United Nations Peacebuilding and Inclusive Local Development programme. Within this initiative, IOM will support the municipalities to provide better conditions for socioeconomic development and better service delivery to citizens, to stimulate regional and inter-municipal cooperation, and to provide and attract investment and a more strategic and structured approach in enhancing the capacity of local institutions in migration management. This joint programme will have a direct effect on three sectors: job creation and economic development; good governance (local administration reform and local business environment); and social cohesion (employment, education, health and migration).

IOM will continue implementing the Roma Humanitarian Assistance Programme, which will address the immediate humanitarian and social needs of 10,000 Roma holocaust survivors in Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The overarching objective is to contribute to the general improvement of the living conditions of needy and elderly Roma.



Migration Health

IOM will continue to provide self-funded health assessment services and travel health assistance to immigrant applicants, mostly to those bound for Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will build the capacities of law enforcement officials of Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in performing joint border patrols along the river in Zvornik area. The proposed initiative builds upon previous interventions in this area and will focus on the enhanced capacity of border police officials from both countries to further address irregular migration, human and other forms of smuggling, and human trafficking, prioritizing an enhanced level of cooperation and coordination between the border management units of Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The overall objective is to contribute to reducing the risks of irregular migration and cross-border transgressions at the border between Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and supporting the enhanced security in the Western Balkans and Western European States. This objective will be achieved by enhancing cross-border cooperation and communication in the implementation of joint patrols and by building the capacities of law enforcement officials to gather, analyse and disseminate information related to irregular immigration and other illegal cross-border activities. The proposed intervention is in line with the terms of cooperation stated in the Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe, specifically in the context of joint cooperation and cross-border operations and on mixed patrols along the State border, aimed at better fighting threats to public security and to combat illegal transborder activities. It will foster a regional approach and translate regional dialogues into operational effect.



IOM will continue supporting regional police cooperation to enhance treatment and protection of separated children and unaccompanied migrant children in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia. The objective of the proposed intervention is to contribute to the enhancement of protection of unaccompanied migrant children in the Western Balkans by strengthening national capacities and enhancing regional police cooperation on detection, protection and treatment of this vulnerable group.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will build on its efforts to reduce migrant exploitation, specifically the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. In doing so, IOM continues to address the needs of victims of trafficking by providing direct assistance and supporting the Government in its endeavour to implement a new comprehensive counter-trafficking strategy for 2013–2018. IOM aims to build the capacity of the Government of Serbia in counter trafficking through awareness-raising and training, the development of training materials and modules, and the forging of linkages with regional efforts in this field.

Furthermore IOM will provide counselling and income-generation support to returnees from EU Member States returning under readmission agreements and/or voluntary return schemes. The majority of support will be provided to returnees from south and south-west Serbia.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM contributes to enhancing the capacity of the government to better manage labour migration. IOM and UNDP in Serbia are preparing a joint project whose aim is to mainstream migration in development planning by ensuring greater institutional and policy coherence between the two, as well as by creating a coherent United Nations Country Team approach to migration and development at the country level. The proposed project is expected to enable the Serbian Government and its partners to better measure and make more visible the human development impact of migration, and to govern the migration phenomenon so as to increase the human development outcomes and mitigate the risks for migrants, their families and communities at origin and destination.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM aims to contribute to enhancing the Government of Serbia's comprehensive knowledge of migration by implementing research activities on migration issues, which are starting to be investigated at the national level, such as the issue of irregular migration flows through the Western Balkan countries.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	5,790,000
Migration Health	Funded
Immigration and Border Management	680,000
Migrant Assistance	200,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	200,000
Migration Policy and Research	100,000
2014 funding requirements	6,970,000

UNSC RESOLUTION 1244-ADMINISTERED KOSOVO

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Minority communities and vulnerable groups (including those returning to UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo²) are particularly affected by varying levels of poverty in the precarious socioeconomic conditions in Kosovo/UNSC 1244.

IOM will continue to work with central and local governments to promote return and reintegration and community stabilization, with support for sustainable economic development and stabilization of minority communities.

IOM will direct future programming to aid minority communities and vulnerable groups by supporting return and reintegration, community stabilization and public infrastructure improvements through the creation of an environment suitable for sustainable livelihood for the targeted populations.

In cooperation with the EU Office in Kosovo/UNSC 1244, the Ministry for Communities and Return of Kosovo/UNSC 1244, and the targeted municipalities, IOM will provide assistance through the Return and Reintegration and Community Stabilization programmes in house construction, socioeconomic assistance, income-generation activities and community-development initiatives for displaced persons, refugees, and the minority and vulnerable community members in the target municipalities.

Migration Health

In coordination with the Ministry of Health of Kosovo/UNSC 1244 and the University Clinical Centre in Linköping (Sweden), IOM will continue to strengthen emergency response capacities in Kosovo/UNSC 1244. In 2014, IOM's support will focus on fostering the sustainable development of the Burn Care Services at the Plastic Surgery Clinic in Pristina. The strategy for developing the Burn Care Unit will be twofold: (a) building responsive managerial and organizational capacities and providing education; and (b) training for local medical professionals.

IOM provides health assessments services and travel health assistance to self-paying immigrants bound for Australia, Canada and the United States.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will continue to coordinate with the Ministry of Internal Affairs as well as regional counterparts in the development and implementation of their strategy

on integrated border management. To this end, IOM plans to replicate and distribute the IOM Manual on Border Management to relevant stakeholders to assist with the implementation of best practices in that field.

Additionally, IOM will be providing visa support services to Kosovars planning to travel to Canada through the soon-to-be established Canadian Visa Application Centre in Pristina.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to contribute to the sustainable reintegration of voluntary returnees from different EU countries, as the Government of Kosovo/UNSC 1244 has signed readmission agreements with 18 States. IOM will also seek to participate in regional initiatives to expand services to migrants in a coordinated manner across the region.

IOM will continue to support the rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking as well as existing structures, implementing actions that are in compliance with existing legal frameworks. More specifically, IOM seeks to increase identification and referrals, particularly among minorities, and will increase inter-agency cooperation and coordination of actions by including civil society as important players in counter-trafficking efforts across the country. As part of this effort, IOM will continue to support the shelter coalition through capacity-building and management of shelter and case management, and conduct a comprehensive survey on trafficking in persons in Kosovo/UNSC 1244, the challenges in addressing this phenomenon and the interventions required towards perpetrators.

Labour Migration and Human Development

While the lack of bilateral labour agreements between Kosovo/UNSC 1244 and migrant-receiving countries continues to be a challenge, new opportunities are opening up for labour migration. In this regard, IOM, in cooperation with its partners, is looking into the feasibility of implementing potential temporary circular migration schemes, in particular for care providers, which will enable the Kosovars to gain skills that they can bring back, especially as care for the elderly may become an issue in Kosovo/UNSC 1244 with the return of pensioners from the diaspora.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare has expressed its interest in including MRC services in employment offices of every municipality. Seven MRCs are facilitating the entry of potential migrants in labour markets abroad and the reinsertion of the skills of returnees.

IOM will continue fostering economic opportunities for the most vulnerable as well as improving

² Hereinafter referred to as Kosovo/UNSC 1244.

infrastructure through the implementation of small and medium-scale projects. These activities will be carried out in coordination with the EU Office in Kosovo/UNSC 1244, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, and local municipalities. Also, in coordination with the EU Office and the Ministry of Trade and Industry of Kosovo/UNSC 1244, IOM will implement a grant scheme for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, with the aim of strengthening the local economy and reducing the trade deficit in Kosovo/UNSC 1244.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM proposes to build the capacity of government officials through the development of an extended migration profile, which will serve to collect, analyse and present reliable and comparable migration data for evidence-based policymaking and more effective migration management by authorities, and will be integrated with longer-term development objectives.

In the immediate term, IOM has been assisting the Government in revising the National Migration Strategy, which lays out the institutional plans for promoting regular migration and preventing irregular migration.

In addition, IOM has been supporting the Ministry of Diaspora to develop a diaspora register, which will map the locations and socioeconomic profiles of Kosovars living abroad. The project has been approved by the Government of Kosovo/UNSC 1244 and will be implemented in 2014.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	350,000
Migration Health	50,000
Immigration and Border Management	475,000
Migrant Assistance	650,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	900,000
Migration Policy and Research	400,000
2014 funding requirements	2,825,000

TAJIKISTAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Together with its international partners, IOM will develop a contingency plan for any potential influx of migrants from Afghanistan in the coming years and will support its government partners in ensuring that the rights of various categories of migrants are respected.

IOM plans to continue to enhance the disaster management capacity of the Government of

Tajikistan through further development of the Emergency Operations Centre under the Committee of Emergency Situations, which was established with IOM's support in 2011. This will be done by equipping the headquarters and field units of the agency with integrated IT and communications equipment, office equipment, visual aids and mobile stations, and by streamlining the legal regulatory framework regarding emergency management functions. The capacity of the government and civil society actors responsible for disaster management and response will also be strengthened through robust training courses, exercises and field drills. IOM activities in this realm will be guided by the national strategy of Tajikistan on disaster risk management for 2010–2015, and in coordination with international community partners.

Migration Health

IOM will promote the health of Tajik migrants working abroad and foreign migrants residing or working in Tajikistan, through community-based advocacy, cultural sensitivity workshops for health-care providers and regional dialogues. In addition, IOM will support the development of an effective multinational referral mechanism and monitoring system for tracking migrants' health.

IOM will continue to strengthen the capacity of national authorities, health providers and community-based organizations by raising awareness of migrant health issues and sharing examples of best practices worldwide. Furthermore, IOM will conduct research to ensure evidence-based programming, and policy and dialogue in the area of migration and health. Special focus will be placed on preventing and controlling tuberculosis among migrant workers.



Immigration and Border Management

Through a series of regular bilateral dialogue meetings, IOM will assist the border forces of Tajikistan to strengthen cooperation with neighbouring States on managing its shared borders, particularly the southern border with Afghanistan. IOM will also continue to support the development of joint standard operating procedures for further cooperation on border management issues. Further

support will also be provided to the IOM-established training centres for border guards in Dushanbe and Khorog, including continued capacity-building of national training experts and institutionalization of training curricula according to international standards.

Moreover, in cooperation with other actors within the international community, IOM will assist the border forces of Tajikistan in strengthening the management of the green border areas along the Tajik-Afghan border through the expansion of training for newly recruited border forces deployed to the area. IOM will explore the potential of establishing an additional training centre for the border forces in the northern province of Sughd to enhance the capacity of border guards deployed along the northern borders.

Migrant Assistance

To improve protection of and assistance for migrants, IOM will continue to strengthen the role of the Interministerial Commission on Combating Trafficking in Persons as the main coordinating mechanism for in-country anti-trafficking activities, and will assist it in meeting the objectives outlined in the National Action Plan on Trafficking.

IOM will continue to actively support government efforts to combat human trafficking by advocating improvements in the legislative framework and providing technical and expert support to national-level working groups. IOM also plans to strengthen the capacity of State structures and civil society organizations by establishing and operating the National Referral Mechanism to support trafficked persons in Tajikistan. To this end, national standards for specialized services will be established to improve the quality of assistance provided to victims.

IOM will conduct comprehensive research along the Tajik-Afghan border to analyse the scale of human trafficking in the border areas and identify the needs for future training and awareness-raising activities of the border police and communities along the border.

Lastly, IOM will continue to raise public awareness of human trafficking through traditional information campaigns and new communication technologies.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to promote a national referral mechanism to provide qualitative services, such as information counselling and referral, employment opportunities, vocational education, medical services, business education, microcredits and legal support and other social services, to Tajik migrant workers and their family members. IOM will also promote cooperation among government agencies, civil society and the private sector to regulate migration flows and provide basic services at the national and local levels.

IOM will support the Government of Tajikistan in increasing the involvement of the Tajik diaspora in the country's development through the promotion of practical links between the Government and the diaspora to encourage more investment in local business endeavours and improve the transfer of knowledge through activities such as national forums on diaspora and the Government's engagement in the development process, joint trust-building activities, and study tours to learn best practices on the Government's and diaspora's involvement in development.



In order to ensure that government policies and strategies are evidence based, IOM will continue to provide support and facilitate intergovernmental cooperation in sharing of data and statistics on emerging migration trends.

IOM will also foster outreach programmes jointly with government partners including the Migration Service, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the Committee of Women and Family Affairs and many others, in order to raise awareness of safe migration practices and enhance the practical knowledge and marketable skills of migrant workers.

IOM will explore new initiatives in promoting women empowerment in the country with the goal of improving their welfare and stimulating their increased involvement in the development processes of their local communities as well as enhancing the protection of children of migrant households.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will conduct research studies and assessments to stimulate active public debates and policy reforms to ensure that policymaking is supported by empirical evidence about the nature and causes of migration, the impact it has on communities and the country as a whole, and the effects of policy responses. Areas of research to be explored include the ways and means to expand the involvement of the Tajik diaspora and nationals abroad in the country's development processes, as well as the needs and challenges faced by the growing number of migrant workers with reentry bans to the Russian Federation.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	1,600,000
Migration Health	600,000
Immigration and Border Management	1,000,000
Migrant Assistance	800,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	2,600,000
Migration Policy and Research	300,000
2014 funding requirements	6,900,000

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Migration Health

IOM provides health assessments and travel health assistance to immigrants applying for residence permits under various immigration programmes to Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States through a self-payer funding mechanism. IOM plans to support national efforts to address the mobility of health professionals with focus on knowledge and skills transfer, policy advice and capacity-building initiatives.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM seeks to enhance the capacity of national institutions in immigration and border management to help them harmonize their policies and operations

with the EU standards, thus boosting the EU alignment process in view of the country's aspiration for North Atlantic Treaty Organization and EU membership.

Specifically, IOM will focus on strengthening the capacity of national institutions in combating cross-border crime by enhancing the capacities of joint patrol units and joint communication centres as well as the mobile unit of the border police.

IOM will seek to support national efforts to address some of the pressing migration priorities, such as enhancement of the human and material resources of the centres accommodating irregular migrants and support for interpretation and language analysis.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will contribute towards the effective management of migration through the support of orderly and humane return of stranded migrants who are unable or unwilling to remain in the host country and who wish to return voluntarily to their countries of origin. The country assessments indicate that there has been a significant increase in the number of irregular migrants from extraregional countries transiting through the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on their way to reach EU Member States. The principal regions of origin of irregular migrants are North Africa and Central Asia.

IOM plans to support the former Yugoslav Republic of the Government of Macedonia to ensure orderly migration through voluntary return and reintegration assistance to stranded migrants.



IOM aims to contribute effectively to protecting and assisting migrants in need, including returnees, aspirant migrants and those who have been trafficked, exploited and abused.

IOM provides assistance to voluntarily returning migrants and support for their reintegration into society.

Building on its efforts to reduce migrant exploitation, specifically smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, IOM will implement capacity-building activities for relevant stakeholders on identification and assistance to cases of migrant exploitation. Moreover, IOM aims to continue implementing information dissemination and awareness-raising activities that will contribute to the ability of aspirant migrants to make informed migration decisions.

Labour Migration and Human Development

Through the promotion of linkages between migration and development, IOM intends to contribute to the socioeconomic development of the country. To achieve this, IOM will explore the sectors that can benefit from the transfer of diaspora knowledge and skills and will facilitate the temporary return of qualified nationals.

IOM will also focus on facilitating intraregional cooperation on labour migration by supporting the authorities of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to reinforce practical cooperation and networking with partner institutions in other countries.

To ensure better outreach to citizens of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia who are interested in labour migration opportunities and procedures, and counselling for returning labour migrants, IOM plans to support relevant institutions in establishing MRCs.



Migration Policy and Research

By implementing research activities that address various aspects of migration at the national and regional levels, IOM aims to contribute to generating comprehensive and up-to-date information on

migration. The intended research will focus on human trafficking trends and the current situation, and treatment and protection of unaccompanied migrant children in the Western Balkans, among others. The research findings aim to pave the way for evidence-based programming that will reflect the present and recent needs for migrant protection and capacity-building for relevant authorities.

IOM looks into the new trends of increased irregular migration flows from Asia and Africa to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the region. Any findings and data gathered by IOM will support the Government in formulating evidence-based policies. Specifically, IOM's research findings will support the preparation of the migration resolution policies and migration profiles.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	500,000
Immigration and Border Management	750,000
Migrant Assistance	800,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	450,000
Migration Policy and Research	150,000
2014 funding requirements	2,650,000

TURKEY

Migration Health

Currently, IOM provides technical assistance in migration and health to the Government, enhancing the national public health standards in migration management. This assistance aims at strengthening the health system in order to minimize migration-related health risks and address public health concerns, the specific health needs and rights of migrants, and the occupational health of the immigration staff.

IOM will further focus on: (a) drafting a road map streamlining migration health concerns; (b) developing a standard data collection and management system to support inter-institutional cooperation between the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Health in addressing the health needs of migrants and the public, in general; and (c) developing a training tool on the newly established system in line with the newly enacted Law on Foreigners and International Protection, and conducting a pilot training for trainers.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM aims to support the Government's efforts in the establishment of a framework for a comprehensive and human rights-based migration

management system, in line with new legislation and transformation process for the creation of a modern, civilian and specialized migration institutional body called the General Directorate of Migration Management. To achieve this, IOM will: (a) provide technical assistance; (b) organize capacity-building activities to strengthen national capacities in the implementation of the new law; (c) design and organize specialized training programmes for migration management service personnel; and (d) guide the new institution in the preparation of operational procedures, guidelines and data management.

IOM will continue enhancing dialogues on and developing new cooperation areas in migration management in the region.

Additionally, IOM will work with relevant international and national stakeholders to address complex border management challenges, enhance cross-border cooperation and respond to the requirements of integrated border management, in line with the international standards, the EU acquis and national instruments.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue its efforts to promote migrants' rights and their access to services. In doing this, IOM continues to: (a) provide assistance to vulnerable migrants, including trafficked persons and unaccompanied migrant children, in cooperation with relevant national and international stakeholders; and (b) support the Government in drafting a framework law on combating human trafficking and strengthening protection of trafficked persons. IOM aims to support national authorities in setting up an assistance mechanism to ensure migrants' access to services, such as health and legal aid.

Through large public campaigns, IOM also continues to raise awareness of human trafficking.

IOM will soon start the implementation of an EU-funded project on prevention of human trafficking and protection of trafficked persons by strengthening the national referral mechanism.

Labour Migration and Human Development

Turkey today can be described as being a sending, transit and destination country. Within this context, emigration of nationals and immigration of foreigners driven by employment purposes is also increasing and is becoming a complex phenomenon.

IOM will strengthen the already existing cooperation between the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security in their call to harness the potential of migration to accelerate the country's growth and prosperity through, inter alia, the

implementation of laws, policies and action plans that address the regulation of labour migration.

From the local governance point of view, Istanbul being an important city affected by the confrontation between migrant populations and host society, IOM will continue working on dialogue between communities.

Migration Policy and Research

To support and give advice on developing an effective migration policy, IOM cooperates with its government and academic partners to conduct policy-oriented research on a broad variety of migration issues, arrange related seminars and disseminate research results through its publications, and contribute to migration debates and advocacies in Turkey and elsewhere.

IOM will continue to provide technical assistance to the Turkish Government by supporting the implementation of a strategy paper and the national action plan on irregular migration, which is currently being drafted with the support of IOM.

As part of its goal to assist migrants and governments in achieving high standards of migration management, IOM is concerned with ensuring the development of sustainable, appropriate management practices. A key part in this process can be played by universities by offering students an opportunity to study migration as an academic and interdisciplinary subject through specialized migration studies programmes. IOM has developed a project proposal for universities that consist of public lecture series on selected thematic areas, summer school courses on the essentials of migration management for graduate students and academic networking activities.

Given the need for fostering an academic debate on migration matters in Turkey, IOM plans to facilitate the establishment of conditions to support advocacy work to raise awareness of migration issues for both academic and institutional agendas in Turkey.

Furthermore, IOM intends to promote the benefits for migrants by strengthening the migration management programme with new project initiatives, focusing on institutional capacity-building and considering different aspects of migration management with the involvement of relevant stakeholders.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	Funded
Immigration and Border Management	1,500,000
Migrant Assistance	300,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	300,000
Migration Policy and Research	300,000
2014 funding requirements	2,400,000

TURKMENISTAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM provides secure, reliable, flexible and cost-effective services to persons who require international migration assistance with the aim of: (a) facilitating the voluntary return and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons; (b) working with other organizations, including strategic partners, such as UNHCR, to implement operational movement programmes; (c) participating in relocation programmes; and (d) providing refugees with pre- and post-departure logistics travel assistance.

IOM supports the Government in DRR and community-stabilization efforts by encouraging DRR activities to minimize environmental risk and associated emergency migration. IOM also works to improve national capacities to prevent, mitigate and respond to natural emergencies and to be fully involved in the humanitarian cluster system to assist migrants and refugees in case of a humanitarian emergency.

Migration Health

IOM performs full health assessments of immigrants and refugees departing for permanent residence abroad. These government and self-payer services include immigration health assessment, tuberculosis diagnostics and treatment, immunization, counselling, treatment of some communicable diseases, pre-embarkation checks, medical escort services, and referrals for further assessment or rehabilitation.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will support the Government in building effective border and migration management by: (a) promoting and facilitating legal movement of people across the borders; (b) promoting transborder cooperation between the countries in the region, including Afghanistan; (c) addressing migration challenges and security concerns in the region through the regularization of border management services in accordance with international best practices; and (d) building national capacities for effective migration management, data collection and information-sharing.

Migrant Assistance

IOM works on combating human trafficking in Turkmenistan through the implementation of prevention, protection and prosecution components, which: (a) build the institutional capacity of the Government and civil society in combating trafficking in human beings; (b) promote the physical, mental

and social well-being of victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants through return, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes; and (c) raise public awareness of the risks of irregular migration and of being trafficked. IOM will also focus on promoting partnerships, dialogue, cooperation and collaboration between the Government and the private sector in their effort to combat trafficking.

IOM facilitates the voluntary return and reintegration of Turkmenistan citizens from other countries and of other individuals in need of international migration services.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM aims to contribute to the Government of Turkmenistan's efforts to manage labour migration, in particular, short-term movements and circular migration to countries abroad; and support the Government, migrants and communities in addressing the challenges of irregular migration of Turkmen citizens to other countries by: (a) promoting the socioeconomic development of migrants, their families and communities; (b) encouraging inter-State dialogue and harmonization of policies between Turkmenistan and neighbouring countries as well as with Turkey and the Russian Federation; and (c) mainstreaming migration into the development agenda at the local, national and regional levels.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	500,000
Migration Health	Funded
Immigration and Border Management	300,000
Migrant Assistance	600,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	400,000
2014 funding requirements	1,800,000

UKRAINE

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM facilitates refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR. The pre-departure assistance includes the provision of documentation, cultural orientation and logistics support.

These activities are fully funded by the countries of resettlement.

Migration Health

Migrants in Ukraine face specific difficulties with respect to their right to health, which is – to a large extent – determined by accessibility, acceptability and quality of health services available to them. At present, the National Tuberculosis Programme (NTP) services and policies still inadequately address the needs of migrants. In partnership with the NTP, WHO and a network of NGOs, IOM aims to address challenges related to the low levels of migrants' access to and use of tuberculosis health services by increasing case detection rates using innovative detection techniques in areas with the highest concentration of migrant population.



IOM also intends to actively advocate evidence-based strategies and policies needed for greater inclusion of health issues into migration and development initiatives, especially in the area of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and Roma issues.

IOM provides health assessment and travel health assistance services to immigrants and refugees bound for Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States. These services, funded through government or self-payer mechanisms, include integration-oriented health promotion services such as treatment, counselling, health education, immunization and medical escorts.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM assists the Government of Ukraine in developing a comprehensive migration management system by enhancing its capacity to manage migration flows, in line with the implementation of the EU–Ukraine Readmission Agreement and the EU–Ukraine dialogue on further facilitation of the visa regime.

IOM works with the State Migration Service, the State Border Guard Service, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as Ukrainian civil society, to further enhance migration management in a comprehensive and EU-compliant manner, especially from the perspective of institutional capacity and legislation.

IOM will continue to support the State Border Guard Service to reform its operational management, training, human resources and career development systems to move towards an integrated border management approach.

IOM also plans to develop a monitoring mechanism on: (a) the sustainability of return for readmitted own-country nationals; and (b) the application of human rights safeguards for third-country nationals in Ukraine, with the aim of replicating such a mechanism in countries that have signed the EU Readmission Agreements.

Furthermore, IOM will produce analytical studies and briefs and will provide advice and counselling on legislative acts related to migration management and border management pursuant to recognized international standards.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to support the Government and civil society in its efforts to combat trafficking in human beings through prevention, prosecution, protection and partnerships.

The Ukrainian Government continues to work actively towards the implementation of the Law on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings that was adopted by the Parliament of Ukraine in 2011, and the unified State-owned National Referral Mechanism model that was selected by the executive authorities for nationwide implementation. IOM intends to actively share its expertise and best practices on identification, referral and reintegration of victims of trafficking with relevant agencies and practitioners. In this regard, IOM will continue to provide nationwide training with the aim of further empowering State actors with skills to protect and promote the human rights of trafficked persons, in coordination with civil society.

Moreover, IOM will continue to improve the multidisciplinary model on countering human trafficking, including proper prosecution, as an important aspect of protecting the victims and contributing to the prevention of trafficking.

Additionally, IOM will continue to provide reintegration assistance to Ukrainian returnees.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will assist the Government of Ukraine in its efforts to study the potential of Ukrainians living abroad (diaspora and labour migrants), including their human, social and financial capital, and develop effective policies aimed at better engaging them in the socioeconomic development of Ukraine.

Moreover, IOM will be assisting the Government of Ukraine in developing policies to effectively harness the link between migration and development. This will be done by increasing awareness among key stakeholders of the nature, use and impact of remittances entering Ukraine, to describe migrants' and their households' overall financial behaviour, including savings and consumption, as well as to assess the overall impact of migration on the country's socioeconomic development. Subsequently, a research will be conducted, with data generated primarily through a household survey in Ukraine and corresponding surveys of targeted samples of Ukrainian migrants in Canada, Italy and the Russian Federation.

IOM will also continue to build the capacity of the Government of Ukraine to integrate migrants and promote cultural diversity so that migrants can fully contribute their knowledge, ideas and experience to society. In this regard, IOM proposes a multifaceted approach to strengthen the Government's capacity in the implementation of State programmes on vulnerable group protection. The project will facilitate cooperation and provide support to a diverse set of stakeholders including government and non-governmental actors and ethnic minorities in the development of participatory mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation tools to strengthen application of existing laws related to addressing hate crimes, discrimination and integration.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM provides advice, reviews and inputs on migration-related legislations to the Government of Ukraine.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	Funded
Migration Health	500,000
Immigration and Border Management	3,000,000
Migration Assistance	2,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	700,000
Migration Policy and Research	200,000
2014 funding requirements	6,400,000

UZBEKISTAN

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to address the needs of victims of trafficking through direct assistance and capacity-building projects in Uzbekistan. Particular attention will be paid to providing assistance in the operations of NGO-based shelters for the victims of trafficking, strengthening the capacity of law enforcement government structures and raising awareness about the issues related to human trafficking crimes.



IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migrant Assistance	1,000,000
2014 funding requirements	1,000,000

Middle East and North Africa

- Algeria
- Egypt
- Iraq
- Jordan
- Kuwait
- Lebanon
- Libya
- Morocco
- Sudan
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Tunisia
- Yemen



ACRONYMS

CCCM	Camp coordination and camp management
CSO	Civil society organization
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
LAS	League of Arab States
NFI	Non-food item
RCP	Regional consultative process
UNHCR	(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



REGIONAL OVERVIEW

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION IN THE REGION

Migration has long shaped the Middle East and North Africa, with countries in the region often simultaneously representing points of origin, transit and destination. Demographic and socioeconomic trends, conflict and, in some cases, climate change are among the multitude of factors that continue to influence migration dynamics in the region.

The political changes across the region since 2011 have continued to highlight and, in some cases, exacerbate migration-related challenges. New governments have taken office after landmark sets of elections in Egypt, Libya and Tunisia, but have often struggled with the difficult political and economic challenges while engaging simultaneously in institutional struggles with opposition. Across other parts of the region too, communities continued to be politically active in the streets. In the short term, this political situation has served, in many cases, to exacerbate some of the underlying socioeconomic problems that led to the uprisings in the region.

Tragically, elsewhere in the region, previously acute humanitarian emergencies continued to develop into larger-scale, critical humanitarian crises. Ongoing unrest in Yemen, combined with recurring drought and high levels of poverty, continued to create displacement, hunger and barriers to accessing basic services. More than two years into the humanitarian crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic, it is estimated that over 6.8 million individuals within the country now require humanitarian assistance and over 4.25 million are internally displaced. The crisis has further expanded into most parts of the country, and civilians across the Syrian Arab Republic are bearing the brunt of the ongoing violence with rising numbers of people killed,¹ injured, displaced or otherwise affected in their living conditions. Millions of Syrians inside the country need humanitarian assistance, including many women and children, and other vulnerable populations, such as migrant workers and refugees, were thrown into more desperate situations.

The escalation of the crisis is not only taking a serious toll on the Republic but is also severely affecting the neighbouring countries in the region. Over 1.7 million Syrians, approximately half of whom are children, have taken refuge in the five neighbouring countries of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.² Less than 30 per cent are living in camps, while the rest are dispersed in various types of accommodations within host communities, which continues to place an immense pressure on these countries' infrastructure, limited resources and economy. A number of Syrian refugees have also appeared in Algeria, Libya and Morocco.

Instability and conflict, high rates of unemployment and underemployment, particularly among the youth, and perceived and actual socioeconomic opportunities abroad have also contributed to a surge in irregular migration, both within and from the region, often onward to Europe.

Some countries in the Middle East and North Africa also represent important points of transit along irregular migration routes. Indeed, macrostructural factors and, in some cases conflict, continue to compel vast numbers of migrants to leave their origin countries in the Middle East and sub-Saharan Africa and attempt dangerous journeys in search of security and better opportunities. They are often exposed to exploitation and abuse at the hands of unscrupulous smugglers and traffickers. For example, in 2012, a new light was shed on the extortion and mistreatment of migrants along routes that originate from the Horn of Africa and those that either attempt to cross Egypt's southern border with Sudan and extend through the Sinai Peninsula to Israel or attempt to cross the Gulf of Aden via Yemen and onward to Saudi Arabia. In other cases, as their initial resources are depleted, migrants become stranded en route or in-country, with limited access to livelihood, essential services or long-term solutions. Another pressing issue related to migration is the new and continuing internal and cross-border displacement occurring in several countries in the Middle East and North Africa.

In this context, IOM continues to support government efforts to strengthen migration and border management, combat transnational organized crime and uphold migrants' human rights through activities that enhance dialogue and cooperation among origin, transit and destination countries and that equally increase protection measures for migrants in need. To support the democratic transitions now under way in several countries, IOM is also looking to provide tangible and immediate dividends to stabilize communities prone to irregular outbound migration through, inter alia, quick-impact income-generating activities. Furthermore, it is essential that returning

¹ According to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (June 2013), over 93,000 people have been killed since the onset of the crisis.

² Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), July 2013.

migrants are provided with comprehensive insertion and reintegration support, with specialized assistance packages for vulnerable migrants.

Countries in the Middle East and North Africa are important destinations for millions of migrant workers and contractual labour. In the Mashreq and the Maghreb, there are also important labour-exporting countries, and intraregional migration still holds some significance. Labour migration continues to benefit destination and origin countries in the region alike, with migrant workers helping to address labour market shortfalls in their host countries, relieving pressure on labour markets in their origin countries and contributing to economic activity through the remittances that are sent back to their families and their communities. Parallel to these positive dynamics, however, abuse and exploitation of migrant workers remain an ongoing concern in the region, such as the continuing escalation of trafficking in migrant domestic workers.

Finally, the events of the Arab Spring have also created new migration-related opportunities. For example, Egyptian, Libyan and Tunisian expatriates have expressed and, in some cases demonstrated, increased interest in investing their time and resources to support democratic transitions and socioeconomic development in their homeland. Governments and their expatriate communities have begun to move from a position of mutual lack of interest under previous regimes to a position of mutual cooperation within an inclusive political process. Once economies begin to recover, there may also be renewed possibilities for labour migration to the region to assist with rebuilding.

IOM'S CAPACITIES IN THE REGION

IOM's Structure at the Regional Level

IOM has 1,220 national and international staff, and has presence in 14 countries and 25 offices and sub-offices in 11 of those countries. Additionally, IOM is currently working to establish an office in Algeria.

STRATEGIC AREAS OF INTERVENTION AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

Migration Management

Improving migration management in the Middle East and North Africa in the long term requires comprehensive measures and a rights-based approach. To this end, IOM will be carrying out a range of activities, including the following:

- Promoting human rights and working to strengthen the rule of law in migration and border management, as well as building national capacities to combat the exploitation of migrants in all its forms, especially severe human rights violations.
- Fighting xenophobia, discrimination and social exclusion of migrants through awareness-raising and capacity-building activities for governments, civil society actors and host communities.
- Protecting migrants in need by providing them with targeted direct assistance, including shelter, medical treatment, psychosocial counselling, legal aid, educational and training opportunities, microcredit schemes and other forms of integration or reintegration support.
- Providing durable solutions and humanitarian alternatives to deportation through the provision of voluntary return and reintegration assistance to migrants who are unable or unwilling to remain in host countries and wish to return voluntarily to their countries of origin. This also extends to refugee repatriation schemes for those who can safely return home.
- Challenging exploitative practices and advocating the full application of international human rights standards by promoting stronger dialogue on migration management issues among destination, transit and origin countries.
- Determining the true extent and face of migrant exploitation through research on human trafficking, human rights violations and other abusive practices to ensure evidence-based programming, policy and dialogue.

Migrants in the Middle East and North Africa are among the most affected by lack of access to health services. Linguistic or cultural differences, lack of affordable health services or health insurance, administrative hurdles, legal status and the fact that migrants often work extremely long hours are among the key barriers. Undocumented migrants – often at risk from violence, exploitation, poor living and unsafe working conditions due to their irregular legal status – are the most vulnerable among migrant groups. Their fear of deportation also

means irregular migrants often do not seek health assistance unless it is an emergency or only when it is too late. IOM will continue to work with governments, civil society and the private sector to ensure the physical, mental and social well-being of migrants by:

- Working to ensure governments enact health-inclusive migration management policies and programmes, as well as migrant-inclusive health policies and programmes.
- Supporting the development of evidence-based national and regional policies to promote and protect the health of migrants.
- Facilitating, providing and promoting equitable access of all migrants to comprehensive health care.
- Raising awareness of migrant health issues among governments, regional organizations, civil society and migrant groups, and strengthening the technical, operational and coordination capacities of States and other stakeholders to develop and implement migrant health initiatives.
- Facilitating and conducting research on migrants' health issues to ensure evidence-based programming, policy and dialogue.

Domestic labour markets in many countries in the region are under significant pressure. This is mainly because economic growth has not kept pace with population growth and because economies have not diversified sufficiently to provide appropriate opportunities for increasingly well-educated new labour market entrants. This is a push factor for both regular and irregular migration. IOM will work to alleviate some of this pressure by providing alternatives to communities in migration-prone areas. To achieve this, IOM will promote socioeconomic development, which includes the development and implementation of regular labour migration schemes and the promotion of remittances, skills and know-how transfer towards productive ends. In particular, IOM will aim to address youth unemployment and underemployment in at-risk communities, through activities that enhance their employability in local and foreign labour markets and that promote local socioeconomic development. Such initiatives will also seek to promote safe and regular migration opportunities.

IOM will further maximize the developmental impact of migration by working with States and the region's substantial expatriate communities to better facilitate and encourage expatriates' engagement in development initiatives in their home communities. IOM will also develop the capacity of governments to mainstream migration into development planning by supporting research and providing training and technical support.

Political instability and transitional processes in the Middle East and North Africa are a challenge to peace and security across the region. This is likely to have an impact on the capacity of countries to prevent cross-border criminality while ensuring facilitation of regular migration and protection of migrants' rights. IOM will work to support governments in enhancing their capacity to manage migration and promoting inter-agency coordination among border agencies and among States to harmonize migration policies at the cross-border and regional levels by undertaking the following:

- Offer support to conduct comprehensive migration and border management assessments and to examine administrative, regulatory and operational issues relevant to migration and border management. IOM will also assess beneficiary governments' training and infrastructural needs, including identification of the most urgently needed IT equipment at key border points as jointly identified with counterparts.
- Design and deliver country- and regional-level training for beneficiary governments based on specific training needs assessment.
- Offer technical expertise to provide quality policy advice at the request of governments with a view to enhancing beneficiary States' migration, migrants' rights, and border management capacities.
- Promote and facilitate dialogue at the national, regional and intraregional levels aimed at enhancing information exchange on regular and irregular migration, and at establishing internationally recognized rights-based best practices while managing migration.
- Offer support and technical expertise to border agencies and policymakers to establish a reliable automated border management information system and make empirical and aggregated data on emigration and immigration in the country available to all relevant border actors. In addition, IOM will promote and facilitate timely information-sharing among ministerial departments dealing with migration issues by assisting governments in the installation of a customizable data collection system accessible by all border agencies and interlinked with national and international alert lists to ensure that all border movements are in line with national security and migration policy.

By undertaking these measures and supporting policy-relevant research, IOM will also help to address the paucity of reliable data and information on migration stocks and flows to enable informed policymaking, which is another key issue in the Middle East and North Africa.

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Much of the Middle East and North Africa is undergoing extraordinary changes. Despite the generally positive direction of these changes, the interim phase continues to put many communities under significant pressure. Within IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework, IOM will continue to analyse potential, ongoing, and post-crisis situations through a migration lens to prioritize sectors of activity and optimize crisis preparedness and response in the region. Key sectors of activity will include:

- Promoting stability in a period of transition through interventions on quick-impact income-generating activities, enhanced service delivery and the provision of psychosocial support.
- Promoting longer-term stability and socioeconomic development, through measures such as the promotion of democratic reform, good governance and the rule of law.
- Continuing to be involved in community development and livelihood support projects to promote community stabilization in displacement- and return-affected communities, by creating sustainable employment and self-employment opportunities.
- Working to enhance emergency preparedness and response by: monitoring and analysing potential and developing crises to provide early warnings; building and maintaining institutional channels to share up-to-date, relevant information and coordinating with response partners; and assisting in the organization of contingency planning and in the transfer of migrants, refugees and displaced persons in need of international migration services. Again, recent events in the region have led to considerable demand for these services, and IOM will be expanding capacity, where necessary. IOM will provide medical assessment and counselling; process legal documents; provide cultural orientation, pre-departure orientation, and language and skills training for those requiring international migration services; and organize transportation and logistics. Customized assistance packages will be provided to vulnerable migrants, such as trafficked persons, unaccompanied migrant children, medical cases, pregnant women and the elderly.
- Providing emergency assistance through life-saving protection activities for the most vulnerable populations affected by conflicts, such as internally displaced persons and international migrants. These include distribution of non-food items (NFI), essential NFIs, and water, sanitation and hygiene facilities for people living in camps and in urban settings, and livelihood support through small income-generating initiatives and in-kind grants. Humanitarian assistance will also include the provision of health, mental health, and psychosocial support services and training for affected population.
- Working with government and non-governmental partners to assess the linkages between environmental factors and internal and international migration. Environmental factors have long shaped human mobility in the Middle East and North Africa, as people have left places with harsh or deteriorating conditions and moved to safer locations with better livelihood prospects. Parts of the region are prone to desertification, water shortages and sea-levels rising, and this will be exacerbated by rising global temperatures. Based on this, IOM will develop and pilot practical measures to prevent forced migration resulting from environmental factors; provide assistance and protection to affected populations, where forced migration does occur, and seek durable solutions to their situation; and facilitate migration as a climate-change adaptation strategy.

Partnerships/Regional Consultative Processes

IOM continues to engage with the League of Arab States (LAS) to strengthen collaboration in the areas of counter-trafficking, border management and security, counter-terrorism, labour mobility, migration and development, and humanitarian action. IOM and the LAS will also be cooperating to help engage expatriates from the Arab region in development initiatives in their home countries. In addition, IOM will continue cooperation with the Arab Labour Organization to facilitate dialogue on intraregional migration and irregular migration in the Middle East and North Africa.

A regional consultative meeting for the Arab region was held at the LAS headquarters in Cairo in June 2013, in preparation for the second High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development. During the meeting, Member States expressed a desire to establish a non-binding, regional consultative process (RCP) to serve as a forum for continued information exchange, dialogue and collaboration on issues related to migration and development, within the framework of the LAS and supported by IOM and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia. IOM will continue to work with its partners to help facilitate this process.

IOM forges partnerships with private sector actors in areas of mutual interest, combining valuable resources, experience, knowledge and skills. In the past, successful partnerships involved information exchange on best practices, in-kind contributions and direct financial support. In addition, IOM will maintain and develop strategic partnerships with international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to further migration management in the region. The resulting joint projects and activities will help to strengthen and develop civil society in the region and build capacity within the NGO sector.

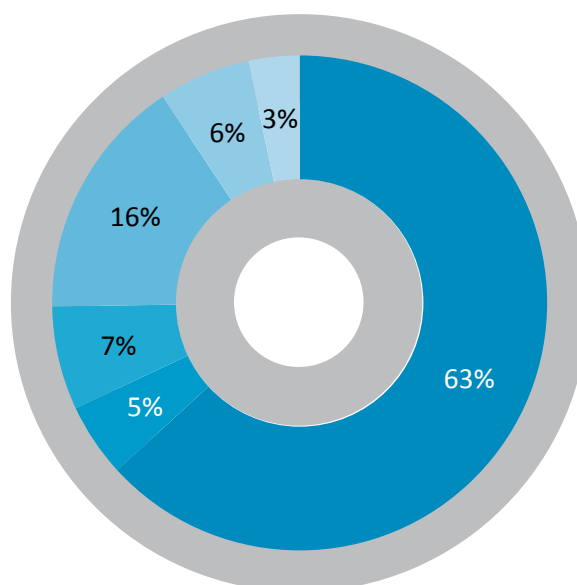
The Abu Dhabi Dialogue was set up in 2008 as the region's first consultative process to build partnerships between migrant labour source and destination countries. The second ministerial consultation was organized in 2012, in which the Framework of Regional Collaboration was adopted. IOM intends to build on this success by working to further enhance cooperation among source, destination and transit countries, and support States in taking action on the recommendations that have been made.



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Geographical area	USD
Regional Programmes	7,800,000
Algeria	2,500,000
Egypt	10,275,000
Iraq	45,000,000
Jordan	9,450,000
Kuwait	275,000
Lebanon	17,700,000
Libya	10,300,000
Morocco	9,200,000
Sudan	21,300,000
Syrian Arab Republic	63,000,000
Tunisia	8,800,000
Yemen	30,500,000
Total funding requirements	236,100,000

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	149,200,000
Migration Health	11,350,000
Immigration and Border Management	16,000,000
Migrant Assistance	37,535,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	14,165,000
Migration Policy and Research	7,850,000
Total funding requirements	236,100,000



- Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis
- Migration Health
- Immigration and Border Management
- Migrant Assistance
- Labour Migration and Human Development
- Migration Policy and Research

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to facilitate refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR. This includes the provision of documentation and logistics support. These activities are fully funded by countries of resettlement.

IOM will work with governments, partners and regional bodies, such as the LAS, in applying its Migration Crisis Operational Framework to optimize crisis preparedness and response in the region. IOM will conduct research to analyse potential, ongoing and post-crisis situations through a migration lens and prioritize sectors of activity accordingly.

A continuing focus of IOM in the region concerns activities that contribute to post-crisis management and recovery through the development of information services for internally and externally displaced persons, especially displaced Iraqis. These information services will enable those displaced to make well-informed decisions vis-à-vis return and will support their reintegration into their communities of origin.

IOM will also undertake efforts to further mainstream counter-trafficking and migrant protection into the humanitarian emergency response.

Migration Health

IOM will continue to provide health assessments for government-funded and self-paying refugees and immigrants bound for resettlement countries.

In addition, IOM intends to pursue capacity-building initiatives for local health authorities on tuberculosis as well as awareness-raising and case management of tuberculosis in complex emergencies.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM promotes better and efficient migration management in the Middle East and North Africa. Primary issues to be addressed include the paucity of reliable data to enable informed policymaking, the need to improve international cooperation among States, the need for stronger coordination among border agencies at the national level and the need to harmonize policymaking. IOM will help to address these issues by promoting cross-border cooperation between States and setting up a technical cooperation and research centre that will improve access to localized expertise on migration and border management in Arab countries.

Migrant Assistance

With a view to creating sustainable solutions, protecting migrants' rights, and reducing smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, IOM will continue to address irregular migration and migrant exploitation and abuse throughout the region.

IOM will establish the Migration Coordination Task Force for the North-eastern African Migratory Route and North Africa. The interregional and inter-agency task force will work to enhance the knowledge base on mixed migration flows and migrants' needs and vulnerabilities through research and policy; develop the capacity of government and civil society actors to protect migrants, through the identification of vulnerabilities and the provision of direct assistance and durable solutions to migrants; provide innovative awareness-raising and alternative livelihood strategies among at-risk and local communities; promote the rule of law in migration and border management by means of national and regional advocacies and technical assistance; facilitate dialogue and cooperation within and between countries in the region to identify key areas for cooperation; explore potential joint programme responses to migration challenges; and ensure that information on best practices are readily available and disseminated.

A regional direct assistance fund will be established to provide a resource for the assistance of some of the most vulnerable migrants in the region, on an ad hoc basis, where resources or other funding mechanisms are otherwise unavailable. This will include, for example, addressing immediate and eventual return and reintegration needs of migrants in distress, such as those apprehended at sea (North African shores) or those caught in transit. Particular focus will be given to minors, including unaccompanied migrant children.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to support knowledge and capacity development in the field of labour migration and intraregional labour mobility within the Middle East and North Africa. Through partnerships with the African Development Bank, the Arab Labour Organization, and government counterparts, IOM will work to enhance knowledge of and increase dialogue within the region on the mutual benefits of facilitated intraregional labour mobility in order to support policy development and international cooperation in this field.

IOM will also continue to develop initiatives that enhance the ability of Arab communities abroad to contribute to sustainable social and economic development in their countries of origin. In particular, IOM will: (a) develop an online platform to facilitate crowd-sourcing of funds and

expertise among the Arab diaspora for business and community-development projects that contribute to the development in communities of origin; and (b) enhance engagement with Arab expatriate associations involved in development work as well as emergency humanitarian work (such as in the case of the ongoing Syrian crisis) in order to promote synergies and cooperation between IOM's initiatives and those of relevant associations.

Migration Policy and Research

In cooperation with key partners, IOM will continue to work with and provide support to the Mediterranean Household International Migration Survey, which is being undertaken in Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia. The initiative aims to study the recent trends, causes, determinants, dynamics and consequences of international migration and mobility, and the inter-linkages between migration and development; and to explore scenarios for a closer cooperation in the area of migration and development between countries in the region and receiving countries, particularly the European Union (EU).

Finally, IOM will develop an online platform for research on migration in the Middle East and North Africa. The platform aims to provide a forum to facilitate information exchange among researchers and academics working on migration in the region.

In cooperation with the LAS and upon the request of the League's Member States, IOM aims to establish an RCP on migration in the Arab region. The process will be a State-driven, non-binding and informal forum to facilitate dialogue and cooperation among members of the LAS on migration issues of common concern.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	1,500,000
Migration Health	800,000
Immigration and Border Management	2,500,000
Migrant Assistance	1,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,500,000
Migration Policy and Research	500,000
2014 funding requirements	7,800,000

ALGERIA

Migration Health

In Algeria, where HIV prevalence is low, mobility is considered a key determining factor for the epidemic. Therefore, the government has identified

migrants as priority at-risk populations in the fight against HIV/AIDS. In this context, IOM will work with the Ministry of Health to support the implementation of Algeria's National Strategic Plan against sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS and facilitate improved access to health care, including HIV prevention, care, treatment, and support services, among migrant populations in Algeria. This activity seeks to: (a) strengthen the capacity of health-care providers to give quality and culturally sensitive health services, including HIV services, to migrants; and (b) enhance outreach, health promotion information and referrals through the establishment of a network of community health workers.

IOM will continue to support health assessments and travel health assistance services for government-sponsored refugees bound for the United States of America and other host resettlement countries.

Labour Migration and Human Development

Poor economic conditions and the lack of employment opportunities cause certain rural regions in Algeria to continually experience high levels of emigration in the form of both internal rural-to-urban migration and, in some cases, irregular migration to international destinations. The phenomenon is particularly prevalent among the youth, and it serves to exacerbate the economic decline of these regions as the population base and labour force diminish.

To reverse this trend, Algeria's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is engaged in a strategy for the sustainable economic development of rural regions through projects that provide employment opportunities and improve land management strategies for sustainable and economically viable agricultural projects. In this proposed project, IOM will work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to improve economic and employment opportunities in the provinces (*wilayas*) of Khenchela and Souk Ahras by improving the agricultural infrastructure and building the capacity of the local community to engage in productive and sustainable agricultural practices.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	2,000,000
2014 funding requirements	2,500,000

EGYPT

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to engage in facilitating refugee resettlement to third countries and family reunification for refugees from Iraq, Somalia, Sudan and other countries, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR. This includes case processing and management through IOM's resettlement support centre. The main countries of resettlement will continue to be Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The assistance IOM provides includes information, cultural orientation, documentation and logistics support. These activities are fully funded by countries of resettlement.

IOM also supports the voluntary repatriation of refugees.

IOM has long supported the Government of Egypt's efforts to stabilize communities prone to irregular or unplanned outbound migration. In 2014, IOM will continue to work with government partners to monitor return migration and map vulnerable communities, providing and/or expanding assistance in these areas, as needed.

As part of the humanitarian response to the Syrian crisis, IOM will support the Syrian community in Egypt by raising awareness of the risks of irregular migration, providing emergency livelihood support and giving assistance to victims of trafficking. IOM

will also carry out a profiling and mapping exercise in order to contribute to achieving more accurate information on Syrian communities, shedding light on their number and locations and their intentions for further relocation and socioeconomic needs.

Migration Health

IOM will continue to promote better health and well-being among migrants transiting through Egypt, particularly by: (a) strengthening government and non-governmental capacities to deliver quality, migrant-friendly, health-care services; (b) assisting national authorities in responding to health needs in migrant-dense areas such as border crossing points; and (c) building capacities of civil society partners in supporting health-care services in holding or reception facilities. IOM will continue to expand its community health volunteer network and will work and train community health workers to provide community awareness and support.

In addition, IOM will continue to work in partnership with government authorities and civil society organizations (CSOs) in Egypt in supporting efforts to: (a) collate comprehensive and up-to-date baseline data on HIV and sexual and reproductive health as well as access to services among migrant communities in Egypt; (b) enable migrants to be aware of HIV and other issues in their communities, thus generating demand for voluntary confidential counselling and testing as well as sexual and reproductive health services; and (c) foster a better understanding of the HIV vulnerabilities of diverse mobile populations among health-care



Migration Initiatives 2014
Health of Migrants

practitioners while strengthening their capacity to provide comprehensive support needed by the most vulnerable.

IOM's work will continue to support the national referral mechanism for victims of trafficking by supporting the referral process through outreach activities, conducting training for health-care providers on the health needs of victims of trafficking, and building the capacity of health-care referral centres through the provision of equipment and technical training programmes based on initial needs assessments.

IOM will continue to provide health-care services and psychosocial support for Syrians in Egypt through direct health and referral services, training of community health volunteers in Syrian communities for outreach health promotion and health education services, school health and expanded vaccination campaigns, and psychosocial counselling and support training, among others.

Under its travel health assessments, IOM aims to expand its support to resettlement countries through the provision of health assessments and travel health assistance in addition to the current countries such as Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. IOM will continue to support and cooperate with Egypt's Ministry of Health in this aspect, through technical capacity-building programming for relevant national programmes such as those for basic health care and tuberculosis.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM continues to initiate discussions with Egypt's Ministry of Interior to develop customized interventions aimed at: (a) strengthening the administrative, regulatory, security and operational frameworks of migration management in Egypt; and (b) building the capacities of border officials. At the capacity-building level, IOM seeks to enhance the skills and knowledge of border officials in their daily task of fighting identity and travel document fraud at the border by developing and institutionalizing a customized training curriculum on passport examination procedures and by providing high-standard, in-house-developed training tools to support border officials in daily operations at the border.

IOM will also support the Government of Egypt by upgrading border posts in strategic areas. Proposed interventions will include refurbishment and/or renovation of existing structures as well as the provision of essential equipment to strengthen the capacities of the State to respond more efficiently to the challenges of border management.

IOM will also develop community policing programmes, in coordination with the Government of Egypt, to assist in security sector reform.

Migrant Assistance

Given Egypt's location on the north-eastern African migratory route, an increasing number of migrants coming from the Horn of Africa become stranded, apprehended and/or detained at border areas. These irregular migration flows result in significant numbers of vulnerable migrants requiring protection and urgent assistance. In response to this, IOM will work to provide services for vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking, unaccompanied and separated migrant children. It will also continue to collaborate with local authorities and border communities to better understand and address smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. By working closely with government authorities in particular, IOM will reinforce medical and direct assistance for stranded migrants and facilitate voluntary return and reintegration to countries of origin for those without international protection concerns.

IOM will provide emergency humanitarian assistance, health care, and protection to vulnerable migrants and shelter to victims of trafficking, including victims of forced sexual exploitation and forced labour with specific focus on domestic work.

Through assisted voluntary return and reintegration programmes, IOM will continue to assist stranded migrants throughout Egypt who are able and willing to return to their home countries but lack the means. Special focus will be given to the most vulnerable, such as victims of trafficking, migrants in detention and reception facilities, and unaccompanied and separated migrant children.

To promote positive alternatives to complicity in smuggling and trafficking among host communities, IOM will work with local communities and local partners in establishing small-scale, income-generating projects to improve the livelihood of communities that reside in remote areas at the borders. IOM will reach out to border and migrant-dense communities to target vulnerable households, focusing on women and the youth, with livelihood projects in the fisheries, agricultural, livestock and non-agricultural sectors.

IOM will continue with its efforts to reduce children and youth vulnerability to irregular migration given that the arrival of unaccompanied migrant children from North African countries into Europe is not a temporary phenomenon but a long-term feature of migration into the EU, which represents a focal issue in current migration flows. The main focus will be on: (a) preventing the unsafe migration and trafficking of children and increasing protection capacities in origin countries; (b) protecting unaccompanied migrant children in destination countries; and (c) ensuring durable solutions. IOM will engage in the development of networks that include government and civil society stakeholders



in both countries of origin and destination in order to develop and reinforce child protection systems that link services across all social sectors to prevent and respond to risks of violence, abuse and exploitation. Furthermore, IOM will involve the diaspora communities and enhance their capacity to support the protection of minors in their respective communities. Finally, IOM will enhance coordination and cooperation between governments of countries of origin and destination.

IOM will further continue supporting the Egyptian Government's efforts to combat human trafficking, through activities that aim to: (a) strengthen capacities to investigate and prosecute trafficking cases and protect victims of trafficking among police, prosecutors, border guards and other relevant officials; (b) strengthen links between law enforcement and victim assistance agencies to improve victim protection and promote better access to legal advice and counselling; and (c) provide support to legal assistance funds for victims of trafficking.

A final, crucial facet of IOM's approach to assisting migrants is the promotion of human rights. IOM works with UNHCR and partner organizations to build the capacity of government actors and NGOs in upholding international human rights standards in all their migrant-related work. To this end, a regional dialogue among all countries impacted by complex and irregular migratory flows and associated migrant vulnerabilities is planned to be held in 2014.

Labour Migration and Human Development

To continue managing labour migration and harnessing the development potential of migration, IOM will strengthen national capacities to analyse and respond to international labour market demands and to introduce quality assurance mechanisms that improve the labour-matching process for employers and jobseekers. These capacity-building initiatives will be developed within the framework of the Government's efforts to implement and expand regular labour migration programmes and to support relevant stakeholders in linking labour migration to broader development objectives. In addition to working at the central level, IOM will also expand its information, counselling and referral services model at the community level to assess individual, community and district-level needs, and refer beneficiaries to both existing services and newly customized interventions.

IOM will promote regular labour migration channels to Egyptians interested in working abroad by raising the youth's awareness of the risks of irregular migration, enhancing their skills through education and training for both the national and international labour markets, and enhancing dialogue and cooperation among origin, transit and destination countries to support and expand regular labour migration channels.

IOM will also engage the Egyptian expatriate communities for socioeconomic development given the important role that they can play in the development of their home country. To this end, IOM will engage government authorities, CSOs, representatives of Egyptian expatriates and international development partners to identify how expatriate communities could add value to Egypt's development agenda, which expatriate communities could potentially advance Egypt's agenda, and what strategic priorities would best benefit from the involvement of Egyptian expatriates.

Finally, IOM will provide technical and financial assistance to groups of poor and vulnerable women for income-generating activities, among other services.

Migration Policy and Research

In 2014, IOM seeks to establish stronger regional coordination and dialogue to better understand irregular migration flows and subsequent migrant vulnerabilities. Efforts to map out migration flows from the Horn of Africa to Egypt onward to North Africa and Europe aims to produce evidence-based policy and practice. Through enhanced cooperation and interregional dialogue, IOM and its partners will be better able to protect vulnerable migrants and promote safe migration.

IOM will address an important information gap by conducting comprehensive research to ascertain first-hand data on the issues of unaccompanied migrant children in Egypt. Through desk review, observation and interviews with practitioners, the research aims to capture the profiles and vulnerabilities of unaccompanied migrant children in Egypt, with the ultimate goal of building the Government of Egypt's capacity to protect and assist this group in order to promote coherent policies.

IOM will provide technical assistance to the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics to implement a harmonized nationwide international migration survey in 80,000 Egyptian households. This exercise will enable the Government to collect and analyse reliable and comparable migration data on a wide range of issues, including outmigration, return migration, forced migration, intention to migrate, circular migration, migration of the highly skilled, and the types and uses of remittances. This information will be used to develop evidence-based policy.

IOM will also participate in an in-depth study on the migration aspirations of youth in Egypt in the wake of the January 25th Revolution, drawing on the 2009 Survey of Young People in Egypt and its follow up in 2013. The study will probe into the factors influencing the youth's intentions to migrate and will be an informative tool, which can be used to shape labour market and migration policies.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	4,500,000
Migration Health	900,000
Immigration and Border Management	500,000
Migrant Assistance	475,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	3,750,000
Migration Policy and Research	150,000
2014 funding requirements	10,275,000

IRAQ

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM supports the Government of Iraq in providing emergency relief assistance in coordination with the Governorate Emergency Cells, community leaders and a network of partners, including UN agencies, international organizations and NGOs.

IOM will continue to provide humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable Iraqi internally displaced persons, returnees, and Syrian refugees while prioritizing female- and youth-headed households. IOM will continue providing transportation and reception assistance from the border crossings to the camps and temporary accommodation for the most vulnerable Syrian refugees entering Iraq. Furthermore, IOM addresses migration dynamics in the most vulnerable communities, supporting individuals and families through livelihood initiatives including business development service training, in-kind-grants to start up small businesses, vocational and agricultural training, job placement and community rehabilitation initiatives, which support community infrastructure and improve beneficiaries' livelihood conditions, thereby contributing to increasing self-reliance.



To effectively respond to the needs of vulnerable migrant groups, IOM will continue to support the Government of Iraq and local actors, including

community-based organizations, parent-teacher associations and local NGOs. In particular, it will build upon its previous experience in enhancing cooperation between police and communities, maintaining a bottom-up approach to introduce policing forums in new communities.

Migration Health

IOM provides health assessments and travel health assistance services for government-sponsored and self-payer immigrants bound for Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Immigration Border and Management

IOM will continue its programmes on long-term capacity-building in border management to fight irregular migration by focusing on institutional support to the Government of Iraq, including the review of institutional procedures, strengthening of interministerial cooperation and institutionalizing of a training curriculum for the immigration officials of the Government of Iraq. The training curriculum will focus on strengthening immigration knowledge and skills for border management operations, and will be based on IOM's Essentials of Migration Practice training manual and customized to the Iraqi context.

IOM will assess the Ministry of Interior's information systems used at the border posts and checkpoints to identify training and equipment needs, to provide recommendations in order to strengthen the system for the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government, and to provide software and hardware based on the needs and requests of the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to support the Interministerial Central Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons in its efforts to promote a coordinated, effective and measurable response to trafficking in persons in Iraq and to raise awareness of trafficking for the activation of law enforcement and victim assistance provisions of the country's new anti-trafficking law.

Furthermore, through coordination with the private sector, IOM will continue to complement the assisted voluntary return and reintegration of Iraqis with innovative and holistic services that ensure sustainability. The services will include the generation of employment and self-employment opportunities and job-matching services for returnees.

In coordination with the Bureau of Migration and Displacement and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Kurdistan Regional Government, IOM provides job placement assistance and support to Iraqi nationals returning voluntarily from host countries to Iraq.

Expanding on lessons learned, in 2014, IOM will continue to build partnerships and enhance institutional knowledge of private sector opportunities in order to strengthen its reintegration mechanisms through job-matching services aimed at increasing a beneficiary's access to sustainable employment opportunities.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue coordinating with the Government of Iraq and community-based structures to develop sustainable policies and mechanisms to support conditions that are conducive to sustainable development. IOM's initiatives will focus on supporting sustainable income-generating initiatives for internally displaced persons and returnees as well as for the broader community absorbing these populations.

IOM will also work with the Government of Iraq and relevant partners to enhance employment services in order to facilitate job matching for Iraqis within the country and among Iraqi expatriates interested in return, with employers within Iraq. Work in this field will further contribute to the development of effective interventions that support sustainable reintegration through programmes that address job-seeker and labour market needs.

IOM will further strengthen the link between Iraqi migration and development by supporting the Government of Iraq's efforts to engage with its communities abroad, in order to benefit from the vast expertise and professional knowledge of Iraqi expatriates to support social, economic and political development in the country.

Moreover, IOM will build upon work with children who have been in contact with the law, with the overall goal of preventing recidivism and irregular migration. It will expand its partnership with relevant stakeholders, including the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Justice, to further strengthen government capacities, networks and mechanisms for the provision and monitoring of after-care services.

Migration Policy and Research

Building on the success of research programmes undertaken in 2012–2013, IOM intends to produce a series of thematic reports to inform programmatic development. The five themes covered in 2012–2013 were integration of internally displaced persons, livelihood and coping mechanisms for women, barriers to secondary school attendance, reasons for microbusiness success, and a Syrian situation and impact analysis.

IOM will take a similar approach in 2014 with the intent of focusing on the continual impact of the

Syrian crisis, integration of internally displaced persons and microbusiness success factors, with the aim of contributing to enhance the knowledge base of the Government of Iraq, the Kurdistan Regional Government and the international community.

Finally, IOM will establish a migration research and training centre to support Iraqi academia in the area of migration issues at large.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	33,000,000
Migration Health	Funded
Immigration and Border Management	Funded
Migrant Assistance	6,500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	500,000
Migration Policy and Research	5,000,000
2014 funding requirements	45,000,000

JORDAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

As part of the response plan for the Syrian crisis in Jordan, IOM is currently implementing the transit operations in cooperation with the Jordanian Armed Forces at the Jordanian border, where IOM has been leading this operation since July 2012, transporting and assisting more than 330,000 persons, from September 2013, from collection areas to the Za'atri refugee camp and to the Emirates Jordanian camp. For as long as the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic continues, IOM will carry on providing each Syrian refugee with transport and reception assistance from border areas to the Za'atri camp or the Emirates Jordanian camp.

IOM is also responsible for providing repatriation assistance to third-country nationals fleeing from the Syrian Arab Republic to Jordan, to their countries of origin.

Migration Health

Since July 2007, IOM has been operating and will continue to operate an active and robust health assessment clinic, including tuberculosis diagnostic and management services in Amman for self-payer immigrants and government-sponsored refugees scheduled for resettlement to countries such as Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States, among others. Pre-departure fitness-to-travel checks for are also conducted at IOM clinics and travel health requirements are arranged.

IOM will continue to support the Ministry of Health and partners in the provision of: (a) active

tuberculosis screening, directly observed tuberculosis and follow-up treatment, awareness sessions and capacity-building for health-care providers in Jordanian host communities on tuberculosis case management; (b) measles and polio vaccinations and vitamin A supplements for the new arrivals within specific age groups; and (c) initial health screening, triage and referrals for new Syrian arrivals at collection areas before they are brought to the Za'atri camp and the Emirates Jordanian camp. In addition, IOM will be managing the reception area at Azraq camp.

Immigration and Border Management

To better manage the increasing number of regular and irregular migrants, as well as displaced persons and refugees as a result of the Syrian crisis, the Ministry of Interior (MoI) has requested IOM's assistance in enhancing both its institutional and staff capacities.

Planned activities include the following: (a) assisting the Government of Jordan in its efforts to establish e-government systems, including electronic archiving; (b) supporting the Government of Jordan in developing and establishing an integrated interministerial e-platform to promote and facilitate exchange of information among relevant ministries with migration management in their mandate; (c) supporting the MoI in establishing a well-structured migration department mandated to supervise and coordinate all migration management-related concerns; (d) conducting evaluations to determine the extent to which data collection and storage at border posts need to be strengthened through a data collection system; (e) introducing the iris-scanning technology (to capture biometrics from an iris scan of the human eye) in 12 border areas across the Kingdom; developing documents for the iris-scanning technology and examination training for immigration officers; (f) procuring additional equipment for the Directorate of National, Foreign and Arab Affairs and the newly established Refugee Affairs Office; (g) facilitating capacity-building, training and awareness-raising activities for the MoI staff on different migration-related issues (e.g. migration and security, gender and migration counter-trafficking, migration and development); (h) facilitating training in refugee camps management; and (i) improving services for migrants with particular focus on migrants with special needs (e.g. those with disabilities).

IOM will also conduct research on the legal aspects of border management and on the impact of immigration and emigration in Jordan.

In liaison with major national and international academic institutions and universities, IOM will promote and conduct research on migration trends and migration management, and develop academic courses on migration management accordingly.

Finally, ad hoc support will also be provided to address the particular challenge posed by the increasing number of refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic, to develop customized emergency response mechanisms in case of mass movement of people while recognizing the critical importance of appropriate humanitarian border management responses at times of humanitarian crisis.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue its efforts to reduce migrant exploitation, specifically smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. Focus will be given to responding to the needs of victims of trafficking by providing direct assistance and at the same time supporting the Government of Jordan in its efforts to combat labour exploitation.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	5,500,000
Migration Health	750,000
Immigration and Border Management	2,200,000
Migrant Assistance	1,000,000
2014 funding requirements	9,450,000

KUWAIT

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to provide assistance to migrants seeking refuge, resettlement or repatriation, in cooperation with UNHCR. IOM will also provide assistance to migrants transiting through Kuwait, moving from their origin to their destination.

Activities include the provision of documentation and logistics support.

Migration Health

Support for health assessments and travel health assistance services for government-sponsored refugees bound for Canada will continue.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will continue to provide technical support and ad hoc training to guide law enforcement authorities of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), particularly in Kuwait, on identifying and combatting smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.

Furthermore, IOM will continue to promote international cooperation by facilitating a deeper comprehension and consideration of the different migration laws at national and international levels, and promoting international standards to relevant government counterparts.

Migrant Assistance

The needs of migrant workers will continue to be addressed and will be guided by established international standards concerning migration. In addition, IOM will continue to implement activities that provide these workers with better awareness of their rights. This will be achieved through the facilitation of a continuous training programme with various Kuwaiti Government counterparts, the development of local capacities to identify and address cases of abuse and the provision of appropriate protection. IOM will also continue to provide intensive workshops and training programmes on human smuggling, counter-trafficking, labour migration and the sponsorship system within Kuwait and the GCC.



Migration Initiatives 2014
Health of Migrants

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to enhance the responsiveness of lawmakers and law enforcers concerned with labour migration and labour market systems within the GCC and Kuwait. In particular, IOM intends to increase awareness of international norms, best practices and challenges within the labour migration system. Moreover, IOM will contribute to reducing incidences of exploitation of migrant workers and to enhancing capacities in preventing abuse and establishing ethical systems of international labour recruitment.

IOM will focus on developing research, training and workshops, both on labour migration and migration and development issues, in order to address the challenges and enhance the benefits of labour migration from the perspective of Kuwait and other GCC countries, as well as major countries of origin.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	Funded
Migration Health	Funded
Immigration and Border Management	230,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	45,000
2014 funding requirements	275,000

LEBANON

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

As a result of the latest developments and escalation of the Syrian crisis, and to respond to the increasing needs of Syrian families in dire situations, IOM has expanded the scope of its interventions to include the south of Lebanon, a region that is currently hosting an increasing number of refugees. IOM will scale up its response through the establishment of three new additional areas in the field (in the northern region, in Bekaa and in the southern region).

IOM will improve the precarious living conditions of the most vulnerable populations affected by the conflict inside the Syrian Arab Republic through technical assessments of collective shelters and targeted needs assessments of displaced populations outside collective centres. The living conditions of vulnerable populations (Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees and host communities) will be improved through the provision of household shelter support items and through the distribution of essential NFIs.

IOM will continue to assist in the resettlement of Iraqi refugees from Lebanon and those transiting from the Syrian Arab Republic to third countries of resettlement such as Australia, Canada, and the United States. IOM's activities include pre-departure counselling, assistance with the issuance of travel

documents and entry/exit visas, cultural orientation and transportation assistance to final destinations.

Finally, rapid screening will be conducted for refugees of other nationalities who are transiting through Lebanon from the Syrian Arab Republic. This will include screening for vulnerabilities, such as potential instances of human trafficking, in parallel with IOM national migrant assistance activities. IOM also intends to capacitate national actors to protect Syrians who are being exploited and seeking refuge in Lebanon, or to protect abused, exploited and trafficked migrant workers transiting to or from Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic.



Migration Health

Syrian refugees and Lebanese returnees will continue to be provided with a comprehensive set of psychosocial services, including case management, referrals, specialized counselling and psychosocial support activities at the DARI Recreational and Counselling Centre for Families in Bekaa and at the North Amayer Social Development Centre (SDC).

IOM will also provide direct psychosocial support to affected displaced Syrian families in the south; facilitate referrals to mental health services, if needed; and provide technical support and capacity-building to SDC staff and local NGOs working with displaced Syrian families.

IOM will support the Ministry of Public Health of Lebanon and its National Tuberculosis Programme in addressing primary health-care needs, including tuberculosis case management for displaced and affected Syrians, Lebanese returnees from the Syrian Arab Republic, and their host communities, and contribute to efforts in further strengthening the existing public health system.

Travel health assistance including pre-departure health checks and facilitated health referrals, as needed, will continue to be provided to refugees as well as to migrant workers and third-country nationals transiting through Lebanon from Damascus. Health assessments and travel health assistance activities will

be undertaken for government-sponsored refugees and self-payer immigrants bound for resettlement countries.

Immigration and Border Management

In the context of the Syrian crisis, IOM will support the Government of Lebanon in the establishment of a technical working group to develop a humanitarian border management plan, aimed at quickly responding to the challenges of managing a large number of people when crossing the border as they try to flee the conflict.

The humanitarian border management plan aims at ensuring the right balance between cross-border movement facilitation and security in cases of humanitarian crisis by creating ad hoc task forces; providing customized training to border officials; developing standard operating procedures; developing and facilitating joint capacity-building initiatives with partner agencies involved in crisis response; and, finally, rehabilitating and refurbishing border posts to ensure suitable working environments.

In addition, IOM will initiate discussions with relevant authorities to provide technical support aimed at strengthening the administrative, regulatory, security and operational framework of the migration management in Lebanon.

IOM will also provide technical equipment to enhance the capacities of the Training Centre to Reinforce Airport Security (located at the Rafik Hariri International Airport) and organize and facilitate regional events in the area of passport and identity fraud.

Based on priorities identified during initial meetings, IOM will also seek to support the Government of Lebanon by upgrading the border management information system with biometric solutions, refurbishing and upgrading border posts in strategic areas, and providing essential equipment to strengthen the capacities of the State to respond more efficiently to the challenges of border management.

Migrant Assistance

IOM aims to promote the human rights of migrants in Lebanon to protect them against exploitation, exclusion, discrimination and xenophobic treatment while supporting the fight against trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants in the region.

To support these objectives, IOM will: (a) enhance the capacities of governments and civil society to better protect migrant workers; (b) protect the most vulnerable migrant workers by providing them with direct assistance and empowering them with a better awareness of their rights; and (c) reduce

the incidence of xenophobia towards exclusion of and discrimination against migrant workers through awareness-raising activities. In doing so, IOM will also adopt a regional approach. Anti-trafficking assistance will also be extended to Syrians and those trafficked in the Syrian Arab Republic, when needed.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	14,200,000
Migration Health	1,500,000
Immigration and Border Management	2,000,000
Migrant Assistance	Funded
2014 funding requirements	17,700,000

LIBYA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM recognizes that the dire condition of migrants in holding centres is akin to a "silent crisis" in which migrants are suffering from overcrowded conditions, lack of sanitation and the spread of disease. In addition to its usual return operations, IOM intends to undertake a humanitarian evacuation for those who wish to return home, in order to ease the many pressures on them in the centres and to better the situation for the remaining migrants.

IOM will support Libya in its upcoming elections by building on the out-of-country voting efforts undertaken in 2012 in six countries most relevant to the Libyan diaspora. Efforts to plan for the elections are taking shape at present, and IOM is engaged in those discussions, in coordination with the High National Election Commission, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and the United Nations Development Programme.



IOM will engage civil society further with a view to enhancing its capacities, to prepare for and respond effectively to migration and humanitarian scenarios in the country, in keeping with vital standards of care. In light of this, IOM intends to undertake customized capacity-building workshops on camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) for internally displaced persons, disaster preparedness and response for NGOs to be able to foresee and respond to possible displacements, and pre-positioning of shelter and NFIs in displacement settings.

For the roughly 70,000 internally displaced persons in Libya, IOM anticipates contributing to their return process when the conflict with neighbouring communities is resolved. A further effort would include capacity-building and vocational training, business development support, microcredits and loans, and psychosocial support.

In complementing bilateral initiatives for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in Libya, IOM will focus on the reintegration element, with the provision of psychosocial support, vocational skills development, microcredits and loans, community-based projects and community stabilization activities.

IOM intends to provide community stabilization interventions in communities most affected by loss during the crisis, as critical. Such programming includes the identification of needs in coordination with the relevant authorities, and working with the communities to identify priority areas. Implementation includes quick-impact projects that serve to urgently resolve existing pressures in communities, such as limited water supply systems and the need for playgrounds for children, with particular attention paid to female-headed households or those that have lost their primary breadwinner.

Migration Health

IOM has carried out a comprehensive psychosocial programme to address psychosocial needs in crisis-affected communities. Core activities included the establishment of psychosocial centres in Tripoli, Benghazi and Misurata that provide a safe space in those communities for positive interaction, learning and play for children, while also providing a psychosocial support option for those willing to receive such assistance. Another aspect of the programme relates to a course organized in partnership with the Tripoli University, which has trained over 30 professionals on responding to crisis situations. Building on these activities, IOM intends to continue the delivery of integrated psychosocial support services. This would be achieved through the establishment of community-based psychosocial centres in other priority areas severely affected by the crisis; the inclusion of psychosocial responses to families of missing persons, gender-based violence, and ex-combatants and their families; the provision of psychosocial activities to the increasing number of Syrian refugees as well as migrants currently located in several holding centres in Tripoli and other parts of the country.

Building on an initiative from last year, IOM will conduct a second edition of a course on psychosocial support in war-torn communities to enhance the capacities of 30 additional professionals in Libya.

IOM will continue to provide fitness-to-travel checks for migrants returning to their countries of origin under assisted return and reintegration programmes.

In support of the Ministry of Health, IOM intends to build the capacities of local and border health authorities in addressing the health and well-being of migrants based on baseline health needs assessments. IOM will focus its efforts on contributing to better health of migrant communities



through sustainable prevention and care services specifically addressing HIV, hepatitis and tuberculosis, particularly for at-risk migrant and mobile populations.

There is an additional need for capacity-building for government authorities in the provision of rapid-response health-care services in targeted locations to reduce preventable mortality and morbidity, and to mitigate risks in relation to reproductive health, tuberculosis and malaria, while encouraging health-seeking knowledge and behaviour among at-risk migrant and host communities.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM develops the capacities of the Libyan Government to strengthen efforts in the field of migration and border management. In particular, IOM works in cooperation with the Libyan Ministry of Interior's Department for Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM) to enhance their skills and abilities with regard to knowledge of migration management and rightful treatment of migrants in holding centres around the country. IOM will continue this activity, while also providing guidance through well-established and existing documentation (guidelines as well as standards on the use of transit, holding and detention centres) from other parts of the world which can serve as examples for the Libyan context.

Additionally, IOM is installing an IOM-developed biometric registration system in six DCIM holding centres. This system will provide a multifaceted solution towards identification while enabling more structured assistance for migrants.

Another aspect of IOM's work involves direct interventions to improve facilities at border points. IOM will work in coordination with the EU Border Assistance Mission to Libya, in charge of border management support to the country, to put in place the necessary services in the foreseeable future.

Finally, IOM intends to expand its work on border management to help hone the skills of border management officials and strengthen border processes and protocols in accordance with international standards as these pertain to migrants.

Migrant Assistance

IOM has undertaken key capacity-building initiatives in Libya, in support of the needs of migrants and challenges associated with mixed migration flows to the country. IOM has trained judges and prosecutors on counter-trafficking and irregular migration, officials from the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Labour on irregular migration and on addressing migration management through the development of legal channels, and relevant airport and immigration staff on migrants' rights and needs.

In 2014, IOM intends to further train and build the capacity of authorities to identify and meet the needs of different migrants in a consistent manner, across ministries and departments, including those dealing with the areas of law enforcement, social affairs, labour, health, interior security and local government.

The complex flows of migrants, including those smuggled, trafficked or arriving on their own through irregular means, have different needs and require support on a case-by-case basis. IOM therefore intends to create an emergency fund to address the needs of vulnerable migrants in Libya.

Related legislation and policymaking will also require assistance. IOM further seeks to undertake a mapping of the situation of migrants, their journeys to Libya and beyond, and the costs, motivations and challenges involved, in order to better customize multifaceted responses in the country and the region. This will contribute to the development of standard operating procedures in response to mixed flows of migrants as well as policy and legislative development in the country and beyond.

The next cycle of capacity-building activities would target CSOs to address mixed flows with tailored responses related to protection, shelter, water and sanitation, health care, and return and reintegration. These responses will give special focus to the most vulnerable migrants, such as victims of trafficking, unaccompanied migrant children and the disabled. The activities will operate within the framework of coordination mechanisms on the ground in support of the Government of Libya. Emphasis will be put on the sustainability of these interventions, as CSOs will learn how to identify areas of intervention, develop these and take them to potential partners in the international community for their support.

Labour Migration and Human Development

Labour migration played an important role in the Libyan economy prior to the uprisings. Foreign labour continues to play a large role today in meeting the labour market needs in Libya by providing both high-skilled professionals and low-skilled workers required for the functioning of the Libyan economy. IOM has been working with relevant ministries in Libya to create and test new methodologies to assess and predict labour market shortages in the medium to long term in order to develop labour migration policies and programmes that better reflect the country's labour market needs. IOM will support the Ministry of Labour and other relevant authorities in ascertaining and monitoring barriers to efficient recruitment and effective migrant protection. IOM will continue these activities, with focus on updating national legislation and policies governing the recruitment and employment process for labour migrants.

To meet Libya's post-revolutionary needs, it is critical that the government engage its expatriate communities in sharing their skills, knowledge and other resources, through short- or long-term return migration, in order to equip their compatriots with skills in key areas such as infrastructure, development, governance and health care. IOM has implemented a range of such programmes in many developing and post-conflict environments, such as Afghanistan and Iraq, and through regional programmes such as Migration for Development in Africa; IOM also intends to draw upon this experience to assist Libya in engaging its expatriate communities. Expatriate communities are often looking to invest in the development of their countries of origin through the provision of resources to support infrastructure or activities in particular areas. However, they are not often aware of how to go about doing so. IOM intends to develop an online database to break down these information barriers and allow expatriates a forum for dialogue and a means through which to choose their manner of support.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will continue its support for enhancing migration management in Libya and, in particular, for addressing gaps that have emerged (or are emerging) in the post-conflict context. A strategic action plan will ascertain training, equipment and other needs that must be addressed while supporting the Libyan authorities in preparation and implementation. IOM provides support to the government to enhance existing migration-related legislation and policy through interministerial task forces who will examine and put forth recommendations to improve current migration-related policies and procedures.

In order to enable evidence-based policymaking, IOM also seeks to strengthen Libya's efforts to collect

and share information on irregular migration by organizing regional workshops to facilitate dialogue, collaboration and coordination for comprehensive and customized responses to the needs of migrants, host communities and countries alike.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	6,000,000
Migration Health	1,000,000
Immigration and Border Management	600,000
Migrant Assistance	1,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	800,000
Migration Policy and Research	900,000
2014 funding requirements	10,300,000

MOROCCO

Migration Health

As the country lacks sufficient health assistance capacity for migrants, IOM will continue to reduce migrants' vulnerabilities by providing them with direct assistance. IOM will be providing professional psychological support to irregular migrants in Morocco and returning Moroccans, with special focus on victims of trafficking.

IOM will support the Government and civil society to improve their capacity in responding to the health needs of irregular migrants in Morocco.

Support for health assessments and travel health assistance services for government-sponsored refugees bound for host resettlement countries will continue.



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Immigration and Border Management

Given the increased regional security needs, as stated in the 11th Conference of the Heads of Border Security and Airports and Ports of Arab Countries, IOM will support the Government of Morocco by conducting a training needs analysis and developing a customized immigration training package, as well as assisting with the development of standard operating procedures for orderly border management, passenger screening, interview techniques, international standards on immigration detention and non-custodial measures, and best practices for identification and repatriation of irregular migrants. IOM will also provide technical equipment as needed.

These activities will allow Moroccan border guards to strengthen their capacity to respond to the challenges at the Moroccan borders all over the country, with specific focus on the challenges on its eastern border.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will continue to provide humanitarian support to some 1,000 irregular and vulnerable migrants in Morocco by working with civil society partners in providing direct assistance, and assisting them to return home voluntarily, equally facilitating their reintegration into their countries of origin.

IOM will also focus on the continuously challenging issue of trafficking in persons by providing training to government officials and civil society in order to promote victim protection and the prosecution of perpetrators, as well as by providing technical assistance for the establishment of a legal framework. In particular, IOM will seek to address the needs of victims of trafficking by providing direct assistance, such as shelter, medical and psychosocial assistance, and legal aid.

Finally, recognizing the complex migratory flows in the region, IOM will foster intraregional dialogue between government and civil society actors in the field of irregular migration and migrant rights.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM will continue to facilitate the local socioeconomic insertion of young marginalized Moroccans in regions with high emigration potential by providing them with vocational training.

In addition, IOM will continue to assist returning Moroccan migrants, with special focus on unaccompanied migrant children, to reintegrate into society and access education or find employment.

IOM will also implement a pilot project to facilitate the return of qualified Moroccans, in areas of particular demand.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will work with the Government of Morocco on policy and research, including an extended migration profile in national and regional statistics and planning procedures in order to collect and analyse reliable and comparable migration data for evidence-based policy development. Furthermore, IOM will collaborate with the Government on mainstreaming migration into the national development plan.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Migration Health	200,000
Immigration and Border Management	1,200,000
Migrant Assistance	4,500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	2,300,000
Migration Policy and Research	1,000,000
2014 funding requirements	9,200,000

SUDAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to facilitate refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR. This includes the provision of cultural orientation, documentation and logistics support. These activities are fully funded by countries of resettlement.

In the Three Areas (consisting of Abyei, Blue Nile and South Kordofan), IOM will continue to support newly displaced persons, returnees and host communities with water, sanitation and hygiene projects. In addition, IOM will support peacebuilding, reconciliation and community stabilization. This is achieved through the provision of grants to fund priorities that emerge from a peace agreement ("hardware" delivery such as water points or small infrastructure) and creative peacebuilding initiatives to support stability, reconciliation and peaceful coexistence.

Throughout Darfur and the Three Areas, IOM will continue to track, monitor and verify new displacements and returns of internally displaced persons. These activities will support the Government and humanitarian partners to better respond and provide the required assistance, whether through humanitarian support to newly displaced persons or through early recovery and reintegration assistance to verified returnees. Additionally, for persons affected by natural disasters and conflict, IOM will provide urgent life-saving assistance through the provision of NFIs, shelter, water and sanitation, and the provision of protection support.

As the co-lead agency of the Returns and Early Reintegration Cluster, IOM will continue to work with the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan to find durable solutions for a significant number of South Sudanese estimated to remain in Sudan. Activities include the provision of support to stranded and vulnerable returnees through transportation and humanitarian assistance and the provision of documentation. In addition, IOM will continue to support returnees in Darfur through livelihood programmes, consisting of food security, creation of microenterprises in various trades, small-scale livestock distribution, promotion of vocational skills and agricultural inputs. IOM will also continue its activities in eastern Sudan on livelihood support through skills training for community members, income-generating activities, material inputs for husbandry and agriculture, and irrigation measures.

IOM will continue to provide electoral support to the National Electoral Commission, with specific focus on ensuring the participation of mobile populations such as pastoralists and displaced persons.



Migration Health

Health assessments and travel health assistance services will be provided to government-funded and self-payer immigrants bound for resettlement countries such as Canada and the United States. Tuberculosis screening for UK visa applicants and DNA testing for family reunification in Italy will continue.

IOM intends to support the Ministry of Health in conducting a comprehensive research on migration health challenges and in identifying service gaps and the health-seeking behaviour of migrants, returnees and other mobile populations. Results of the research will frame targeted migration health response and identify capacity-building needs of local health as well as border health authorities. IOM plans to support the provision of primary health-care services and psychosocial support for conflict and disaster-affected populations, including their surrounding host communities.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will continue to build the capacity of the Government of Sudan in migration management and border control. This will be done through

the modernization of border control points and enhancement of the capacities of border officials by providing comprehensive training courses on migration management and border control. Additionally, IOM will support the civil registration, particularly on registration of foreigners; provide advice on data management; and link the civil registration with immigration.

Migrant Assistance

IOM will focus on reducing migrant exploitation, particularly by combating migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons from and through Sudan (and including the north-eastern African route towards Egypt, Israel and Europe). Direct assistance will be provided to victims of trafficking and migrant smuggling, and in doing so, IOM will also build the capacity of NGOs and government officials in victim identification.

A referral system will be established among humanitarian actors for victim assistance, and awareness-raising activities will be carried out among host communities and refugee communities.

IOM will continue to build the capacity of the Government through the development of a national plan of action on trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling and facilitation of an intraregional dialogue. A manual for judges and prosecutors on the legal procedures concerning irregular migration will also be developed.

IOM provides reintegration assistance to Sudanese returning to Sudan from the United Kingdom, the rest of Europe and neighbouring countries. The reintegration assistance helps returnees to start a new life in Sudan with a view to sustainable return.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM aims to build on its research on remittance flows to Sudan by working with various ministries to enhance the available existing data on remittances to enable the Government to develop the appropriate policies that will encourage and facilitate remittance flows by the diaspora into Sudan.

Migration Policy and Research

IOM will continue to work with the Government on its legal procedures regarding irregular migrants. As part of its work with South Sudanese in Sudan, IOM will continue to advocate the regularization of their status in Sudan. In particular, IOM will support the Government of Sudan to register all South Sudanese interested to stay and work in Sudan based on an agreement reached between the two Governments, and to link the registration with Sudan Civil Registration.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	15,000,000
Migration Health	500,000
Immigration and Border Management	1,600,000
Migrant Assistance	3,750,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	150,000
Migration Policy and Research	300,000
2014 funding requirements	21,300,000

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to facilitate refugee resettlement and repatriation of stranded migrants in cooperation with receiving countries, relevant embassies and UNHCR. This effort will include the provision of documentation and logistics support.

In the most conflict-affected areas, IOM will continue ensuring the upgrade of collective shelters hosting the most vulnerable displaced population. In addition, IOM will continue providing vulnerable displaced families hosted by local communities with shelter support kits and cash-for-rent assistance. In partnership with the United Nations, NGOs and local authorities, IOM will also support the construction of transitional and emergency shelters.

In line with humanitarian coordination mechanisms, IOM will maintain its effort in providing emergency basic NFIs to the most vulnerable displaced population.

IOM will enhance humanitarian support and information for displaced populations through the implementation of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix and will include training on CCCM.

Furthermore, IOM will work on enhancing coping mechanisms by facilitating access to sustainable income-generating opportunities for displaced and vulnerable households. Through this initiative, IOM will promote gender equality in targeted capacity-building initiatives; vocational training; provision of essential equipment and raw materials; and asset replacement, grants and cash-for-work schemes (mainly for small and medium-sized enterprises, small producers and/or handicraftsmen).

Migration Health

Health assessments and travel health assistance will continue to be provided to government-funded and self-paying migrants bound for Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

With the protracted conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, fitness-to-travel health checks will continue for migrant workers and other third-country nationals who decide to return to their countries of origin.

IOM's ongoing initiative that provides psychosocial support to youth and families in the Syrian Arab Republic and neighbouring countries aims to increase the capacity of formal and informal actors to provide psychosocial support to those affected by the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic and neighbouring countries. Core activities include: (a) capacity-building for professionals and volunteers; (b) distribution of self-help booklets; (c) basic training for front-line workers, collective shelter managers and care providers in



orphanages; and (d) a series of focused training on specialized counselling, art-based psychosocial activities and small-scale conflict management for psychosocial professionals.



IOM, which co-chairs the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Technical Reference Group on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in the Syrian Arab Republic with UNHCR and the International Medical Corps, intends to organize an executive master's programme on dialogue and psychosocial support in conflict-torn societies, as well as establish a resource centre or a counselling and recreational centre in a return area in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Access to life-saving and emergency primary health care and health referral services for conflict-affected internally displaced persons and vulnerable communities will be strengthened through the establishment of mobile clinics and the provision of preventive and rehabilitative care activities, particularly for those living in temporary shelters and hard-to-reach locations.

IOM also intends to build the capacity of local health authorities on tuberculosis detection, case management and tuberculosis awareness-raising.

Migrant Assistance

Migrant workers remain affected by the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic and are vulnerable to exploitation and human trafficking. At the same time, nationals within the Syrian Arab Republic are increasingly vulnerable to gender-based violence and human trafficking.

Building upon humanitarian relief efforts and previous counter-trafficking efforts, IOM will continue to address the needs of victims of trafficking and other migrants by screening for vulnerabilities, providing direct assistance to those who have been exploited, and establishing a network of referral mechanisms.

IOM will also seek to support national authorities and civil society through capacity-building efforts in psychosocial support to victims of violence, and in needs assessment and rapid response. This will also be supplemented by awareness-raising activities. Recognizing the regional dimension to

human trafficking within the Syrian context, these activities will be complemented by parallel activities in neighbouring countries (Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia).

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	60,000,000
Migration Health	2,000,000
Migrant Assistance	1,000,000
2014 funding requirements	63,000,000

TUNISIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Through the programme on stabilizing at-risk communities and enhancing migration management to enable smooth transitions in Egypt, Tunisia and Libya, IOM will work to better stabilize communities, support durable solutions, and guarantee better access to basic services and activities for persons of concern in Tunisia.

IOM will work on the implementation of the Migration Crisis Operational Framework during high-level meetings on disaster risk reduction and mitigation at the governmental level and the United Nations Country Team. In responding to humanitarian emergencies, IOM will combine the implementation of humanitarian activities and migration management services. Moreover, IOM will help local authorities integrate the Migration Crisis Operational Framework into humanitarian emergencies planning. IOM will help Tunisian authorities find comprehensive and viable solutions for those rescued at sea and will build stakeholders' capacities to better support them.

Migration Health

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and key stakeholders, IOM aims to conduct an initial situational assessment of migration-related health and well-being challenges in the country. Results of this assessment will guide the development of a comprehensive programme on migration health, including capacity-building at the local and national levels. This programme intends to include different participatory exercises, bringing together government and civil society actors, with the support of United Nations Country Team agencies under the lead of IOM.

Immigration and Border Management

IOM will focus on reinforcing the migration and border management capacities of the Tunisian Government. Activities to reinforce national capacities to train immigration officers will be implemented, and infrastructure at key border posts

will be renovated and improved in order to better comply with international standards and efficiency criteria and to enhance the operational control capability of these border posts. IOM will further seek to reinforce national capacities to collect, analyse and share migration-related data by developing a centralized border data collection system.

In addition, IOM seeks to promote a protection-sensitive approach to border management through the establishment of efficient referral mechanisms for victims of human trafficking and other vulnerable migrants.

IOM will promote new activities to address the needs of mixed migratory flows in Tunisia.

Through the proposed initiative of profiling third-country nationals crossing Tunisian borders, IOM will consolidate knowledge and reinforce capacities in data collection and analysis to ensure a thorough profiling of their needs, and trends and their mixed migratory flows. Building on the consolidated partnership with Tunisia's National Institute of Statistics, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IOM will assess existing statistics on third-country nationals crossing Tunisian borders and compile recommendations and a road map for their update and upgrade. Once the assessment component is completed, IOM intends to create a specific task force to be deployed at border posts in cooperation with its partners. The task force will profile incoming third-country nationals to Tunisia, aimed at identifying their needs, destinations and legal statuses.



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Migrant Assistance

IOM aims to reinforce Tunisia's capacities to combat trafficking while promoting protection measures for victims. Local NGOs will be trained on the elements

of the definition of trafficking in persons, as well as interview and assistance techniques to identify victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants in the context of mixed migratory flows in the Middle East and North Africa.

IOM is also assisting the voluntary return of stranded migrants from Tunisia, supporting their reintegration, as well as the return and reintegration of Tunisians who have expressed their interest in returning home. IOM aims to assist some 1,000 Tunisian migrants to return home in the next two years.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM aims to contribute to the placement of unemployed Tunisians in Libya by establishing a website that will publish job opportunities in Libya. To improve its impact, IOM will continue working with government agencies and private structures to identify the relevant job opportunities in Libya. Most importantly, IOM will enhance bilateral dialogue on labour migration management between Tunisia and Libya, supporting the Libyan Government to put in place a legal and strategic framework on labour migration and addressing labour market gaps in both countries.

IOM will also continue working with the Tunisian Government and private partners to place unemployed Tunisians overseas.

To help solve the issue of diploma recognition and equivalence, IOM will facilitate coordination between the Tunisian Ministry of Higher Education and the higher education ministries of Belgium and Canada in order to establish an agreement on diploma recognition and equivalences grid to facilitate existing labour migration movement between Tunisia and these two countries.

IOM will continue working on addressing the domestic labour market needs through the enhancement of entrepreneurship initiatives and self-employment opportunities within pro-migration areas and communities at risk. IOM will also provide capacity-building training for NGOs and local communities, thus improving job matching and focusing on the most important sectors to be supported. Support for at-risk communities also includes support for returnees on one hand and for migrants in Tunisia on the other hand, thus providing sustainable support and counselling when needed.

IOM will assist the National Institute of Statistics in improving migration data collection and analysis as well as in identifying the most common nomenclatures used in the main emigration countries for Tunisians, with the objective of fostering mutual recognition and promoting the use of international standards.

Finally, IOM will publish studies concerning labour market opportunities abroad, such as those in Australia, which will help the Tunisian Government

to place unemployed nationals overseas in a way that meets the needs and potentials of sending and receiving countries.

IOM proposes a comprehensive programme for mainstreaming migration into the development planning of Tunisia at the local and national levels. Following the completion of the first phase of the project, the second phase will further contribute to mainstreaming migration into development planning of Tunisia. This objective will be pursued through capacity-building and by providing support for coordination mechanisms, leading to more effective national development policies, which also integrate migration-related issues. The project seeks to have an impact both on the sectoral development policies and the national development plan.

In 2014, IOM plans to: (a) run training on the Global Migration Group Handbook on Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning for national authorities; (b) support stakeholders in exchanging best practices with other implementing countries (e.g. the Republic of Moldova); (c) promote joint consultations for regional and national authorities in coordination with partners of the Joint Migration and Development Initiative; and (d) ensure the monitoring and evaluation of the National Action Plan on Migration and Development.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	2,000,000
Migration Health	700,000
Immigration and Border Management	670,000
Migrant Assistance	3,310,000
Labour migration and human development	2,120,000
2014 funding requirements	8,800,000

YEMEN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM will continue to provide essential, life-saving services to returnees displaced and affected by the violent conflicts in Al-Jawf and Sa'ada Governorates in northern Yemen, and more recently, from Abyan Governorate in the south. Assistance will mainly consist of enhanced access to water and health for returnee communities, and livelihood recovery, including livestock, agricultural inputs and fishing tools restoration, along with food vouchers and micro-business support for female heads of households. The initiative aims to reduce levels of morbidity and mortality among vulnerable conflict-affected populations and formerly displaced people in these areas, and to enhance the protection of vulnerable groups, especially women, children, the elderly and those with special needs.

IOM will also continue to promote stability and social cohesion through community-based quick-impact projects, including infrastructure rehabilitation, in order to mitigate forced migration pressures and improve socioeconomic opportunities.

Furthermore, through enhancement of access to water and health services in particular, IOM will continue to assist communities hosting stranded and destitute migrants from the Horn of Africa, preempting incidents resulting from mounting tension between the irregular migrants and the local population.



Migration Health

By supporting governments, migrants, mobile and displaced individuals, and host communities in addressing their health needs, IOM aims to achieve healthy communities and sustainable development. In Yemen, IOM will continue to provide life-saving health and psychosocial care to Yemeni conflict-affected individuals and stranded migrants throughout the country, as needs are identified.

Furthermore, IOM will sustain its nutrition programme targeting acutely malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women in conflict-affected areas. Travel health assistance will also continue to form part of IOM's core health activities, targeting both refugees and migrants.

Within Yemen's current transitional and early recovery period, IOM will increase its support to the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MOPHP) in strengthening the national and local health systems by building the capacity of public health providers, providing infrastructure and equipment support, and engaging communities on health-related issues. This effort will focus on conflict-affected areas.

IOM will also endeavour to strengthen the capacity of the MOPHP to deliver sustainable migrant-friendly health services. This initiative will be implemented through training and the provision of essential medical equipment in migrant-dense locations, notably at points of arrival, transit cities, border crossing points and detention facilities.

Immigration and Border Management

As part of its continuous efforts to assist the Yemeni Government in migration and border management, IOM will establish a replicable integrated border management system in a selected Yemeni border region. The system will incorporate international best practices and build the capacity of border, customs and other authorities involved in border management, enabling more efficient management of the flow of persons and goods while preventing irregular migration and deterring transborder crimes. IOM will also assist the Yemeni Government in collecting reliable migration-related information and applying it to strategic policy development. The initiative will also enhance intra- and inter-agency cooperation in Yemen by providing technical assistance to relevant ministries. Finally, expert support will be provided to the Yemeni authorities to further review the legislative and regulatory framework that these organizations work within.

Migrant Assistance

IOM aims to continue providing life-saving emergency assistance to stranded and destitute migrants in Yemen, including primary health and psychosocial care, emergency shelter and NFI support, and access to sanitation, drinking water and food.

Additionally, IOM will focus on providing assisted voluntary return services for a caseload of an estimated 6,000 vulnerable migrants from the Horn of Africa, who, after the changes in Saudi foreign labour law and the sealing of the border with Yemen in early April 2013, are stranded in the country, destitute, and have often undergone severe physical and psychological traumas as a result of tortures inflicted by smugglers.

Moreover, IOM intends to provide reintegration assistance to about 200,000 Yemeni labourers, at their communities of origin, who are expected to be expelled from Saudi Arabia by the end of 2013 after the enforcement of the revised foreign labour legislation.

Profiling of migrants in Yemen is critical in view of the escalating number of influx to Yemen, especially when in recent years the number of migrants has exceeded that of asylum-seekers, and the deteriorating security in the country.

IOM also aims to continue providing emergency assistance at the border with Saudi Arabia and transportation to major hubs for Yemeni migrants that will be expelled.

Finally, the Government of Yemen's efforts to enact the anti-trafficking law is an approach that will enable law enforcement agencies and border guards to build cases against all those penetrating the borders and exploiting the migrants. This initiative, in coordination with the National Technical Committee to combat human trafficking, will form the base for establishing the anti-trafficking law in Yemen.

Labour Migration and Human Development

IOM contributes to enhancing the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration to and from Yemen. IOM has previously worked to build the capacity of the Ministry of Immigrant Affairs for managing diaspora abroad. IOM now intends to embark on a mapping of Yemeni diaspora communities, capturing the skills they have and the skills needed in the labour market in destination countries. This database will better enable the Government of Yemen to reach out to and engage with its communities abroad.

IOM programmatic approach and funding requirements for 2014

Programmatic area	USD
Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis	7,500,000
Migration Health	2,500,000
Immigration and Border Management	4,500,000
Migrant Assistance	15,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	1,000,000
2014 funding requirements	30,500,000



- International partnerships at the global and regional levels
- Migration health
- IOM Development Fund
- Operations, emergencies and post-crisis
- IOM funds



MULTIREGIONAL PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS AT THE GLOBAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS

Operational Support to Regional Consultative Processes on Migration

Recognizing the need to provide ongoing support for the activities of the regional consultative processes (RCPs) on migration, IOM is engaged with most of the principal RCPs as a partner, observer, technical expert and/or secretariat. IOM plays a key role in the direct provision of administrative assistance, financial support and/or secretariat-type services to several RCPs. Other forms of ad hoc substantive and/or technical support are provided to RCPs by IOM upon the request of participating governments – for example, in the areas of research, drafting, information dissemination, policy advice, capacity-building, technical cooperation and project implementation. To enable IOM to maintain its operational support to RCPs, as well as to adequately respond to their individual and/or collective needs – principally the need for facilitating increased exchanges and interlinkages on a continuous basis – there is a need for increased resource allotment in this crucial area. The funding required for 2014 is USD 300,000.

GLOBAL MIGRATION GROUP

Global Migration Group Overview

The Global Migration Group (GMG) is an inter-agency group that meets at both the working level and at the level of heads of agencies. The Group seeks to promote the wider application of all relevant international and regional instruments and norms relating to migration, as well as the provision of more coherent and stronger leadership to improve the overall effectiveness of international community and United Nations policy and operational response to the opportunities and challenges presented by international migration. IOM supports efforts to develop a more strategic and effective GMG, drawing on its comprehensive migration expertise and the respective strengths and capacities of other GMG agencies. A number of significant decisions following the review of the the Group's functioning and methods of work were made in July 2013 under the Chairmanship of IOM, including the decision on the establishment of a team to support

the Chair. IOM committed to providing a full-time staff member as head of the support team and to have the person in place by the end of IOM's chairmanship period at the end of December 2013. The GMG website is hosted and administered by IOM on behalf of the Group. In addition, developments in the GMG and increasing interaction among the GMG agencies and external partners have necessitated a significant overhaul of the website to improve the accessibility and utility of the GMG website. The funding required for 2014 is USD 200,000.

GMG Working Group on Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies

IOM co-chairs the GMG Working Group on Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies with the United Nations Development Programme. The Working Group is implementing a project on mainstreaming migration into national development policy planning and programming, which is moving into its second phase. The project aims to integrate migration into the national development policies and plans formulated by government partners in the pilot countries. The project will be implemented in collaboration with the United Nations Country Teams and other relevant stakeholders as part of a comprehensive approach to migration and development. This project is of interest to the GFMD.

GMG Working Group on Data and Research

IOM also co-chairs the GMG Working Group on Data and Research with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA). Forthcoming joint activities of the Working Group include the production of a guide or handbook on improving data on migration and development, which provides an overview of existing key sources and indicates new ways of collecting or making better use of data on migration and development. The guide will be written in a user-friendly and non-technical manner, designed to be widely used by policymakers and migration practitioners. It will be organized thematically with one or more GMG agencies contributing to each chapter; UN DESA and IOM will edit the final volume. In addition to good practices described in the handbook, the Working Group aims to create an online database providing an overview of all relevant practices conducted in recent years on migration and development data. A peer review or expert meeting will be organized to provide critical feedback on the draft chapters and discuss possible options to make the online database as user-friendly and practical

as possible. It is expected that the guide and online database will be finalized in the Fall of 2014. The World Bank earmarked USD 60,000 for this project and will cover the production costs for the handbook. Co-funding required for 2014 is USD 40,000.

Strengthening Collaboration with Civil Society

IOM is interested in developing its relationships with civil society organizations (CSOs) that share common interests in the field of migration and as part of IOM's mandate to strengthen cooperation with international organizations and government and non-governmental actors on migration and related areas. A consultation with CSOs was held in November 2011, at the Headquarters level under the theme "60 Years Advancing Migration through Partnership." This meeting underscored the need to improve overall communication between IOM and CSOs at both the global and regional levels. To this end, IOM continues to strengthen engagement with CSOs and has been convening annual civil society consultations at the Headquarters level, and reaching out at the regional and country levels, but particularly at the Headquarters level, having the opportunity to sponsor some CSOs to come to Geneva and participate in regional events would significantly enhance the quality of the consultations and input to IOM's strategic planning and partnerships. The consultations provide a platform to strengthen engagement with existing partners and establish new links with civil society actors. The consultations also allow for open and constructive dialogue on the positive and negative consequences of migration in developing creative responses and innovative mechanisms for enhancing partnerships between civil society and IOM, with emphasis on contemporary migration challenges and opportunities. The funding required for 2014 is USD 200,000.

WORLD MIGRATION REPORT

The 2015 edition of the *World Migration Report* will be the eighth in IOM's flagship publication series on international migration. This edition will continue to examine the lives of migrants, with focus on emerging issues related to human rights and the human development aspects of migration. The production of this report will be further supported by discussions at the United Nations High-level Dialogue on International Migration held in 2013 and will contribute to the knowledge and evidence bases for improved policymaking and data-collection capacities. The funding required for the research and production of *World Migration Report 2015* is USD 900,000.

MIGRATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Atlas of Environmental Migration

The *Atlas of Environmental Migration* will be the first illustrated publication devoted to mapping environmental migration, clarifying terminology and concepts, drawing a typology of migration related to environment and climate change, and describing the multiple factors at play. The atlas will provide an overview of this trend of human migration through maps, illustrations and explanatory texts prepared under the supervision of world experts in this field. The project aims to foster awareness and conceptual understanding of environmental migration through this visual reference tool accessible by the general public, academics, decision makers and practitioners. To illustrate these linkages between the environment and migration, specific case studies will focus on countries or regions witnessing migration flows, forced or voluntary, related to sudden disasters and slow-onset environmental processes. The atlas will be developed in partnership with external experts, map developers and publishing houses. This project requires a total funding of USD 140,000.

Interactive Maps on Migration, Environment and Adaptation to Climate Change Project

The Maps on Migration, Environment and Adaptation to Climate Change (MAP) project will be the first interactive online tool dedicated to migration, environment, climate change and adaptation. The interactive maps will be produced in the framework of the project to be posted on a dedicated online platform available to all audiences. The interactive maps will represent country- or regional-level case studies, focusing on concrete data, migration flows, environmental factors and hazards, and specific issues at play. Data will be based on IOM's operational and research data and reports, as well as external published research and national data. Interactive maps or diagrams will also present thematic case studies on selected topics, such as vulnerability and resilience, food security, economic costs and gender. The interactive database will be expanded, and additional maps will be developed and posted on the platform. A regular update of the maps (annual or biennial) will ensure sustainability of the project. The MAP project directly builds on and is complementary to the *Atlas of Environmental Migration* Project. The MAP project requires a total funding of USD 140,000.

Training on Migration, Environment and Climate Change

The objective of the project is to enhance the capacity of policymakers in building bridges between migration and environmental policies. The project will focus on

practical ways to factor migration into environmental policies and to factor environmental change into national migration management policies. The training and the training manual are the first tools made with and for policymakers and practitioners aiming to explore in detail the complex linkages between migration, environment and climate change, and to provide concrete ways to factor human mobility into a wide range of areas, such as climate-change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, development, urbanization, land and water management, combating desertification and humanitarian policies. The project foresees three regional training sessions, each designed for a maximum of 30 policymakers from at least 10 countries per region. A training manual will be developed and used as policy reference, with policy practices, activities, background materials and exercises. The training manual will be composed of a series of modules that cover: (a) terminology; (b) legal frameworks and human rights-based approaches; (c) research, data, and mobility tracking methods and models; (d) funding needs; (e) compilation of good policy practices (relocation, adaptation, return, resettlement, diasporas' involvement and resilience building); (f) thematic policy areas (migration, environment and adaptation strategies; migration, environment and disaster risk reduction strategies; migration, environment and urbanization; migration, environment and humanitarian responses; and migration, environment, and loss and damage); (g) regional overviews; and (h) policy planning. The projects will be developed in partnership with external local, regional and international experts.

A regional training was already pilot-tested for the Asia and Pacific region in March 2013 to establish the capacity-building training course at a global scale (see <http://apmen.iom.int/en/activities>). The total funding required is USD 300,000.

Integrating Migration into Adaption Planning: A Handbook for Practitioners

The handbook will provide a road map for adaptation practitioners on how to factor migration into adaptation planning. It will be a support tool for migration management practitioners, to raise awareness of the links between human mobility and adaptation policies. It focuses on better understanding how migration can be a possible adaptation strategy. It targets particular developing countries that develop and implement national adaptation plans and national adaptation programmes of action. To ensure that the handbook responds to the needs of practitioners and policymakers, the design and implementation process will involve a policy and practitioners' working group, bringing together a number of practitioners from different geographical regions facing climate-change-adaptation challenges and diverse impacts in terms of human mobility, with at least six countries represented. In addition, an expert working group,

bringing together international and national experts with thematic expertise from the academic, non-governmental and private sectors will support the development of the material.

The handbook will be part of IOM's institutional response to the call made by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for action on migration, displacement and planned relocation in the context of climate change, as well as for more action on exploring human mobility in the context of UNFCCC's Programme for Loss and Damage.

The handbook will provide a road map for policy planning on integrating migration into adaptation. It will adopt a step-by-step approach, defining concepts, terminology, legal and institutional aspects, funding needed, available data, partnerships and policy processes. It will propose examples of concrete activities, projects, programmes and checklists on how to factor human mobility into adaptation strategies. The total funding required to produce the handbook is USD 150,000.

Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy

Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP) is a three-year, policy-oriented programme of work based on three main components: (a) develop new empirical research in six countries (Dominican Republic, Haiti, Kenya, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam) on environmentally induced migration; (b) build the capacity of policymakers to formulate related policies through training; and (c) facilitate policy coherence among the selected countries through national-level consultations and final international dialogue. The overall objective is to contribute to the global knowledge base on the relationship between migration and environmental change, including climate change, and the formulation of related policy within comprehensive migration management strategies. The project benefits from initial core funding from the European Commission under the Thematic Programme on Migration and Asylum. The project aims to benefit policymakers and practitioners in the six countries mentioned and to contribute globally to policymaking on migration, environment and climate change, especially climate-related adaptation strategies and planning. The outputs of the projects include workshops, reports, maps and a training manual, all aiming to benefit the academia, multilateral organizations, CSOs and the general public. A global online platform as a one-stop information source on migration, environment, climate change and adaptation will also contribute to the increased public accessibility to key research, publications, country information on migration, environment and climate change. This programme requires a total funding of USD 3,300,000.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION LAW

The Essentials of International Migration Law: Training Module and E-Learning Tool

This project will result in the creation of a training module and an e-learning tool on the essentials of international migration law. The module is aimed at providing an overview of the essential components of international migration law for those who are interested in being acquainted with existing international standards without needing to acquire an in-depth knowledge of the existing legal framework in the migration field. The module targets migration policymakers, practitioners, students, educators, non-governmental organization (NGO) activists, and civil society at large. The e-learning tool will include interactive training that will be available on the IOM website to reach those who are interested in gaining an overview of existing legal standards on migration but do not have the possibility to attend in-person training. The ultimate aim of both the training and the e-learning tool is to reach as many target participants as possible and to provide basic knowledge of the existing legal tools and norms in the migration field. The funding required for 2014 is USD 230,000.



Second-level Training Course on International Migration Law

The Second-level Training Course has been envisioned as a response to the growing demand to equip International Migration Law Essential trainees with the necessary skills to apply international migration standards in their professional activities. In order to meet this need, IOM will be designing a second-level training course on international migration law, with the objective of providing an in-depth knowledge of the most challenging topics related to international migration law. These topics will be covered in sufficient detail to build the capacity of the participants in applying international migration law standards into their legislation and policies. The target group of this advanced course will be the same as the first-level international migration law training, which is intended for government officials, academia (e.g. university

professors and post-graduate degree holders), as well as representatives of international organizations, civil society and media working on migration. As the course builds upon the first-level training, selected participants will have to demonstrate a basic knowledge of international migration law. During the first part of the project, the International Migration Law Unit will design the training material and test it through a pilot programme. The feedback received during the pilot training will then be used to improve the materials and methodology for future training sessions. The total funding requirement is USD 250,000.

Comparative Analysis of Legislation and Identification of Good Practices

This project responds to the growing request for assistance from States to identify good practices in legislation relating to migration that can be used as a model to develop or improve their own legislation. IOM will conduct a comparative analysis of different components of national legislation on migration, including legislation on border management, residency and nationality, access of non-nationals to health and social security, refugees, asylum-seekers and their temporary protection, environmental migrants and the labour code. The analysis will be conducted by identifying a number of States that will be taken as a model in each region of the world. The findings relevant to each region will be compiled in a short booklet that will be disseminated to interested governments. The total funding requirement is USD 150,000.

Contribution of Migrants: A Worldwide IOM Campaign

In spite of their crucial and overwhelmingly positive role in modern society, migrants and their contributions to home and host societies remain largely unknown and misrepresented. The general public's image and representation of migrants is unbalanced and predominantly negative – a perception based on uninformed assumptions and stereotypes.

The Contribution of Migrants campaign intends to articulate a more balanced, documented and positive view of migrants and of their contribution to modern-day societies. It also intends to facilitate migrant integration and reintegration, help ease social tensions, and make it easier for governments and societies to reap the considerable positive potential of international migration.

IOM and its partners will seek to implement the campaign in eventually 50 countries – both traditional immigration countries and newer destinations with considerable inflows and outflows. Migrants' countries of origin will also be considered. The campaign will be carried out in batches of 10–12 countries and will last between three and five years.

The campaign will focus on what migrants bring, not on where they are from. The main visuals of the

campaign will be generic photos of actual migrants with a short accompanying narrative that will tell their personal stories and contributions. The campaign will deliver its messages through a broad range of mutually supporting media. These will include outdoor posters, banners and billboards, infosheets, brochures (and other print materials), a project-dedicated website and social media outreach. The overall funding requirement of the campaign is USD 700,000.

MIGRATION HEALTH

“Caring for Trafficked Persons” Training Package

Based on the 2009 release of *Caring for Trafficked Persons: Guidance for Health Providers*, a global handbook on managing the health consequences of human trafficking, IOM and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine began to develop a training package targeting health practitioners. Both the handbook and the training package focus on diagnosing and treating trafficked persons, which can be exceptionally challenging, yet informed and attentive health-care providers can play important roles in assisting individuals who may have suffered unspeakable and repeated abuse. IOM is seeking additional funds for the roll-out of the training package and for translating the handbook into other languages. The funding required is USD 330,000.



Multi-country Research Study to Enhance Understanding of Health Needs of Trafficked Persons and Other Exploited Labour Migrants

In partnership with the Gender Violence and Health Centre of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, IOM has identified further research on the specific health needs of those trafficked into forced labour in sectors such as agriculture, construction,

fishing and domestic work as an urgent need. Experience from IOM projects implemented globally has also led to concerns that traditional assistance networks for trafficked persons may be out of reach for other exploited migrants who have experienced similar exploitation, resulting in urgent health and protection needs. This project will build on ongoing projects and aim to enhance understanding of the health needs of trafficked persons and other exploited labour migrants through a two-year, multi-country study focusing on comparing the conceptual frameworks, the experiences of exploited labour migrants and trafficked persons, and the experiences of service providers with both populations. The funding required for this research project is USD 500,000.

Multi-country Research Study on Older Displaced People’s Access to Health Care in Humanitarian Settings

IOM and HelpAge International intend to jointly conduct a research on the health-care and well-being needs of older people in situations of sudden-onset natural disasters and protracted conflict humanitarian crisis emergencies. The study focuses on accessibility, availability and appropriateness of life-saving and emergency health-care and referral services for older people in four different crisis contexts, aiming to identify ongoing effective practices and health service delivery gaps for older people. Practical recommendations based on this research will ensure that older people’s health-care needs are well integrated in the delivery of preventive, curative and rehabilitative services in displacement and/or cross-border settings. Additional funding is required to conduct this study in four other countries in transition or fragile states, including translations of the study results and recommendations in three languages. The additional funding required is USD 200,000.

IOM DEVELOPMENT FUND

Project Information and Management Application

The IOM Development Fund (IDF), under the Department of Migration Management, is pursuing the development of the Project Information and Management Application (PRIMA) to help facilitate the administration of the IDF and its projects throughout their life cycles.

In brief, PRIMA aims to:

- Capture, store and view key IDF project data throughout the project life cycle for the purpose of project development and management, which includes monitoring, reporting, and generating statistics.
- Facilitate the development-to-endorsement workflow process for project proposals, revisions



and reports, involving relevant stakeholders from Country Offices, Regional Offices, administration centres and headquarters.

- Enhance relevant stakeholders' access to data and reports on specific projects or on all IDF projects.

The funding required to roll out the application globally is USD 150,000.

OPERATIONS, EMERGENCIES AND POST-CRISIS

Strengthening IOM's Emergency Response Capacity

IOM's humanitarian portfolio has grown considerably in recent years and covers conflict, natural disasters and other disaster situations that call for the expertise and services of the Organization in response to acute and life-threatening scenarios. IOM has also become a well-recognized leader and key actor within several pillars of the international humanitarian architecture. The unique migration mandate of the Organization, and the flexibility and reliability of its strong operational character, has led IOM to fulfil a particular and very practical niche within the overall humanitarian system. IOM is increasingly taking a leading role in large-scale crises at the request of States and humanitarian partners, and there is an expectation that IOM's role and responsibilities will continue to evolve according to the need for its services and operational capacities.

IOM is the lead agency for camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) in natural disasters, within the cluster approach led by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). At the request of actors within the international humanitarian system, IOM is also regularly asked to assume operational and strategic roles within other clusters – Logistics, Emergency Shelter, Protection, Health and Early Recovery – both globally within the IASC and at the country level through the humanitarian country team. Within its response to humanitarian crises, IOM's core activities are undertaken in pursuit of durable solutions, aiming to reduce and remove the displacement-specific needs and conditions of displaced persons. In this regard, IOM is working to better link the phases of relief, rehabilitation and development within its humanitarian approach by strengthening its early recovery activities, such as the incorporation of disaster risk reduction and resilience strategies into its durable solution approaches. IOM strongly adheres to the principles of the IASC-led Transformative Agenda and has made firm commitments to the process within its own structural and operational reforms.

In order for IOM to make better contribution to the humanitarian system through effective and enhanced responses to global migration emergencies, the overall capacity of the Department of Operations needs to be considerably strengthened. A project to address this need is envisioned. The main objective of the project is for IOM to contribute to principled, effective and accountable humanitarian responses for the benefit of forced migrants. In 2011, IOM assisted 11 million internally displaced persons, migrants, refugees and vulnerable groups, providing high-quality emergency

and migration support. This three-year project aims to increase the number of people assisted by IOM to 14 million.

Specifically, IOM has identified four areas where resources are required to achieve this objective over the next three years:

- (a) Humanitarian policy development: This component aims to develop an IOM humanitarian policy framework in order to better steer IOM's humanitarian interventions and to clarify and mainstream humanitarian principles into IOM's work, including the development of specific policies on protection and durable solutions.
- (b) Capacity-building and institutional strengthening: This component will contribute to increasing IOM's capacity to respond to the immediate and long-term impacts of crises, including through staff training and the establishment of key resource positions.
- (c) Information management system development: This component aims to consolidate data and information management systems in order to improve quality and coordination of IOM's humanitarian planning and programming.
- (d) Support to humanitarian Field operations: This component aims to strengthen the knowledge base, technical expertise, and overall efficiency and effectiveness of IOM's national and international humanitarian partners, vis-à-vis IOM's global CCCM and Shelter Clusters commitments.

The total funding required over the next three years is USD 13,500,000.



Action against Gender-based Violence and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse through the Use of Global Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster and Protection Cluster

In alignment with the IASC Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and the UK Department for International Development's subsequent project "International Call to Action on Violence Against Women and Girls in Emergencies", the CCCM and Protection Joint Cluster is proposing a global-level collaboration project concerning action for violence against women and girls in emergencies and natural disasters. The partnership between the CCCM Cluster and the Global Protection Cluster has resulted in an increase in tools and guidelines for mainstreaming protection into CCCM approaches, with particular relevance to IOM's role as the Global CCCM Cluster lead for natural disasters. By mainstreaming protection measures into the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), IOM staff and other CCCM partners, including responsible national governments, will be able to access tools and guidance that enhance protection of and response to survivors of gender-based violence. In addition to being able to provide access to humanitarian and government actors, this initiative will directly enhance protection and gender-based violence-related services for affected populations, promoting tangible change at the Field level by camp managers reporting incidents of rape to Protection personnel. The requested amount of funding for this project is USD 1,000,000.

Enhancing Global Preparedness and Response to Emergencies through the Displacement Tracking Matrix

A project aimed at enhancing global preparedness and response to emergencies through IOM's DTM has been proposed. The DTM is an operational tool developed within the CCCM Cluster to collect, assess and manage information. It allows camp managers to map displacement trends and understand the locations and demographics of the affected population. It can pinpoint vulnerabilities and prioritize needs in service provision for a Camp Management agency and its partners. Over the course of three years, this project aims to strengthen existing DTM systems in 16 countries of current operation, expand and scale up DTM to a further 42 countries of implementation through the creation of a global DTM model, and ensure sustainability through capacity-building training for governments and local partners. A global DTM model will be refined at the global level for country and humanitarian partner ownership and quick deployment to the proposed countries of implementation. Through IOM's established relationships with governments and

the private sector, such as the Environmental Systems Research Institute, the DTM has the possibility to be scaled through governments, humanitarian partners, and the private sector. Frequent training sessions will be conducted to sustain the capacity of stakeholders, and ongoing monitoring and evaluation will ensure the solution's success. The project will be implemented in three phases: (a) enhancing and refining a global DTM model; (b) strengthening existing implementation of the DTM; and (c) expanding and implementing the global DTM model. This ultimately reduces costs incurred by the repeated set-ups of competing assessment tools and inefficient assistance caused by outdated information. Total funding required for three years is USD 5,000,000.

The DTM is linked to the multisectoral operational planning and response, including that of shelter. The DTM regularly captures data on the number and locations of internally displaced persons, which can be utilized as trigger indicators, especially when cross-referenced with other data collected in other locations. For example, in Mali, the flux in internally displaced persons in different locations signaled humanitarian actors to focus and plan their programming in key areas with larger inflows of internally displaced persons because service providers were able to identify the largest needs. During an emergency, the DTM monitors overall sectoral needs and gaps, which informs programming in line with the evolving needs of internally displaced persons and the national-level coordination. For example, in Pakistan, the DTM tracked the evolution of needs and gaps to provide information that can be used in NFI distributions and targeting of shelter responses, such as through the One Room Shelter programme. Following an emergency, the DTM can capture places of origin, linking together displacement with housing damage to provide information for recovery programming. In addition to identifying key areas in need of reconstruction,

service providers can assess the intentions of internally displaced persons to understand the return movements and shelter needs in locations of return. The DTM also facilitates monitoring and evaluation through baseline data used to establish key indicators.

Steering Committee for Mass Evacuation in Natural Disasters Guidelines

IOM is the CCCM Global Cluster lead for natural disasters and co-lead with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for conflict situations. Since 2006, IOM has led the operations and support provided to the coordination process and management of displacement sites in 24 countries. Experience has shown that a gap exists in the availability of relevant tools to guide national disaster management agencies as well as humanitarian and development actors in planning for mass evacuations.

In order to address this gap, IOM is currently working on the development of the Guide for Mass Evacuation in Natural Disasters. This comprehensive document will be presented in the form of a broad-based and comprehensive template to be referred to and adapted, as required, in the creation and development of national evacuation plans. IOM is seeking to facilitate exchange and combine the best practices and knowledge of experienced experts in the field of civil protection, disaster management and humanitarian aid. To this end, IOM assembled a steering committee composed of several countries with evacuation experience from different regions, along with international organizations, such as the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, UNHCR, the International Federation of Red Cross and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, to assist in the development of the comprehensive template document.



A draft of the document is expected by the end of the year, to be followed by a consultation process with other partners.

Capacity-building towards Resilience: Reducing Risks of Population Displacement

In line with IOM's strategic focus on responding to emergencies and building the capacity of governments and Member States, IOM aims to contribute to displacement prevention and enhanced resilience in times of displacement, by means of supporting key stakeholders in preparedness against population displacement induced by natural disasters. Through targeted and capacity-building activities, IOM, as the Global CCCM Cluster lead for natural disasters, works in partnership with key government actors and national stakeholders to enhance capacity in coordination and management of displacement situations, based on the general principles of disaster risk reduction and specific objectives of CCCM. The model builds on the key achievements under the CCCM capacity-building programme implemented in Southern Africa over the last two years, which is a result of previous worldwide IOM capacity-building initiatives. The programme introduces an innovative and practical approach to disaster-risk preparedness, with the main objective of fostering national ownership and long-term sustainability of activities.

The comprehensive approach of the training of trainers strategy, which was piloted in Namibia and now applied in many other countries, has been actively supported globally and has, since its inception, received government and donor recognition by the goals achieved, quality of materials, methodology and support to national authorities. It ensures national-level buy-in for overall guidance and acknowledgement of capacity-building as a disaster risk reduction strategy at the policy level. Botswana, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Mozambique, Pakistan and the Philippines are some of the countries that have embarked on similar processes and have adopted a training of trainers strategy. As part of a global strategy, IOM further aims to roll out similar capacity-building processes over the next few years.

requirements in collaboration with UNHCR. Recently, the fund has been used to provide start-up funding to joint IOM/UNHCR movement operations in West Africa and the Horn of Africa. The fund receives voluntary contributions and targets USD 5 million as a requirement. IOM seeks USD 4 million to replenish the fund.

Global Assistance Fund

The Global Assistance Fund (GAF) ensures the continued provision of protection and assistance, including voluntary return and/or reintegration assistance, to victims of trafficking who are unable to access or are not otherwise eligible for assistance under existing direct assistance programmes. To date, the GAF has provided assistance to 1,706 trafficked persons with support of generous contributions from the Government of the United States of America and the Italian Republic as well as the Nippon Foundation and the Prince Ghazi Foundation.

While the global number and scope of projects designed to assist trafficked persons have grown over the years, identified trafficked persons would continue to fall through the gaps, particularly in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, without the GAF. The existence of the GAF enables IOM to provide immediate support to individuals identified as trafficked persons, while at the same time offering more sustainable and comprehensive assistance packages. The funding required for 2014 is USD 200,000.



IOM FUNDS

Rapid Response Transportation Fund

Building upon the memorandum of understanding between IOM and UNHCR in May 1997, the Rapid Response Transportation Fund was established in late 2000 to facilitate joint operations between the two organizations, specifically the safe and expedient movement of persons of concern to UNHCR. Over the years, the fund has enabled IOM to respond rapidly and efficiently to emergency humanitarian transportation

Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants

IOM has increasingly been called upon to provide assistance to a large number of migrants stranded in transit or in destination countries that have no means of returning home. Requests for assistance come from host governments, NGOs, UN agencies and governments of countries of origin. IOM established the Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants (HASM) funding facility to provide a global, timely and effective response to the growing number of ad

hoc requests for assistance for stranded migrants who cannot avail themselves of financial assistance from their families, their governments, NGOs or UN agencies.

The HASM fund provides assistance to stranded migrants regardless of whether their status is irregular or regular, provided that they are in a very destitute situation and that they are not eligible for any other programme administered by IOM. The funding required is USD 250,000.

IOM Development Fund

The IDF serves as a unique global resource for eligible Member States to develop capacities in migration management. With some 450 projects implemented in more than 112 countries worldwide, the IDF has successfully addressed the needs of Member States by providing “seed funding” for innovative projects. To be able to respond to the increasing needs of eligible IOM Member States and in order to reach its target of USD 10 million, the funding required is USD 1,000,000.

IOM Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism

In December 2011, the IOM Council approved the establishment of the Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism (MEFM). The purpose of the MEFM is to reinforce IOM's operational and emergency response capacity by providing the Organization with funds to bridge the gap between the period when an emergency occurs and when donor funding is received. The MEFM will be primarily used to cover the cost of international transport for migrants affected by emergencies. It will strengthen IOM's internal response capacity and will allow the Organization to provide immediate mitigation relief to the growing displacement consequences of natural or man-made disasters. The funding required is USD 26,000,000.



IDM WOULD LIKE TO THANK OUR DONORS IN 2013:

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Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the principal intergovernmental organization in the field of migration.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

IOM works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
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