

Migration Initiatives 2015

Regional Strategies

Migrants and Cities



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

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International Organization for Migration
17 route des Morillons
P.O. Box 17
1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland
Tel.: +41 22 717 92 71
E-mail: drd@iom.int
Website: www.iom.int

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Migration Initiatives 2015

Regional Strategies



International Organization for Migration (IOM)



FOREWORD

The importance of migration for urban contexts is exemplified by the increasing number of cities now pursuing practical and innovative immigration programmes as integral parts of urban planning and development policy. The Second UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (2013) finally recognized migrants' important position at the centre of national and global migration and development agendas. Efforts to highlight the importance of migration for the growth of urban areas have begun yet despite the explicit recognition of its importance for cities, migration is still often missing from urbanization debates, as many national and local authorities lack sufficient resources, capacity and coordination with stakeholders to pursue efficient migration initiatives.

For over 60 years, IOM has addressed migration-related issues and cooperated with multiple levels of local and national partners, in addition to migrants themselves. Support programmes to assist the displaced, such as displacement tracking, shelter provision and rental subsidies, function alongside and complement initiatives to build urban resilience to disasters. The latter includes efforts to strengthen the capacities of grassroots and institutional-level actors to manage emergencies and displacement. The identification and sharing of good practices for the integration of migrants at the municipal level have benefitted different communities and countries. These varied approaches in assisting migrants in urban contexts, coupled with extensive field-based experience in migration management, come together to provide strong insights in this compilation of migration initiatives for 2015 to raise awareness of efforts to maximize the benefits of urban migration for both migrants and cities.

The 2015 edition of IOM's *Migration Initiatives* pays tribute to the new partnerships being forged between migrants, local governments, civil society and the private sector for managing cities for mutual benefit, placing migration as a defining factor alongside economic crisis, climate and demographic change. It is these factors that will shape the sustainable cities of the future. The printed edition of *Migration Initiatives 2015* presents the IOM regional strategies and funding requirements. The full contents of *Migration Initiatives 2015*, which introduces IOM's planned and current thematic programming at the country level, may be accessed from the CD attached to this publication.

I take this opportunity to express my abiding appreciation to the partners we have worked with and supported us. I look forward to continuing our successful and rewarding partnerships as we work towards our common goal of reducing the human costs and risks of migration, promoting the human rights of all migrants, and ensuring the safe and dignified migration that benefits all.



William Lacy Swing
Director General



MIGRANTS AND CITIES: NEW PARTNERSHIPS TO MANAGE URBAN MOBILITY

In today's world there are approximately 232 million¹ and 740 million² international and internal migrants, respectively. Of the global population, including international and internal migrants, over 54 per cent live in urban areas.³ The number of people living in cities will almost double in the next few decades to some 6.3 billion in 2050, turning much of the world into a "global city."⁴ Nearly 90 per cent of future urban growth will be concentrated in Asia and Africa.⁵ Human mobility and migration play an important part in this process, but are largely missing from the global debate on urbanization. Many city and local governments also still do not include migration or migrants in their urban development planning and implementation. IOM aims to address this gap by considering migration as a defining factor alongside climate change, population growth, demographic change and economic crisis in shaping sustainable cities of the future. Internal and international migrants are both part of the challenge of rapid urbanization and part of the solution.

NEW PARTNERSHIPS FOR INCLUSIVE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Cities take various initiatives to boost productivity (e.g. by lowering poverty and raising employment), inclusiveness (e.g. by providing residents with access to employment, housing, education, health, social welfare, public transportation, etc.) and sustainability (i.e. flexible, long-term socioeconomic urban planning). All of these require effective governance structures that include crisis/emergency management mechanisms and adaptation plans for climate changes. For successful integration and community development, both cities of origin and destination are reaching out to each other.

MIGRANTS AS RESOURCES AND PARTNERS IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

However, many such public and private sector initiatives do not take full account of migrants as key players in city development, growth, resilience and sustainability. While migrants can often be part of the challenge, especially during and after crisis, but also part of the solution. They are often to be found among the architects and constructors of growing cities, the service providers, the entrepreneurs, job creators, innovators, among others. As members of a global diaspora, migrants can act as bridge-builders, traders, business partners and humanitarian support between cities and countries. Yet oftentimes migrants' contributions go unrecognized, or at best are measured only in terms of the remittances they manage to send back home.

IOM supports our partners (including local authorities) to promote the inclusion of migrants in their local, national and regional dialogues and in the agendas and workplans. This would ensure that:

- (a) Cities plan for and manage the challenges of population growth (also from inflows) and increased diversity;
- (b) Cities include migrants in their planning and management for resilience;
- (c) The critical nexus between urban development and migration is given appropriate global attention, including in the context of current efforts to deepen the post-2015 development agenda to include migration and crisis management.

¹ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), Population Facts No. 2013/2: The number of international migrants worldwide reaches 232 million (September 2013). Available from http://esa.un.org/unmigration/documents/The_number_of_international_migrants.pdf (Accessed on 28 Oct 2014).

² United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2009: Overcoming barriers: Human mobility and development* (New York). Available from http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/269/hdr_2009_en_complete.pdf (Accessed on 28 Oct 2014).

³ UN DESA, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision*. Available from <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/Highlights/WUP2014-Highlights.pdf> (Accessed on 28 Oct 2014).

⁴ UN DESA, "Urban and rural areas 2014" (wall chart). Available from http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/wallcharts/WUP_2014%20Urban-Rural%20Areas%20Wallchart.pdf (Accessed on 28 Oct 2014).

⁵ UN DESA, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision*. Available from <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/Highlights/WUP2014-Highlights.pdf> (Accessed on 28 Oct 2014).

IOM's activities to build urban resilience to disasters so far have focused on a variety of different activities, including:

- (a) Preventing and mitigating urban hazards and reducing the vulnerability of city-dwellers to prevent urban displacement (e.g. Namibia, Haiti and Angola, with more projects awaiting funding, e.g. in Ecuador and in the Southern Africa region);
- (b) Strengthening capacities to manage emergencies and resulting displacement at the grassroots and institutional levels (e.g. Colombia and Nepal);
- (c) Management of urban displacement (e.g. Haiti and Darfur);
- (d) Supporting reconstruction and promoting durable solutions and recovery in urban contexts (e.g. Haiti);
- (e) Supporting well-being and resilience among the communities of origin, after forced movement to urban areas (e.g. Indonesia and Kenya).

In response to urban displacement, IOM projects provide various forms of support that may include displacement tracking, camp management, shelter provision, rental subsidies, cooperation with collective centres, evacuation from urban centres, among others, addressing a host of migrants' needs during and after emergencies.

In pursuit of sustainable urban development, IOM strives to find new approaches to planning and managing urban settlements in a mobile twenty-first century that are linked to and included in local and national development strategies; new approaches to flexible, long-term urban planning, with effective governance structures that include a crisis/emergency management mechanism and an adaptation plan for climate change.

Throughout most of our projects, IOM cooperates with multiple levels of local and national partners, in addition to migrants themselves. Unfortunately, local authorities' involvement in various migration initiatives remains largely underdeveloped, and many obstacles exist, such as a lack of capacities and efficient coordination within administrations and with other stakeholders. IOM provides various tools and training opportunities to local authorities, and facilitates partnerships to reinforce their potential to become active players in the field of migration and development.

World Migration Report 2015

In order to highlight migrants' contribution in shaping sustainable cities of the future, the *World Migration Report 2015* will examine the complex dynamics between migrants and cities and new partnerships being forged at the local level among migrants, local government, civil society and the private sector to manage highly mobile, diverse cities for mutual benefit. It will showcase various local initiatives to create inclusive regulatory environments for migrants and their resources, which can improve migrants' well-being and leverage the broader developmental benefits of migration for origin and host societies. It will offer practical policy options to create an opportunity structure to maximize the benefits of urban migration.

World Migration Report 2015 will be launched at the Ministerial Conference on Migrants and Cities in Fall 2015.

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 mentioned in this document follow the United Nations Multilingual Terminology Database (UN TERM) (<http://unterm.un.org>).
3. All funding requirements are expressed in US dollars (USD). Projects can be multiannual. Where relevant, future project cycle funding needs will be included in future editions of *Migration Initiatives*.

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:

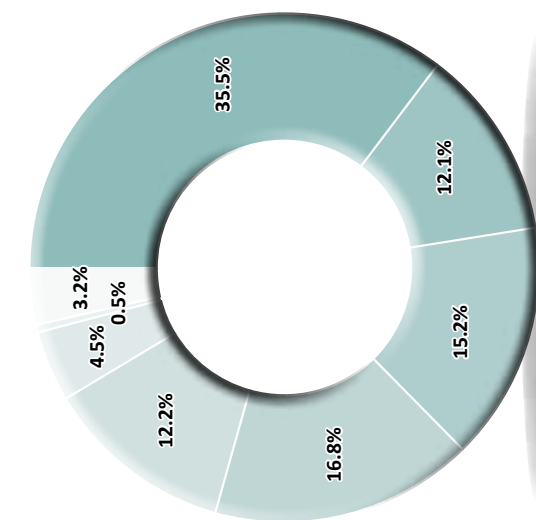
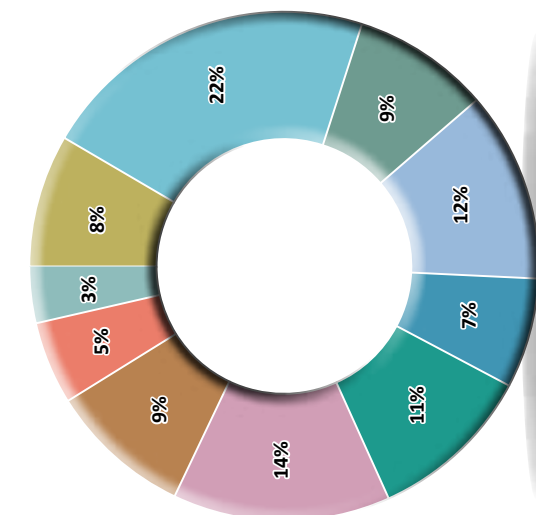
1. To provide secure, reliable, flexible and cost-effective services for persons who require international migration assistance;
2. To enhance the humane and orderly management of migration and the effective respect for the human rights of migrants, in accordance with international law;
3. To offer expert 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 and 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 in facilitating 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;⁶
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.

⁶ 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.

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

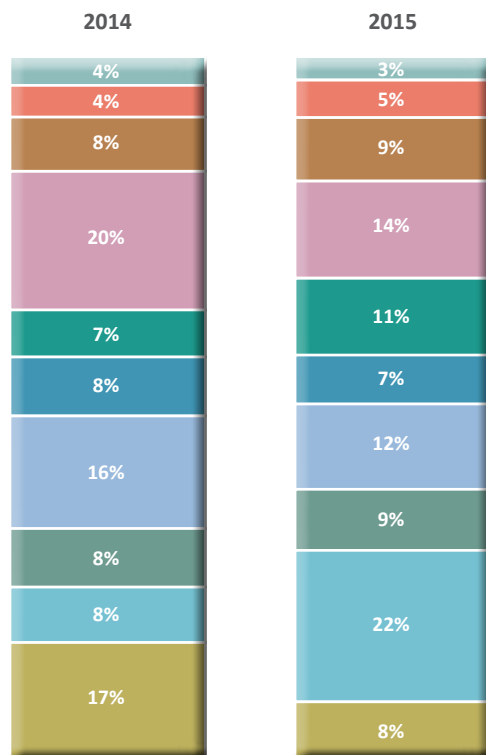
	East and Horn of Africa	West and Central Africa	Southern Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Central America and the Caribbean	South America	Asia and the Pacific	South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	European Union, Switzerland and Norway	Multiregional	USD
Emergency, Operations and Post-crisis	66,700,000	135,600,000	36,800,000	81,350,000	44,250,000	126,280,000	65,300,000	26,570,000	14,288,000		597,138,000
Migration Health	12,800,000	32,250,000	23,750,000	23,930,000	13,290,000	23,795,000	52,600,000	19,660,000	3,261,000		205,336,000
Immigration and Border Management	17,600,000	97,950,000	25,770,000	31,300,000	11,880,000	5,280,000	34,110,000	30,220,000	2,075,000		256,185,000
Migrant Assistance	21,800,000	35,000,000	15,740,000	30,180,000	33,500,000	10,530,000	57,970,000	26,700,000	51,730,000		283,150,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	19,550,000	50,400,000	20,050,000	34,550,000	12,150,000	6,155,000	16,400,000	31,495,000	13,081,000		203,831,000
Migration Policy and Research	3,900,000	12,590,000	24,800,000	3,175,000	3,290,000	4,090,000	4,015,000	18,470,000	1,912,000		76,242,000
Migration and Environment	200,000	–	465,000	–	–	1,215,000	3,350,000	–	3,000,000		8,230,000
Multiregional										52,615,000	52,615,000
TOTAL	142,550,000	363,790,000	147,375,000	204,485,000	118,360,000	177,345,000	233,745,000	153,115,000	89,347,000	52,615,000	1,682,727,000

Total funding requirement by region	USD
East and Horn of Africa	142,550,000
West and Central Africa	363,790,000
Southern Africa	147,375,000
Middle East and North Africa	204,485,000
Central and North America and the Caribbean	118,360,000
South America	177,345,000
Asia and the Pacific	233,745,000
South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	153,115,000
European Union, Switzerland and Norway	89,347,000
Multiregional	52,615,000
TOTAL	1,682,727,000

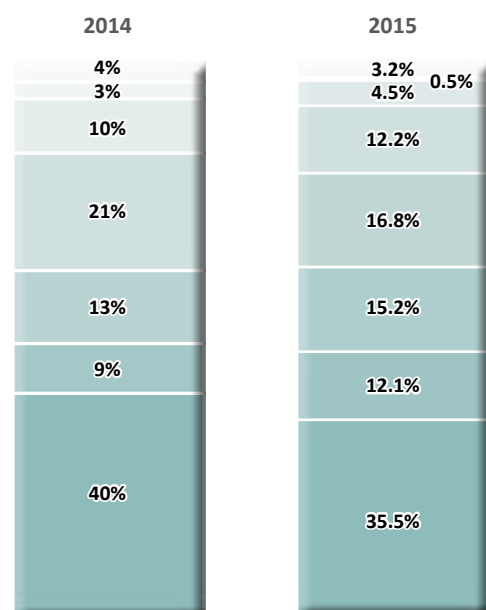


Total funding requirement by Programmatic area	USD
Emergency, Operations and Post-crisis	597,138,000
Migration Health	205,336,000
Immigration and Border Management	256,185,000
Migrant Assistance	283,150,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	203,831,000
Migration Policy and Research	76,242,000
Migration and Environment	8,230,000
Multiregional	52,615,000
TOTAL	1,682,727,000

COMPARISON OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2014 AND 2015



Regional Office	2014	2015
East and Horn of Africa	245,650,000	142,550,000
West and Central Africa	115,860,000	363,790,000
Southern Africa	122,220,000	147,375,000
Middle East and North Africa	236,100,000	204,485,000
Central, North America and the Caribbean	122,280,000	118,360,000
South America	98,760,000	177,345,000
Asia and the Pacific	290,090,000	233,745,000
South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	113,510,600	153,115,000
European Union, Switzerland and Norway	66,677,500	89,347,000
Multiregional	59,130,000	52,615,000
TOTAL (in USD)	1,470,278,100	1,682,727,000



Programmatic area	2014	2015
Emergency, Operations and Post-crisis	594,590,600	597,138,000
Migration Health	131,530,000	205,336,000
Immigration and Border Management	191,085,000	256,185,000
Migrant Assistance	308,547,000	283,150,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	142,875,500	203,831,000
Migration Policy and Research	42,520,000	76,242,000
Migration and Environment	–	8,230,000
Multiregional	59,130,000	52,615,000
TOTAL (in USD)	1,470,278,100	1,682,727,000

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

EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA



REGIONAL STRATEGY

EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

IOM GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGION

From its roots as an operational logistics agency established in the aftermath of World War II, IOM has now grown to become the leading international agency working with governments and civil society to advance the understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration, and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

Kenya was the first African country to join and become an IOM Member State, in 1985. IOM has since undergone rapid expansion. Today the Organization supports the following countries in the East and Horn of Africa: Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

In July 2010 IOM started a global restructuring process which reshaped the architecture of the Organization to provide more coordinated and coherent coverage in the regions. Due to the migration complexities in the region, the Regional Office for the East and Horn of Africa was re-established in the beginning of 2013.

IOM's Regional Office in the East and Horn of Africa is committed to providing support to the 10 countries in the region, and to ensuring coordinated regional efforts in order to meet the needs of migrants, host communities, and States as it promotes effective migration management for the benefit of all.

MIGRATION CONTEXT IN THE REGION

The East and Horn of Africa was the region with the largest increase in the number of refugees globally in 2012. As of March 2013, there were over 9 million refugees and internally displaced persons in the region. Climate change and environmental degradation, armed conflict, and political, economic and food crises continue to force people to flee, resulting in a growing need for assistance.

Armed conflict 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 populations of Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan and Uganda.

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, making it the fourth largest host country in the world, with the vast majority of refugees originating from Somalia.

As the political situation in Somalia continues to improve, the repatriation of Somali refugees becomes a possibility. However, issues of safety and the dignity of refugees need to be taken into account. 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 return of Burundian refugees from the United Republic of Tanzania, the country is facing constraints on the 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 division of plots of land into smaller parcels despite poor productivity, and the exploitation of land by new occupants. South Sudan is facing a similar scenario in terms of the availability of land and basic services for returnees from the "north" (i.e. Sudan).

Rwanda is also tasked with the reintegration of increasing numbers of returnees since the United Republic of Tanzania tightened its migration policies in August 2013.

Additionally, the region is affected by mixed migration flows originating there or transiting through. The principal characteristics of mixed migration flows include their irregular nature 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 route (from the Horn of Africa to Yemen and beyond); and the Southern route (from the East and Horn of Africa to South Africa and beyond).

Mixed migration flows, which include refugees, asylum-seekers, displaced persons, and migrants pursuing family reunification, education or employment, put 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 men, women and children 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 to move.

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 of 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.

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) and with its partners in the governments of the region.

There is a need to address regional and national migration (policy and operational) challenges/gaps to boost intra-regional labour migration, diaspora mobilization and border management. IOM will work with regional economic communities (RECs) to support their priorities and decisions, as well as the outcomes of regional consultative process on migration (RCP) meetings.

IOM is committed to streamlining in-country efforts through its participation in joint programmes, and by working closely with United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies.

IOM is also working towards the achievement of the outcomes contained in the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks 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 when fodder becomes available, as well as herd management strategies such as herd-splitting, herd diversification and herd maximization, to reduce the risk of livestock loss due to drought, disease and theft.

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. Pastoralists' 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.

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

Numbering approximately 20 million in the Horn of Africa, 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 or internally displaced persons, pastoralist migration has never been formally protected or 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 national and regional levels. IOM will also improve access to services, including health care, for pastoralists.

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 and the multiplicity of factors driving such movements, and the differentiated needs and profiles of the persons involved.

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 physical violence, threats to life, forced marriages, lack of access to basic services and livelihoods, and arbitrary arrests and detention.

During transit, these migrants face the risks of physical violence, robbery, extortion and 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. In response to the growing phenomenon of mixed migration, IOM commissioned a study in 2012 on the health vulnerabilities of mixed migration flows from the East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region to southern Africa.

The research builds on the results of the 2009 IOM report, “In Pursuit of the Southern Dream,” and aims to better elucidate and generalize the experiences, health vulnerabilities and problems of irregular migrants in transit.

Based on the study, IOM will expand the focus on mixed migration flows to include the Southern Route and tackle the root causes of mixed migration by raising awareness, improving the protection of migrants and enhancing cooperation between governments at the national and regional levels.

Forced Migration

Conflict, climate change and environmental degradation are the key drivers of forced migration within the Horn of Africa and have resulted in large populations of both refugees and internally displaced persons.

Over the past several decades, the Horn of Africa has seen some of the world’s deadliest conflicts, and populations in the region have moved across international borders seeking refuge from violence, poverty, famine and natural disasters. Nearly 1 million Somali refugees are currently hosted in nearby countries, and an additional estimated 1.4 million Somalis are internally displaced. Conflict has long been a key driver of forced migration in Somalia, but the recent drought has contributed significantly to displacement.

Furthermore, 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. 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 a high presence and increasing flows of refugees from four neighbouring countries.

In South Sudan food security is deteriorating and, in addition to the large-scale return of refugees and internally displaced families, there is ongoing conflict in parts of the country, making it difficult to intervene and provide assistance to vulnerable populations.

The emergency and transition activities in the region are contributing to the expected results in the areas identified by the IOM Global 12-point Strategy (specifically, points 9 and 10) through various regional migration crisis management and transition/recovery programming that aims to provide immediate assistance to displaced people, refugees, former combatants, forced migrants, vulnerable people (especially women and children), as well as addresses the root causes of the migration crisis through various community stabilization initiatives.

IOM will support the East African Community (EAC) in managing movements of goods and people by developing standard operating procedures on detection of human trafficking, migrant smuggling, and trafficking in illicit goods at border crossing points in East and Southern Africa.

IOM CORE SERVICES IN THE REGION

IOM's Regional Office for the East and Horn of Africa is committed to providing support to the Country Offices in the region to ensure coordinated regional efforts in order to meet the needs of migrants, host communities, and States as it promotes effective migration management for the benefit of all.

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

IOM is active in emergency preparedness, response, resettlement and movement management. In the context of emergencies, IOM will continue to provide or support emergency transportation and assistance for stranded migrants; camp coordination and camp management; distribution of non-food items; emergency and transitional shelter; protection and conflict prevention, livelihood, agriculture, and livestock recovery; community dialogue, reconciliation, and peace-building; community disarmament and stabilization; disaster mitigation and natural resource management; and health-care and psychosocial services in emergencies.

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

- (a) Contributing to the establishment of safer, adaptive and disaster-resilient communities towards sustainable development within the Eastern and Horn of Africa Region through disaster risk reduction initiatives. In the area of environmentally induced migration, IOM will enhance the resilience of pastoralists to the effects of climate change, establish systems for managing environmentally induced migration and increase capacities at the regional and national levels. IOM will also improve access to services for pastoralists, including health-care services.
- (b) Building resilience through climate change adaptation, as well as conflict resolution, and contributing to the development and implementation of national and regional resilience to forced migration in the region.
- (c) Promoting camp coordination and camp management partnerships with governments and humanitarian partners in the region; advocating for camp coordination and camp management as part of disaster risk reduction; and expanding capacity-building as a preparedness measure for natural disasters, thus contributing to the Organization's leadership of the global Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster in natural disasters.

Migration Health

In the area of health promotion and assistance to migrants, IOM will continue to work towards the improvement of the health outcomes of migrants, mobile populations and migration-affected communities in the region. It will do so by promoting responsible health behaviours and accessibility to and acceptability of services for all migrants, mobile populations and affected communities in spaces of vulnerabilities, as well as advocating for the inclusion of the rights of migrants to health in legislations, policies and strategic plans in the country.

IOM aims to encourage responsible health behaviours and to expand service delivery in the following spaces of vulnerabilities: migrant-populated urban areas, transport corridors, border crossings and ports, and along irregular migration routes.

IOM has a commitment to include health as 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. Depending on funding, a second phase of this programme will start in 2015. Working with a community-based approach, PHAMESA II aims to reduce health vulnerability for all those affected by the migration process in East and Southern Africa.

Immigration and Border Management

In the area of 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 to address and mainstream 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, as well as the harmonization of, national and regional institutional frameworks, and by supporting the effective implementation of improved labour market integration, as well as the free-movement-of-persons and labour elements of the Common Market Protocol.

At the operational level, IOM aims to support efforts to effectively manage the movement of goods and persons by developing standard operating procedures on the detection of human trafficking, migrant smuggling and trafficking in illicit goods 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 migrants in need of help, such as stranded migrants, unaccompanied minors 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 the tens of thousands of migrants, asylum-seekers, refugees, and other vulnerable communities that comprise the mixed migration flows transiting in/through the Horn of Africa, and to mitigate the impact of these migratory flows on host communities.

IOM will expand the focus of mixed migration flows to include the Southern Route and tackle the root causes of mixed migration by raising awareness, improving the protection of migrants, and enhancing cooperation between governments at the national and regional levels.

Furthermore, IOM will support the EAC in managing the movement of goods and people by developing standard operating procedures on the detection of human trafficking, migrant smuggling, and trafficking in illicit goods at border crossing points in East and Southern Africa.

Labour Migration and Human Development

In the area of 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, national development, and nation-building goals of their countries of origin, as well as by promoting 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-organized, well-managed and well-regulated programmes. Moreover, research and assessments on 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 provides information, advice and support to assist the efforts of its stakeholders to develop appropriate national and regional migration management policies and strategies.

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 into human trafficking trends to identify effective counter-trafficking interventions.

IOM will work with the RECs and governments in the region to enhance their institutional capacities for effective migration management. In light 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 to guide and inspire 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/legitimacy at the regional level.

RESULTS MATRIX

<p>Impact:</p> <p><i>To provide reliable, flexible and responsive migration management solutions to governments, institutions, regional organizations and migrants in the East and Horn of Africa.</i></p>
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p><i>Migrants, mobile populations and people in migration-affected communities are better equipped to deal with issues of vulnerability.</i></p>
<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Migration Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pastoralists' and host communities' capacity to cope with the negative effects of climate change is enhanced. • Protection and assistance concerns of migrants in mixed migration populations are mitigated and addressed. • Increased awareness of regular, safe and healthy migration among major migrant communities of origin in the East and Horn of Africa.
<p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Emergencies and Transitions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities understand disaster risk reduction and are better prepared to mitigate risks and respond to disasters. • Communities are capable of peaceful conflict resolution.
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p><i>Increased availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of services by migrants, those in crisis-affected areas and mobile populations in identified spaces of vulnerability.</i></p>
<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>Migration Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration management authorities' knowledge, understanding and capacity to respond to mixed migration, smuggling and trafficking are increased. • Authorities have increased capacity to provide services, including health care, to pastoralists, crisis-affected populations and victims. • Improved identification of human trafficking and migrant smuggling at border crossing points in the East and Horn of Africa.
<p>Output 2.2</p> <p>Emergencies and Transitions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-established disaster response operations that meet the basic needs of affected populations during or after disaster. • Governments and communities are capable of anticipating, mitigating and adapting to the migration-related effects of climate change.
<p>Output 2.3</p> <p>Partnerships and RCPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced institutional capacities of RECs and governments for effective migration management. • Enhanced intraregional labour migration, diaspora mobilization and border management to address regional and national migration (policy and operational) challenges/gaps.

Outcome 3:

Evidence-based policies and legislations developed, amended and implemented at regional, national and local levels.

Output 3.1**Migration Management**

- National and regional policies and legislations have incorporated mobile populations and migrants.
- Improved mechanisms in mixed migration management, leading to regional collaboration and coordination in the region.

Output 3.2**Emergencies and Transitions**

- Disaster risk reduction is mainstreamed and integrated in national, sectoral, regional and local development policies and plans.
- Increased national capacity in camp coordination and camp management.

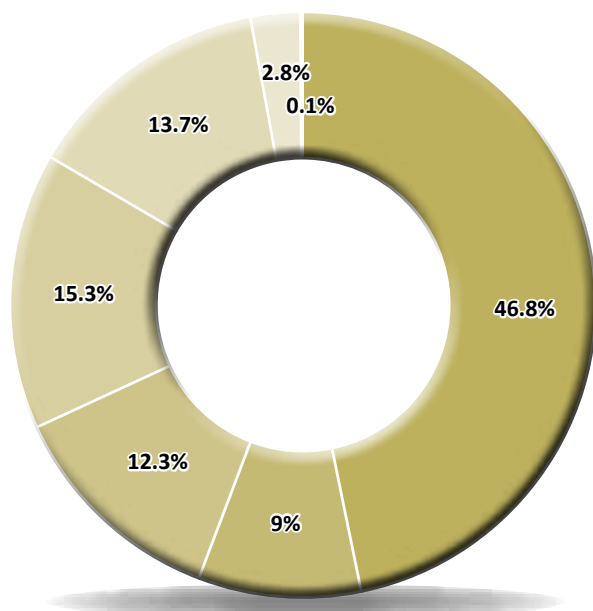
Output 3.3**Partnerships and RCPs**

- Promote inter-State dialogue and intra regional cooperation on migration to forge partnerships and formalize cooperation and relationships between RECs.





FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA



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

Country	USD
Regional Programmes	14,900,000
Burundi	9,050,000
Djibouti	7,700,000
Ethiopia	30,350,000
Kenya	12,350,000
Rwanda	6,250,000
Somalia	28,300,000
South Sudan	9,300,000
Uganda	17,950,000
United Republic of Tanzania	6,400,000
Total funding requirement	142,550,000

Programmatic area	USD
Emergency, Operations and Post-crisis	66,700,000
Migration Health	12,800,000
Immigration and Border Management	17,600,000
Migrant Assistance	21,800,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	19,550,000
Migration Policy and Research	3,900,000
Migration and Environment	200,000
Total funding requirement	142,550,000

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	5,000,000
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In the sphere of emergencies and transition, the East and Horn of Africa region faces a complex scenario, being exposed to a variety of slow- and sudden-onset disasters. Most countries are either in a post-conflict situation or 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 but some of the forces that now must be taken into account. In Somalia, food shortages, armed conflict, loss of livelihood and lack of security 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. In South Sudan, food security is deteriorating. In addition to large-scale return of refugee and internally displaced families, there is ongoing conflict in parts of the country, making it difficult to intervene and provide assistance to vulnerable populations.

In line with African Union's Migration Policy Framework for Africa and the IGAD Regional Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Platform, IOM will improve resilience in the Horn of Africa. IOM's intervention will work at the institutional, local and individuals levels in the IGAD countries to achieve this overarching objective. As a result, national and regional institutions and policies will have increased support for mobile populations and their resilience needs, be more resilient to the effects of climate change and have systems for managing environmentally induced migration, and crisis-affected populations will have access to health-care services.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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IOM will continue to contribute towards improved standards of physical, mental and social well-being of migrants and migration-affected communities in spaces of vulnerability in East Africa, including transport corridors, fishing communities, mixed migration routes and in urban settings. IOM will advocate and provide technical assistance at

regional and national levels for legislative and policy development and change so that laws and policies comply with the right to health obligations; promote migrants' and affected communities' access to and use of migrant-sensitive health services; improve data and monitoring of migrant health; and strengthen regional partnerships for effective and sustainable response to migration-health challenges. For example, to increase access to health and HIV services for migrants along transport corridors, IOM will support the EAC to develop a regional policy on health/HIV programming.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,500,000
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In the area of 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 to address and mainstream 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 the harmonization of national and regional institutional frameworks, and by supporting the effective implementation of improved labour market integration, as well as the free-movement of persons and labour elements of the Common Market Protocol. At the operational level, IOM aims to support efforts to effectively manage movement of goods and persons by developing standard operating procedures on the detection of human trafficking, migrant smuggling, and trafficking in illicit goods at border crossing points in East and Southern Africa.

IOM will actively work in the field of humanitarian border management within the Horn and East Africa, enhancing States' ability to react effectively during crises.

Additionally, IOM will work to expand the Visa Application Centre network in the region for interested Member States.

IOM will also endeavour to increase the capacity of States to record, store and exchange movement data through the use and adoption of the Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS), also focusing on the system as a possible mobile solution with a focus on humanitarian border management and emergency situations, as well as enhanced data capture and document inspection capacity to curb migrant smuggling.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,900,000
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The profile of migrants in mixed migration flows that are transiting the region is broad and includes, but is not limited to: trafficked persons, smuggled migrants, migrant workers, refugees, asylum-seekers, unsuccessful asylum-seekers and unaccompanied minors. IOM has set up a network of Migration Response Centres in the Horn of Africa that will continue to register and refer vulnerable migrants for assistance, including medical care, non-food items and transportation (via assisted voluntary return and reintegration). Victims of trafficking will also be provided with appropriate care and long-term solutions through Migration Response Centres and in coordination with involved governments. The ongoing Regional Dialogue on Mixed Migration, through the Regional Committee on Mixed Migration, will include capacity-building and recommendations for policy on cross-border issues to manage migration.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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IOM promotes migration and development through Return of Qualified Nationals programmes, which mobilize the competencies of African diasporas to contribute to the reconstruction, national development, and nation-building goals of their countries of origin, as well as by promoting technical assistance to governments on migration and development policies and programmes.

IOM will work to ensure that migrant workers are better protected through the development and implementation of labour migration and diaspora policies and/or strategies at the national and regional levels. IOM will also work collaboratively with Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Indian Ocean Commission in establishing and implementing inter-State and interregional frameworks governing South–South labour mobility to better facilitate labour mobility. IOM will partner 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.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,000,000
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IOM provides information, advice and support to assist the efforts of its stakeholders to develop appropriate national and regional migration management policies and strategies.

In the area of 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 into human trafficking trends to identify effective counter-trafficking interventions.

IOM will work with the RECs and governments in the region to enhance their institutional capacities for effective migration management. In light of this, a 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 to guide and inspire 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 and ownership/legitimacy at the regional level.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

BURUNDI

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	5,000,000
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IOM will continue working with the Government of Burundi to address challenges related to migration management, including humanitarian and reintegration assistance to mobile and vulnerable migrants. This includes refugee resettlement and community stabilization initiatives, specifically in the most populated areas of return, where absorption capacity has become overstretched due to limited community and household resources.

IOM will also continue to provide emergency humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable returning Burundians; assist populations displaced by natural disasters; and provide support to returnees and host communities in developing and implementing sustainable reintegration and livelihood strategies on the basis of accurate information about needs, resources and opportunities obtained through



programming assessments and beneficiary profiling exercises.

The findings and figures from the household socioeconomic profiling of former Burundian refugees in 2013 show that mobile and vulnerable populations face livelihood and social challenges, as most of them have lost their main sources of income either before displacement or while they were in exile. IOM will maximize the results of the study for an informed programming of community stabilization initiatives for mobile and vulnerable populations, as the major areas of return are exactly the same for former refugees who returned in 2012 and irregular migrants who were expelled in 2013 and 2014.

Burundi is a country prone to drought, floods, storms, landslides, forest fires, epidemics and earthquakes, which negatively impact on the environment and generate population mobility. IOM proposes to support sustainable preparedness strategies that increase the resilience of vulnerable communities in Burundi and empower them to autonomously mitigate and cope with natural disasters in an effort to reduce risk. IOM proposes to address disaster risk reduction-related challenges through community-driven awareness-raising and public education campaigns on disaster preparedness and mitigation.

The initiative will target hazard-prone vulnerable communities in the provinces of Bujumbura and Gitega, in which recent natural disasters have

caused significant impacts. IOM's interventions in the area of migration and the environment are based on the Burundi's National Plan of Action for Capacity Development in Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Emergency Response for 2013–2016.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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IOM provides health assessments and travel health assistance for mostly government-funded refugees and self-payer immigrants bound for Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	900,000
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As the Government of Burundi continues to enhance its border management structure and build on previous border management information systems and capacity-building exercises, and in consideration

of its strategic location in East Africa with regard to trade and movement and the deployment of One-Stop Border Points, the key requirements for future border management and security are increasingly dependent on the ability to capture, share and analyse migration data in real time at key border posts.

Although the establishment of the East African Economic Community promotes the facilitation of free movement of people and goods, the Burundi border officials still lack the capacities to ensure harmonization of procedures at the borders and capture key relevant data on migration trends. IOM's proposed interventions will support and strengthen ongoing initiatives through comprehensive capacity-building in humanitarian and regular border management through the installation of MIDAS, a border information system developed by IOM.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

250,000

Burundi is facing challenges related to mobile populations that seek better opportunities in neighbouring countries. The several porous borders between East African countries allow irregular migration to take place. In 2014, among the countries that were affected by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania's decision to deport irregular migrants, Burundi received the largest number of expelled migrants and has been the least prepared for the influx. IOM proposes to conduct sensitization/information campaign activities for cross-border communities, to provide them with relevant information, including on their rights and obligations, the benefits of regular migration, the risks associated with irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and goods, human trafficking, as well as the prevention of HIV and AIDS. IOM will also support reintegration through income-generating activities and psychosocial assistance to the most-vulnerable individuals and families, facilitating self-resilience.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,300,000

The Burundian diaspora is known to be spread between East and Southern Africa essentially, as

well as within Western European countries such as Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

While the Government of Burundi is making efforts to put in place a legal framework on migration by drafting a national policy on migration, IOM will, in parallel, work with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in particular, its recently established diaspora office to support other initiatives towards Burundian diaspora engagement in their country's development.

Priorities for 2015 include the facilitation of remittances, in particular towards rural areas, promotion of investment opportunities for diaspora members available in Burundi, and diaspora skills transfers within the medical and education sectors through global and national institutional strategic partnerships, including with the private sector. IOM seeks to partner with the Universal Postal Union in exploring cheaper, more reliable remittance corridors through Burundi's postal network.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

100,000

Counter-trafficking and smuggling of migrants for sexual and forced work are known in East Africa, but are not documented in the case of Burundi. The most readily available study, *Human Trafficking in East Africa: Research Assessment and Baseline Information in Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda and Burundi*, was conducted by IOM in 2008.

The Government of Burundi is expected to tackle the issue of human trafficking and migrant smuggling at the national borders and at the regional level, as once those cases reach Europe, Asia and America, it would become difficult to find them or protect them. It has, in this regard, ratified the Palermo Convention on Transnational Organized Crime on 29 February 2012, and IOM plans to support government initiatives and efforts through a comprehensive study documenting counter-trafficking and the smuggling of migrants, as well as mixed migration flows. The study will help to enhance understanding on irregular migration from and towards Burundi.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia

DJIBOUTI

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,500,000
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IOM facilitates refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries in cooperation with the Government of Djibouti, UNHCR and resettlement countries.

IOM completed a capacity-building programme for 235 refugees and host community youth through vocational and on-the-job training coordinated with the private sector. Following the success of the first phase of the project, and as the result of a request from the Government of Djibouti, IOM seeks to continue this initiative, targeting 1,500 more beneficiaries, both refugees and youth from host communities, to be trained for the coming three years.

In support of the Government of Djibouti, IOM aims to undertake measures to enable effective preparation and response to potential natural disasters in the region. The development of contingency plans and the provision of training for relevant government departments and other humanitarian partner organizations in the country will form part of the support that IOM provides. In addition, the Organization participates in the established humanitarian coordination structures and promotes appropriate data management.

The number of stranded migrants in Djibouti is increasing, and IOM will continue to support the Government in providing transportation assistance to countries of origin. The increase in the number of returns can be partly explained by the extension of the reach of IOM's sensitization activities among migrants in transit in Djibouti. With these sensitization activities, migrants are able to make informed decisions about their journeys.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	600,000
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Under prevailing Djiboutian health policy, all individuals, including migrants, receive unrestricted access to local health facilities. This said, health commodities are provided on a per capita basis, which is determined by the government census, and which does not include figures concerning migrants. As such, when migrants fall ill or need medical assistance, access to health-care services and commodities are strained and hospitals,

especially those on the major migration routes (Dikhil, Tadjourah, Obock), operate beyond their capacities. IOM will build the capacities of health centres along migrant routes and will ensure that appropriate medical supplies and equipment are available to support migrants' health needs.

At least 200 points on the migration route were identified as requiring well construction for access to clean water. IOM plans to construct at least 20 wells in 2015 and will continue the construction of water points on major migration routes. Water point construction will be accompanied by the training of local water committees to ensure sustainability. Hygiene promotion will be carried out for migrants and local populations to reduce the risks of water contamination, therefore reducing morbidity and mortality in communities. The construction of water points ensures the additional advantage of reducing the risk of conflicts between local populations and migrants due to competition over scarce water resources in a country that has undergone six consecutive years of drought.

IOM will provide pre-departure health assessments and travel health assistance for government-funded refugees and self-payer immigrants bound for Canada and the United States.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,300,000
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IOM works with the Ministry of Interior and relevant government departments to improve migration management and border control capacities, and also supports the Immigration Headquarters. The Organization finalized the installation of MIDAS, a border information system that it developed to further enhance Djibouti's capacities to collect cross-border data. The installation has been done at three border posts, Galile, Loyada and Galafi, and is connected with the Immigration Headquarters through a central server. It also enables connection with the INTERPOL databases for better management of cross-border flows.

In 2014 IOM created a MIDAS training workstation at the Police Academy. IOM also created a Passport Examination Laboratory, which aims to check the authenticity of documents/passports for fraud detection. Four police information technology and communication officers and 15 immigration officers have been trained as trainers, such that the capacity to train in border management is established within the Immigration Department. Training in migration management included document examination, immigration procedures, the use of MIDAS, data management, migration and security and inter-



agency coordination and cooperation. IOM will continue to work with the immigration and the police in Djibouti in order to develop projects and build their capacities as needed. In 2015 IOM seeks to build the border post of Galafi and rebuild the Immigration Headquarters and interconnect it with the border post where MIDAS is installed.

The three border posts have no electricity and are currently powered by generators. To facilitate sustained data automatic exchange, IOM seeks to support the police in installing solar panels at each border post. IOM seeks also to equip the Immigration Headquarters office with modern infrastructure and equipment.

In 2014 IOM conducted a site survey at the National Police Head Office and observed that there was no interconnection between the Police Headquarters and relevant services (namely, the Commissariat, the Public Security Office, and central services), making it difficult to share information in real time. In 2015 the Organization will support the Djibouti National Police in improving its data and voice communication network as well as e-mail and firewall infrastructure, with the purpose of interconnecting the Police Headquarters with all its relevant services.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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Studies conducted by IOM in 2013 indicated the increase in forced migration and violence along the migration route transiting through Djibouti. Women remain most vulnerable on the migration route. This study changes the old belief that migration through Djibouti is done willingly and without force. IOM will liaise with the Government of Djibouti to endorse the assessment done in 2013 about human trafficking in Djibouti. Once the report is endorsed, IOM will work with the Government to develop a national action plan to combat human trafficking in the country. IOM will also assist in the creation of a national committee on human trafficking and be a member of this committee.

A network of smugglers and traffickers exists between Ethiopia, Djibouti and Yemen, and migrants change hands from one group of smugglers/traffickers to another. IOM will support efforts to combat human trafficking, including child trafficking, by building the capacities of authorities and humanitarian actors and through advocacy activities.

IOM will also continue to enhance its national knowledge base by mapping and identifying service providers, participating in a referral network and categorizing the types of services available to vulnerable migrants in Djibouti. Information campaigns will be intensified to enable vulnerable and exploited migrants to contact services available for their protection.



IOM strengthens the capacity of the Government of Djibouti to address the issue of irregular migration and provides support to migrants through emergency assistance, including assisted voluntary return. 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 will also provide assisted voluntary return to most vulnerable migrants from Djibouti to Ethiopia. Sensitization activities on the dangers of irregular migration will continue.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

300,000

Currently, and 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 in the construction and service sectors. IOM will conduct a comprehensive review of Djibouti's labour market to identify the needs of the future Djibouti's workforce in the areas of training, education and skills.

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.

The Djiboutian diaspora is known to be spread among Europe, Canada and the United States. Several of the

diaspora members are known to be very successful in their businesses. Their acquired experience can be very useful in the growing Djiboutian economy. The diaspora's success in the civil service sector can also be a good boost for the Djiboutian civil service. IOM will use the success of the migration for development in Africa (MIDA) experience in several countries to strengthen Djibouti's economy and civil service structure through the temporary return of skilled diaspora members.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Private sector
Local NGOs and CSOs

ETHIOPIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

14,300,000

IOM continues to provide assistance in the area of refugee resettlement. Resettlement processing from Dollo Ado camp started in 2013 with new cases from the Afar region in 2014 and beyond.

Provision of transport assistance will continue in the area of Dollo Ado for refugees from Somalia. This will include relocation between camps and other logistical support. IOM will also continue providing transitional shelter response to Somali refugees and asylum-seekers in Dollo Ado. IOM will continue working with the Assistance for Refugees and Returnees Agency and UNHCR for site planning and demarcation of land for the shelter implementation.

IOM will continue to provide assistance to communities affected by conflict and natural disasters through the provision of emergency shelter and non-food items. It is anticipated that 85,314 individuals will be affected by conflict and natural disasters in 2015.

IOM is working with the Government of Ethiopia and other partners to find durable solutions for the over 268,000 internally displaced persons in protracted situations in the Somali region and will continue internal displacement monitoring activities to facilitate sharing of information on needs, response gaps and causal factors of internal displacement.

IOM aims to support two out of the 26 flood-prone *woredas* (equivalent to a district) in the Amhara region of Ethiopia. The support will include in-kind contribution of local materials and labour to construct flood mitigation structures at flood hotspot areas. In return for labour, IOM will engage in cash-for-work schemes to strengthen the resilience of communities in the two *woredas* – the scheme will support project beneficiaries towards income generation while

mitigating flood disaster. In addition, since these flood-prone areas are mainly affected by flash floods from upstream/mountainous areas, the project will engage in environmental re-forestation/vegetation by supporting women groups in establishing nurseries of locally appropriate trees to protect the soil from erosion.

IOM will continue engaging the regional state government of Benishangul Gumuz on the reintegration of the remaining former combatants.

Following the request for assistance of Ethiopian returnees from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 2014, IOM will continue assisting forced returnees with medical care, family tracing and reunification of unaccompanied minors, distribution of non-food items, temporary shelter and onward transportation, as necessary.

Target populations

Migrant/Migrant types

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,000,000

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

In coordination with the Ministry of Health, IOM provides post-arrival health assistance for Ethiopian returnees from Saudi Arabia.

IOM continues to provide medical assistance and pre-embarkation fitness-to-travel health checks to assisted voluntary returnees from the United Republic of Tanzania and the Middle East, including Yemen and Lebanon, and plans to provide health education and health promotion sessions, inclusive of voluntary HIV confidential counselling and testing, as well as voluntary and confidential counselling and psychosocial assistance, to the returnees.

In close partnership with IGAD, IOM will provide improved access to HIV and tuberculosis services for individuals living in cross-border areas and camps hosting internally displaced persons and refugees. These areas have been identified as “hotspots” where care and treatment, as well as the capacity of service providers, will be bolstered through consolidation, sensitization, capacity-building and dissemination of health data.

Target populations

Migrant/Migrant types

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

4,000,000

In its efforts to enhance the Ethiopian Government's capacity in migration and border management, IOM will work with the Government and its neighbours to strengthen the capacity of individual institutions. The project, which is mainly aimed at implementing a more integrated border and migration management system in Ethiopia and along its borders through a cross-border approach, will strengthen five key components: technological infrastructure; human resource capacity-building; international and regional cooperation; direct assistance to extremely vulnerable and intercepted migrants; and awareness-raising to mitigate irregular migration.

These actions are designed to ensure a comprehensive and sustainable intervention to address border management challenges in the country. The project is 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.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

8,000,000

IOM is, first and foremost, engaged in prevention and awareness-raising activities concerning human trafficking and smuggling. Following the provision of emergency post-arrival assistance to Ethiopian migrants deported from Saudi Arabia, the Organization continues to raise migrants' awareness of their rights and the multiple dangers along the route by giving them accurate information for them to make best possible decisions. IOM's ongoing strategy uses community dialogue facilitators and peer educators as channels to reach the largest number of people.

IOM will also continue providing assisted voluntary return assistance to migrants stranded in Yemen, Djibouti and Somaliland, including victims of trafficking.

IOM's support also consists of building the capacities of relevant government structures to better address issues related to migration management. For example, IOM has initiated the development of the National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM is working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to further contribute toward the effective implementation of the Ethiopia diaspora policy. Support will be provided in conducting mapping exercises in major destination countries; establishing relevant policies implementing institutional and regulatory frameworks; providing capacity-building training; and conducting dialogues and awareness creation forums.

Initiatives enhancing the development potential of remittances and facilitating knowledge and skills transfer by diaspora members will also be a major area of focus. IOM, in partnership with the World Bank, the European Commission, the African Union Commission, and the African Development Bank, has worked to establish the African Institute for Remittances within the African Union, which will be fully operational and moved to Nairobi in 2015. Its central activities are technical assistance for regulatory frameworks, studying remittance flows within Africa, conducting policy research and dialogue, among other remittance-related activities.

IOM also intends to conduct a comprehensive review of 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 Ethiopian Government officials working in the area of labour migration management, to enable them to systematically manage and regulate labour migration from Ethiopia.

In addition, IOM is also working with the African Union, the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa in preparing a joint labour migration governance programme.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Migration and Environment

Funding requirement (in USD)	50,000
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IOM will utilize mapping and information gathering to contribute towards the planning for both climate change adaptation and disaster contingencies; feeding into development-based programming (i.e. the Government's growth and transformation plans) designed to increase community resilience.

The information gathering will enhance early warning mechanisms at the community, *woreda* and regional levels.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

KENYA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM will continue to provide refugee resettlement services, including case processing, health assessments and travel health assistance, pre-departure orientation, and transportation operations. Instability in and around Dadaab refugee camps, and Kenya in general, continues to impact resettlement operations from Kenya. IOM will continue to function as the resettlement hub for sub-Saharan Africa, focusing in 2015 on support to the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi, from which resettlement departures are expected to increase.

As the Shelter and Non-Food Item Sector lead, IOM intends to increase shelter and stocks of non-food items available to sector members in a cost-effective manner by establishing strategic stockpiles, which will allow for rapid initial response to displacement crises. IOM also aims to conduct a displacement profiling exercise for Kenya to ensure that humanitarian actors have access to comprehensive and reliable data on persons in situations of protracted displacement, and have the capacity to conduct rapid displacement tracking in instances of fresh displacement.

IOM will continue peace-building programming in Turkana District and aims to scale up its livelihood programming in the arid and semi-arid regions of Kenya.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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IOM in Kenya serves as the regional hub for Africa and the Middle East for migration health assessments and travel assistance for government-sponsored refugees and self-payer immigrants to Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom and the United States. IOM will continue to provide these services at the request of resettlement countries, either through its in-country presence or through mobile teams. In addition, IOM will continue to serve as a hub for quality contract and data processing of regional files, and will continue to implement tele-radiology

activities that have the potential to improve migration health assessment activities worldwide.

The Organization will also continue with its activities in the area of health promotion and assistance to migrants and mobile populations by advocating for the inclusion of migrants in health sector policies and strategic plans in the country. IOM also aims to expand service delivery for migrants beyond the Eastleigh area in the capital city of Nairobi and into other migrant-populated areas, such as Mombasa, at border crossings and along transport corridors.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

650,000

IOM proposes to enhance the safety and security of Kenya's border regions by facilitating the establishment of an integrated border management system; improving the capacity of border management agencies to effectively manage borders and prevent transnational crimes such as human trafficking, migrant smuggling, and terrorism; and mobilizing communities in border regions to contribute to border management and the prevention of irregular border crossings, and transnational crime. Proposed activities include: (a) conducting a review of the legal, regulatory, and institutional framework governing border management; (b) developing and supporting the implementation of a border management strategy and action plan; (c) conducting a national assessment of border management; (d) implementing rehabilitation and upgrades of selected points of entry; (e) conducting training for border management officials on border management issues, such as integrated border management, examination of travel documents, and prevention and prosecution of transnational crimes, particularly human trafficking and migrant smuggling; (f) sensitizing border communities on the risks of irregular border crossing and transnational crime, and on reporting mechanisms; and (g) piloting confidence-building and collaboration mechanisms between law enforcement and local communities in border areas.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

6,000,000

IOM proposes to contribute to the Kenyan Government'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. This objective will be realized through the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee's effective oversight of the implementation of prevention, protection, and rehabilitative activities; the establishment of a Board of Trustees as described in Kenya's Counter Trafficking in Persons Act of 2010, as well as the effective management of the National Assistance Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons on the part of the Board of Trustees; the demonstrated consistent adherence to best practices in identifying trafficked persons, prosecuting trafficking offenders, and in regional and international cooperation on the part of Kenyan law enforcement institutions; and in the coordinated effective implementation of comprehensive anti-trafficking programmes in targeted hotspot areas on the part of country and community leaders, in cooperation with the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,200,000

IOM proposes to promote labour migration as a strategy for national development by facilitating the establishment of comprehensive labour migration governance policies and programmes, and by ensuring that the benefits of migration are maximized and harnessed to promote development in source communities. Specific proposed activities include: (a) establishing a labour market information management system; (b) supporting the development of bilateral and regional labour migration programmes; (c) conducting skills training for government officials to enhance their ability to negotiate and implement labour migration programmes that protect the rights of migrants and promote migration for development; (d) sensitizing migrants and their families on safe migration practices; (e) enhancing the financial literacy of migrants and their families to improve their ability to use remittances for the betterment of receiving households and for community development; and (f) implementing pilot collective investment schemes in communities highly affected by out-migration.

IOM also intends to assist in the establishment and operationalization of the African Institute for Remittances to be hosted in Nairobi, Kenya.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM is currently implementing a migration profiling exercise for Kenya with the objective of contributing to improved and evidence-based policy making on issues related to migration by making reliable and comprehensive migration data available, and by equipping relevant government officials with the skills, tools and knowledge to regularly collect, consolidate, analyse, and report on migration data.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

RWANDA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	4,000,000
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IOM facilitates sustainable reintegration of returnees and other vulnerable groups, closely with relevant national counterparts at the national and local levels through the creation of economic reintegration opportunities for Rwandan returnees.

The Government has requested IOM's support to assist Rwandans who do not have refugee status and who wish to return after having previously fled the country.

Following the expulsion of undocumented migrants from the United Republic of Tanzania in 2013, IOM seeks to continue to support the Government to assist this population to integrate into their communities.

In addition, IOM facilitates the resettlement and family reunification of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo to third countries, in close cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR. This includes the provision of medical screening, documentation and logistical support. These activities are fully funded by countries of resettlement.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM plans to work on the promotion of health in migration issues by improving the management of migration health and reducing migrants' vulnerability through the provision of sustainable prevention and care services in response to health needs of migrants.

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

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	750,000
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IOM aims to build the capacity of the Government of Rwanda with regard to immigration and border management as part of technical assistance on migration issues. Membership in regional bodies, especially the EAC and the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries, has implications for immigration and border management, and IOM aims to assist the Government in fulfilling its obligations while building the capacity of the relevant institutions.

The Organization seeks to work with the One-Stop Border Posts being constructed in Rwanda. In coordination with relevant stakeholders, IOM aims to enhance the services provided by border posts by improving the current infrastructure and technical equipment and by delivering training to border officials on the technical process and on issues such as counter-trafficking.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies



Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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IOM seeks to continue to address the issue of irregular migration in Rwanda through a multi-pronged approach with a view to creating sustainable solutions and reducing smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. In particular, The Organization

will seek to address the needs of returning Rwandan migrants and victims of trafficking by providing direct assistance to them and supporting the government in its efforts to fight trafficking in human beings through public awareness, training of law enforcers, media and civil society organizations.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,000,000

IOM is working on enhancing the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration to and from Rwanda. IOM is working with the Government to strengthen its labour migration management system, targeting improvements in the regulatory and protection mechanisms, as well as policy frameworks, to address skills gaps in the domestic and other labour markets, thereby supporting both labour migrants within Rwanda and Rwandan migrant workers.

The Government has requested support in engaging the diaspora to return to Rwanda to provide mentoring in technical and vocational education and training.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

SOMALIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

10,000,000

IOM in Somalia currently responds to forced returns and the increase in internally displaced persons and refugee returns due to improved security in areas of origin. The priorities focus on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and livelihood assistance for communities receiving or expected to receive internally displaced persons and refugees and in capacity-building of key stakeholders to facilitate the return movements through more properly manned ports of entry. IOM seeks support to continue these initiatives in 2015.

IOM is also implementing arts and culture programmes in Somaliland to enhance dialogue with civil society. In addition to these are quick-impact programmes being implemented to promote peace and stability in the country. Current activities include civic responsibility campaigns, capacity-building for community groups and local authority agencies, sports for peace and arts/culture programming to promote social inclusion of youth.

In February 2014, IOM gathered key stakeholders to identify needs and design over 20 activities in Awdal and Togdher, which will be carried over through to 2015. These activities, some of which are



already being implemented in 2014, include quick-impact grants and programmes covering vocational training, supporting entrepreneurship and capacity-building of local authority officials, among others. In Afgoye, Balcad and Jowhar, ongoing activities include construction/rehabilitation of public facilities to improve service delivery and build trust between communities and the Government.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs
Private sector

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

5,000,000

IOM continues to strive towards improving health conditions of migrants and host communities in Somalia, particularly focusing on access to primary health care, WASH, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, prevention of gender-based violence and, psychosocial support. Efforts to bring better health services to migrant communities will be scaled up in 2015 by expanding service provision through IOM's health facilities, including health centres and mobile clinics.

IOM will scale up its ongoing psychosocial support and facilitate referral pathways to and for victims of gender-based violence, while at the same time continue awareness raising and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence among the wider IDP and host communities.

IOM will also continue to work towards improving the environmental health conditions in identified IDP communities. Currently, IOM is providing approximately 80,000 persons with an average of 7.5 litres per person per day of clean water. The water provision is complemented by community social mobilization to improve the knowledge of WASH and change hygiene practices to prevent waterborne diseases, such as cholera and acute watery diarrhoea. Under the health theme, activity conceptualization and planning is evidence-based and in line with regional and global IOM strategies, as well as health sector priorities identified by key Somali stakeholders, particularly the Government.

IOM provides health assessments and travel health assistance for government-sponsored refugees bound for Canada and other countries, if requested.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media



Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,900,000
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Since 2007 IOM has been running a comprehensive programme which covers all aspects of immigration and border management, such as training, administration and technical assistance.

In 2015 IOM will direct more efforts in institutional capacity-building of the Department of Immigration, clarifying the organizational structure, strengthening human resource management, and setting up a system for more effective asset management. This intervention aims to increase the sustainability of the assistance provided to the Department of Immigration in all three regions of South Central, Puntland and Somaliland.

In Puntland and South Central, IOM also plans to facilitate data transfer through its MIDAS border management information, by establishing a central server and installing Internet connectivity.

In 2015 IOM will focus on supporting the ports of entry located in the south central zone of Somalia where IOM assistance has not yet reached except for Mogadishu. Given the indispensability of reliable electricity supply, IOM will endeavour to provide as much infrastructure and equipment as possible for the ports of entry to conduct effective immigration and border management.

IOM will also train immigration officers on the use of MIDAS database and also on immigration processes where an immigration officer's human check plays an equally vital role as MIDAS' security check features.

In addition, IOM will facilitate operational collaboration among the different regional authorities on immigration and border management and will work on the civil registry and identity management, for which discussions with other UN agencies are currently taking place.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,400,000
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As part of ongoing assistance and cooperation with the Government and local authorities, plans are underway to assist migrants in mixed migration flows, build government officials' capacities, and support Migration Response Centres in 2015. The current phase of the programme is being supported by the Swiss Government and the US Government through its Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration.

Additionally, Somaliland, Puntland, and the Federal Government of Somalia are members of the IOM-supported Regional Committee on Mixed Migration. The five-pillar strategy for managing mixed migration will continue in 2015: direct emergency assistance, policy development, capacity-building, awareness-raising and public information, and regional dialogue. The five-pillar strategy is an effective way of responding to the negative consequences of irregular migration by promoting a rights-based approach and supporting governments to minimize violations against individuals in mixed migration flows.

In 2015 IOM will continue strengthening the existing systems for counter trafficking in Puntland. Priorities include increasing the law enforcement's investigation and prosecution capacity on human trafficking cases, strengthening a referral process for victims of human trafficking for improved collaboration and timely assistance, and awareness-raising. While these activities in Puntland have been funded by EU, the intraregional nature of human trafficking infers the need to strengthen the capacity of the Federal Government and other regional authorities, which will be the long-term areas of priorities that require further support.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	9,000,000
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IOM aims to continue supporting the Somali Government institutions in 2015 with the placement of diaspora experts on health, justice and public financial management. The Organization aims to fill the gap and mitigate the exit of human capital by placing diasporas in key institutions to complement and build the capacities of existing human resources. Diasporas have an added advantage when it comes to capacity-building in their countries of origin. Not only do they have qualifications and knowledge that they have acquired abroad but they also understand the local context, culture and language. Since 2009 IOM, through the MIDA programme, has been working with the Somali Government to incorporate members of the Somali diaspora into their rebuilding efforts. To date, IOM has placed 216 experts at various ministries and agencies who have been responsible for drafting policies and training manuals. These experts have also been able to change the institutional work culture for the better through leading by example. Transfer of knowledge and skills, as well as sustainability, are

integral aspects of the MIDA programme to remain effective even after the diaspora experts complete their assignments. IOM works closely with the Somali Government so that it can take ownership of the process. Engagement with diaspora experts in other sectors identified through needs assessments conducted in the country is also envisaged.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

SOUTH SUDAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

7,000,000

IOM has been promoting reconciliation, stabilization and peace-building initiatives through its transition and recovery programming. IOM will continue to work with the community, NGOs and Government authorities to identify quick-impact community-based projects that facilitate dialogue between communities and improve access to much-needed basic services, such as water supply and health-care services that can alleviate the stress faced by marginalized communities in conflict-prone areas.

IOM will also continue to implement stabilization initiatives in Abyei area, targeting people settling in Abyei, as well as seasonal migrants. The initiatives include components such as the rehabilitation of key public and economic infrastructure, provision of livelihood support, and promotion of resource-sharing agreements and intercommunal dialogue.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

300,000

Having gained independence in 2011, the South Sudan Ministry of Health set up a health sector development plan, which articulates the need to significantly increase human resources and retain those categories of health personnel who can make a difference in meeting the health needs of the people of South Sudan. IOM has been partnering with the Ministry of Health towards this end. With the funding support of the IOM Development Fund since December 2012, IOM in collaboration with the Ministry has launched an initiative that aims to strengthen the health system by developing a foundation for engaging health professionals in the diaspora to support the health sector. The initiative

has resulted in a draft diaspora strategy and an action plan. IOM will continue to work in collaboration with relevant ministries towards exploring possibility of diaspora engagement in different sectors. In addition, IOM will continue to work with the Ministry of Health, WHO and other health actors towards the knowledge-building on migrant health issues in South Sudan.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,000,000

MIDAS, a border management information system developed by IOM, was installed in South Sudan in 2011 and is being used to monitor border movements by capturing immigration information and data on international travellers entering and exiting the country. In 2014 the system is operational at 10 land borders and Juba International Airport with the capacity to share real-time data between border posts and immigration headquarters. IOM has also trained over 700 immigration and border officials on various topics of migration management, supported the establishment and construction of seven new border posts, and renovated three existing land borders. Construction of an Immigration Training Academy, the development of an immigration training curriculum and a standard operating procedure were also completed in 2014. In 2015 IOM will strengthen inter-agency cooperation among government institutions, promote cross-border cooperation and develop mechanisms for data management and data sharing.

Furthermore, IOM will continue to promote humanitarian border management and liaise with relevant border authorities to effectively respond to the needs of migrants during crisis. Once the security situation in the country improves, IOM will engage the Government in the construction of additional six border crossing points in Upper Nile and Jonglei States, set up MIDAS at these borders, and introduce real-time data sharing with immigration office in Juba.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

750,000

South Sudan is a transit and destination country for migrants mainly from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda. Anecdotal information indicates that a significant number of these migrants have illegal immigration status which is mainly due to how they have entered the country (smuggled or overstayed their visa). Some have chosen to continue

their journey toward Angola, which has recently become a popular destination for economic migrants. At the request of the government, IOM is conducting a baseline study on migrant populations in South Sudan. Based on the outcome of the study, IOM will initiate an intervention which targets vulnerable migrant population, including economic migrants, victims of trafficking and smuggling, and others. The intervention will include: (a) capacity-building of relevant government institutions, including targeted training, workshop, information campaigns and awareness-raising among migrant populations; and (b) assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) services for migrants who choose to go back to their countries of origin.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	250,000
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South Sudan is one of the destination countries for economic migrants from East and Horn of Africa. As the youngest nation endowed with natural resources and prospective economic opportunities, South Sudan will continue to attract foreign investors, both regional and international, including multinational companies. At the same time, the demand for skilled and unskilled labour from the region and elsewhere is also expected to rise. The Government of South Sudan is keen on establishing a mechanism for regulating labour migration while protecting the labour market and job opportunities for South Sudanese.

IOM will engage key government institutions to establish a migration governance framework, which is built on existing structures, to address priority institutional needs as per results of a study conducted in 2014. The intervention will focus on institutional capacity-building; establishing databases and registration systems which systematically compile and store information on labour migration; establishing mechanisms for data sharing among relevant institutions; and identifying policy priorities and regulations which promote and protect labour migration.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

UGANDA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	15,300,000
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IOM in Uganda will continue to facilitate refugee resettlement to third countries, in cooperation with UNHCR and the receiving countries. The government-funded activities will include logistical support for the interviewing and selection process and cultural orientation sessions. It is estimated that more than 3,000 refugees will be resettled from Uganda in 2015 under different resettlement quotas to third countries. Services related to travel arrangements are extended to family reunion cases as well as self-sponsored migrants.

IOM also seeks to provide technical support to the Amnesty Commission in the implementation of its 2013–2015 Strategic Plan for the Implementation of the Amnesty Act 2000, particularly as it relates to reintegration of ex-combatants.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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IOM will continue supporting the Government of Uganda in addressing the issue of migrants' rights and access to health. In particular, IOM will work with national and sub-national authorities to facilitate improved access to migrant-sensitive health services to migrants and migrant-affected communities in fishing and transport corridors in Uganda. Moreover, it will strengthen partnerships and networks in Uganda to sustain migration health responses and develop policies on migration-related health issues.

IOM will continue to provide government-referred and self-sponsored immigrants bound for Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States with health assessments, including required vaccinations and travel health assistance.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Academia
Private sector

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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IOM will work to further strengthen institutional capacities for effective border and migration management by providing support in policy and strategic decision making. Its planned interventions are based on discussions with the Government, as well as on the conclusions of a border and migration management assessment. The relevant institutions, particularly the Ministry of Internal Affairs, shall be assisted in enhancing border controls through further investments in infrastructure, equipment and IT systems. The Organization 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. Further development and training of mobile units for patrolling along the border shall be supported to address the existing challenges of porous borders. IOM will aim to facilitate an inter-agency approach to border management, especially in the framework of the One-Stop Border Posts initiative in East Africa, by providing joint trainings to border agencies, developing further memorandums of agreement, manuals and standard operating procedures for enhanced cooperation, both at the strategic and operational levels, covering both the border security aspect as well as trade facilitation. Where necessary, IOM will implement a humanitarian border management approach to address the specific challenges.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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In 2015 the key areas of migrant assistance will continue to include AVR, as well as protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking. Future interventions are designed as partnerships with elements within the Ugandan Government, along with other relevant national partners.

IOM will maintain a focus on addressing the abuse and exploitation of migrants, especially those extreme violations suffered by victims of trafficking. Building on the successes of its Coordinated Response to Human Trafficking in Uganda project, IOM aims to continue to provide assistance to internal victims of trafficking, especially children from Karamoja exploited for labour in Uganda's urban centres, through partnership with local implementing partners. IOM will also provide return and reintegration assistance to vulnerable migrants, particularly victims of trafficking.

IOM will also strengthen the capacity of various stakeholders to provide assistance and protection to victims of trafficking. In addition, IOM will provide training and technical assistance to law enforcement and the judiciary to increase the number of convictions under the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act. IOM will also support awareness-raising efforts and support the government in the operationalization of a National Counter-trafficking Database.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Private sector

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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IOM aims to ease unemployment pressures through regulated labour migration from Uganda to various countries of destination, especially within the EAC and to maximize the development potential of labour migration. In 2015 IOM aims to augment its support to the Government of Uganda and build upon pilot initiatives implemented in 2014.

To achieve this goal, IOM intends to continue strengthening the capacity of the External Employment Unit of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, so that it can effectively manage all aspects of labour migration, including the identification of labour migration opportunities, promotion of labour migration, protection of migrant workers (as well as oversight of recruitment), and the deployment and return of migrant workers. It will do so by providing training, conducting or updating various studies, developing manuals, conducting study and work tours, as well as assisting in advocacy efforts for labour migration programmes. In addition, IOM will work with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development to develop comprehensive and harmonized pre-departure training modules to be used by private recruitment agencies.

IOM will also work with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to engage its diaspora working in the medical sector. In addition, IOM aims to assist the ministry in the implementation of a forthcoming diaspora policy.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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In 2015 IOM will build upon its 2014 Uganda Rapid Migration Profile and launch an Extended Migration Profile process. It will do so by conducting comprehensive data assessment to assess the existing statistical capacities of national data producers and review the use of migration statistics in decision and policymaking. It also aims to develop a national migration data management strategy, enhance Government officials' capacities to use data in their work, and produce new data and information on key migration issues. In addition, IOM will assist the Government of Uganda to review the draft National Migration Policy.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migration and Environment

Funding requirement (in USD)	150,000
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Based on discussions with the Ministry of Water and Environment, IOM aims to conduct research on the link between the degradation of the environment and migration, particularly among the pastoralist and transborder communities in north-eastern Uganda. The objective of this research will be to provide an informed starting point for discussions on this issue among government, civil society, research institutions and development partners. Furthermore, the research will help the Government of Uganda to begin designing strategies that minimize the risks and maximize the benefits of environmentally induced migration.

The Organization also intends to engage stakeholders with an advocacy strategy which presents migration, not only as a negative impact of climate change and natural disasters, but as an adaptation strategy which allows people to manage risks, diversify livelihoods and cope with environmental changes affecting their ways of life.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	600,000
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Following severe floods caused by heavy rains and collapsing river basins in the United Republic of Tanzania, IOM has proposed an intervention to ensure better capacity to manage floods and to reduce the associated risks. This intervention will focus on disaster risk reduction in targeted districts, namely, Morogoro and Kigoma, involving:

- Capacity-building activities for members of regional, district, ward and village disaster management committees on disaster risk reduction through participatory planning and camp coordination and management;
- Awareness-raising on community-based disaster risk reduction and adaptation measures and security in flood situations, in close cooperation with stakeholders, as well as with members of village savings and loans groups who will play a key role in disseminating information on community-based disaster preparedness measures;
- Emergency drills in the targeted districts, involving village, community, ward and district leaders, including representatives of women and youth associations, as well as faith-based organizations.

In 2015 IOM will continue to support the implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Plan in programme interventions seeking to minimize the negative impact of environmental risk factors and assist populations on the move as a result of environmental change and degradation. Through its disaster risk reduction programming, IOM and other UN agencies, will jointly seek to minimize vulnerability and look into migration as an adaptation strategy, particularly in areas where drought is affecting the livelihoods of pastoralist communities.

IOM will expand its work on resettlement of refugees to Australia, Canada, the United States and Europe.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

UN/IOs/INGOs

Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,600,000
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IOM's migration health interventions in the United Republic of Tanzania include the provision of services for migration health assessments and travel assistance as well as health promotion. Through the refugee resettlement programme, IOM will continue to provide health screenings for government-funded refugees who are being resettled to Australia, Canada and the United States. Additionally, IOM will continue its work on pulmonary tuberculosis screening for United Kingdom-bound immigrants.

The Organization continues its research activities on migrant populations in the United Republic of Tanzania, strengthening its partnerships with and building capacities of the Government, academic institutions, potential implementing partners, and the private sector. These activities will include the pursuit of academic strengthening in research and curriculum development in migration health, government partner sensitization training, immigration official training, and health-care provider sensitization.

IOM also intends to continue its work with the Technical Working Group on Tuberculosis in the mining sector to develop migrant-sensitive policies and interventions to address tuberculosis service needs among migrants working in the mining sector. Also, in 2015, IOM intends to work with partners to sustain the coordinating body on HIV prevention along transport corridors and develop a national strategy to address HIV along transport corridors.

In addition, IOM has planned a number of research studies to be carried out on the health vulnerabilities of migrants working in the extractive industries or transiting HIV hotspot corridors, particularly as regards the limited access to health-care facilities they face.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Academia
Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,600,000
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Following a directive by the Tanzanian Government for all irregular migrants to leave the territory, IOM has suggested a three-pronged approach to ensure a dignified alternative to the expulsions. This will include registration of irregular/stranded migrants for the purpose of residence permit applications, assisted voluntary return, and humanitarian border management support. Through this initiative, the Organization will support effective use of biometric

registration for the purpose of facilitating residence permit applications and voluntary return applications for irregular migrants at risk of expulsion. IOM will also conduct three humanitarian border management assessments along the borders of Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda in the affected region.

The Organization will continue to enhance the capacity of governments to ensure a harmonized border management approach across the affected countries as well as to facilitate the development of standard operating procedures for humanitarian border management. The activities envisioned include reinforcing existing border management committees as a mechanism to coordinate the response of border agencies to migration crises; encouraging awareness-raising on migrants' rights, as well as on the roles and responsibilities of border authorities in humanitarian crisis situations, and sensitizing officials on the vulnerabilities of migrants. Overall, IOM will continue to promote a humanitarian and protection-sensitive border management approach.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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In 2015 IOM will continue to provide return and reintegration assistance to two specific migrant groups in the United Republic of Tanzania: (a) irregular migrants, predominantly from Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda, who are located in the western part of the country and remain at risk of expulsion following a presidential decree in 2013 to remove all irregular migrants from the region; and (b) migrants from the Horn of Africa, predominantly from Ethiopia and some from Somalia, many of whom are currently stranded or detained in the eastern and coastal regions of the country, mainly Tanga and Pwani.

Moreover, IOM will continue to provide support to partner NGOs assisting trafficked women and children through medical and psychosocial assistance as well as vocational training or job placements.

Support will also be provided to the Tanzanian Government through training sessions on mixed migration flows, on vulnerabilities of migrants, and on migrant screening/interviewing, as well as through consultations with the Tanzanian Anti-trafficking Committee to further develop the Regulations for the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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In 2015 IOM will continue to focus on improving the evidence base of migration for the benefit of development. The project, which was launched in 2014, includes migration policy research as well as diaspora components. For the latter, a diaspora web portal will be developed, with the objective of facilitating dialogue between diaspora and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, and enable further diaspora engagement to enhance social, economic and human capital in the country. The diaspora component will be completed in coordination with support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and include activities specifically on the engagement of women in the diaspora. Additionally, IOM will also continue to provide technical support to the President's Office (Zanzibar), who 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 diaspora members, and establishing methods for virtual skills transfer by diaspora.

Finally, IOM will also continue to provide technical support for diaspora mapping exercises in key countries of destination for Tanzanians, as well as to distribute awareness-raising materials in the key countries.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	600,000
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In tandem with the diaspora outreach activities, a Migration Profile will be completed in 2015 through a consultative process with the Tanzanian Government. The Migration Profile will include data on recent migratory trends in the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as some insights as to the skill levels and specific interests of migrants in the country. This will enable relevant stakeholders to plan sector-specific interventions for development, which affect and are affected by migration trends.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs





ACRONYMS

AVRR	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
EAC	East African Community
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
MIDA	Migration for Development in Africa
MIDAS	Migration Information and Data Analysis System
PHAMESA	Partnership on Health and Mobility in East and Southern Africa
RCP	Regional consultative process on migration
REC	Regional economic community
SADC	Southern African Development Community
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene

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

SOUTHERN AFRICA



REGIONAL STRATEGY 2014–2016

SOUTHERN AFRICA

THE STRATEGIC APPROACH

The Regional Strategy for Southern Africa establishes a focused, coherent framework that articulates the role of IOM in the region in the context of current and emerging migration trends. This strategy lays out key regional objectives in order to guide interventions by IOM and its partners in support of humane and orderly migration for the benefit of migrants, as well as migrant-sending and receiving countries.

IOM's global objectives and priorities are the guiding framework for the implementation of its Global 12-point Strategy (see page 5). The outcomes of the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development held in 2013, as well as those of the Global Forum for Migration and Development, are reflected in this strategy in order to build linkages at the regional level. These include an emphasis on whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches in responding to migration; reaffirmation of the importance of regional consultative processes on migration (RCPs); and the need to integrate migrants into development planning and the post-2015 development agenda.

The Regional Strategy for Southern Africa 2014–2016 also presents a holistic approach that focuses on two priorities. The first is to emphasize the fact that various aspects of migration challenges are interrelated. For example, the humanitarian needs related to migration are linked to development opportunities, and both issues need to be seen in the context of overall security and transnational organized crime trends. The second is to tackle migration problems increasingly at the regional level rather than through a country-by-country approach.

Keeping in mind these two overarching priorities, and based on the growing needs and emerging trends in the region, the following key areas of intervention for the next two years have been identified by IOM Southern Africa:

- (a) Supporting better management of mixed migration flows, in order to provide greater protection to vulnerable migrants;
- (b) Strengthening systems to support well-organized labour migration, including by engaging the diaspora to promote South–South circular migration;
- (c) Enhancing protection-sensitive immigration and border management to facilitate migration through open but secure borders;
- (d) Reducing the health vulnerability of people affected by migration;
- (e) Building resilience and strengthening the response to natural disasters and man-made crises in the region;
- (f) Strengthening the regional response to migration management through stronger intra- and interregional coordination among Member States and regional economic communities (RECs);
- (g) In addition, across these key areas, IOM will work with Member States and other stakeholders to develop reliable migration-related data in the region to guide policymakers and ensure targeted and effective interventions. This will include expanding research related to migration trends, developing and/or updating migration profiles, and building the capacity of governments to strengthen their data collection on migration;
- (h) Finally, through the Regional Strategy for South Africa 2014–2016, IOM also seeks to strengthen its organizational effectiveness. Particular priority will be given to strengthening the Organization's results-based culture and the introduction of an efficient monitoring and evaluation framework, in order to illustrate the impact of IOM's work in the region more clearly.

Finally, the Regional Strategy for Southern Africa 2014–2016, builds on IOM global principles and core values, including:

- (a) **Capacity-building/Government ownership.** Central to this strategy is building the capacity of Member States and regional organizations, as well as other key stakeholders, to develop migration management strategies and policies, in order to proactively put in place systems for responding to migration in a coherent, collaborative and rights-focused approach.



- (b) **Rights-based approach.** The prioritization of the basic human rights of all migrants is a core component of all programming within this strategy, including capacity-building and support to policy development. In particular, interventions related to the management of mixed migration flows – to provide greater protection to vulnerable migrants – directly focus on protecting the rights of migrants and the reduction of migrants' vulnerability.
- (c) **Prioritization of mobile and vulnerable populations.** In line with the rights-based approach, IOM's work in the areas of counter trafficking, migrant assistance, emergency response and disaster risk reduction continues to prioritize the most vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, the elderly and unaccompanied minors.
- (d) **Gender equality and women's empowerment.** A focus on gender equality and women's empowerment is central to the rights-based approach promoted by the Regional Strategy for Southern Africa. This is a cross-cutting issue that is important throughout all interventions.
- (e) **Sustainability.** Given that Southern Africa has an increasing number of middle-income countries, it is essential to promote sustainability within projects, particularly by equipping governments at the policy and operational levels with the resources to sustain targeted interventions.

THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

By the end of 2013, more than 232 million people globally were estimated to be migrants, of which 19 million were estimated to be in Africa. At the same time, some 42.5 million people worldwide were considered to be displaced due to conflicts (36% of which were refugees; 62% were internally displaced persons; and around 2% were individuals whose asylum applications remained to be adjudicated). Of refugees, nearly 2.7 million refugees were in Africa, roughly 25 per cent of the world's refugee population¹. Indeed, Africa remains a continent with complex migration dynamics. It is generally characterized by dynamic migratory patterns and has a long history of intraregional as well as interregional migration flows. Conflict, income inequalities and environmental change can result in very low levels of human security that act as push factors for migration.

The Southern African region experiences all types of movements, including mixed and irregular migration, labour migration and displacement due to conflict and natural disasters. By virtue of its strong economic position in the continent, Southern Africa experiences a high volume of migration due to work opportunities in the mining, manufacturing and agricultural industries. Industrial development in some countries in the region, especially in South Africa, Botswana and Zambia, and the oil wealth of Angola have been magnets for both skilled and unskilled labour migrants from within the region and elsewhere, notably the Horn of Africa and West Africa. Southern Africa is also a springboard often used as the staging ground for regular and irregular migration to Europe and the Americas.

In 2013 the Southern African region recorded over 4 million migrants, excluding irregular migrants, of which 44 per cent were female and 20 per cent were under 19 years of age. By far the largest number of migrants is found in South Africa (2.4 million, including some 1.5 million from Zimbabwe) followed by the Democratic Republic of the Congo (447,000) and Zimbabwe (361,000). Among the 4 million migrants are approximately 200,000 registered refugees, primarily in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Africa.

The Southern Africa region continues to experience a significant rise in mixed and irregular migration flows. These flows originate mostly from the Horn of Africa, particularly Ethiopia and Somalia, and consist of refugees, asylum-seekers, economic migrants, 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. At least 20,000 migrants travel through the Great Lakes and Southern African Development Community (SADC) regions to try to reach South Africa each year. Human rights violations and the lack of protection of migrants, including from extortion, abandonment and physical, and to a certain extent sexual, violence continue to be a harsh reality for these mobile populations. In addition, relatively large mobile populations move between Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as from Zimbabwe to South Africa, and often prompt the affected governments to take measures to promote the departure of irregular migrants. Insecurity, lack of economic livelihood, drought and crop failure are some of the push factors that motivate migrants seeking better opportunities to undertake risky migratory routes. Labour migration remains one of the dominant forms of population movement in the region. Some migrants experience xenophobia, including negative social attitudes, discrimination and, at times, violence.

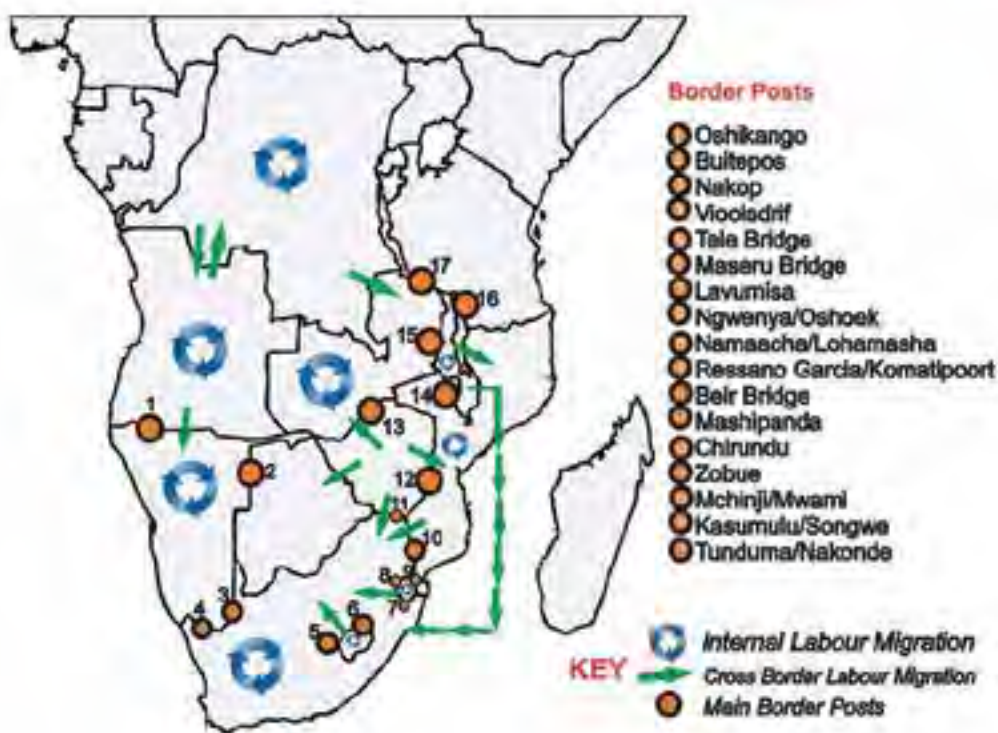
¹ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *Global Trends 2012: Displacement: The New 21st Century Challenge* (Geneva, 2013). Available from [http://unhcr.org/globaltrends/june2013/UNHCR GLOBAL TRENDS 2012_V08_web.pdf](http://unhcr.org/globaltrends/june2013/UNHCR%20GLOBAL%20TRENDS%202012_V08_web.pdf).

The two maps presented here are examples of the major migration routes in the region, which include mixed migration flows originating from the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region, as well as labour migration trends in Southern Africa.

Routes on mixed migration flows in Eastern and Southern Africa



Labour migration trends in Southern Africa



KEY MIGRATION STAKEHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES IN THE REGION

IOM has a commitment to continue strengthening its partnerships in the region in order to advance cooperation on migration. The key stakeholders are migrant communities; national governments; United Nations agencies; regional organizations and institutions, including SADC, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC); non-governmental organizations (NGOs); civil society organizations (CSOs); the research community; and donor agencies.

IOM further recognizes that the response from beneficiaries to IOM interventions is a vital link between the activities/outputs of programmes on the one hand, and the impact/outcome on the other. Beneficiary mapping and impact monitoring are therefore a prime activity of IOM in Southern Africa and will be a core principle of this strategy. The beneficiaries of IOM's programmatic interventions in Southern Africa include regional bodies, central and local government stakeholders, community leaders and members, the diaspora, NGOs and CSOs, as well as refugees, irregular migrants, internally displaced persons, returnees and trafficked persons.

IOM'S CAPACITY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The IOM Regional Office for Southern Africa is based in Pretoria, South Africa. The Regional Office provides programme support and technical expertise to IOM Country Offices in the region. The region also benefits from the technical expertise of IOM's African Capacity-Building Centre based in Moshi, United Republic of Tanzania, which was established in 2009 at the request of IOM's African Member States to enhance their migration management capacities. IOM achieves this by providing technical assistance in migration and border management, supporting migration research and development and promoting migration advocacy and partnerships.

IOM Southern Africa covers 15 countries in the Southern Africa region. Formal offices have been established in eight of them. In addition, IOM has a presence and conducts activities in four other countries in the region, including Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar and Malawi. In total, there are eight IOM Country Offices, presence in four other countries, 17 sub-offices and over 300 staff members in the region.

KEY AREAS OF INTERVENTION 2014–2016

Based on the current priorities and needs of the region, IOM's work during the 2014–2016 period will focus on six key areas of intervention as presented in this chapter. In addition, a number of cross-cutting issues, in particular activities related to data collection and research, will be addressed under each of the strategic objectives. Further, through this strategy, IOM Southern Africa also seeks to strengthen its organizational effectiveness, in particular through the introduction of a results-based management approach.

Mixed Migration

The continued increase in mixed migration flows in the region has prompted requests from governments for assistance in developing migration policies and initiating programmes to respond to these flows, with a particular focus on counter-trafficking, the most vulnerable groups including women and children, and the health vulnerabilities of migrants.

A large majority of migrants in mixed migration flows in Southern Africa are from the Horn and Great Lakes region, with an estimated 20,000 migrants passing through each year. 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 without adult companionship. Another emerging trend involves stranded male migrants from Asia facing exploitative conditions in Southern Africa. For example, dozens of Cambodian fishermen came to the attention of IOM in Mauritius and South Africa, where the fishing vessels on which they were working had docked. A similar number of Nepalese men also required IOM assistance after becoming stranded in Madagascar after falling prey to the false promises of unscrupulous recruitment agents.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

IOM will provide protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants who have been stranded, trafficked, exploited and exposed to other types of risk. IOM will work with national governments and regional institutions to develop evidence-based migration policies and practices to protect the rights of migrants based on international best practices. The outcome of this work is for governments to demonstrate a sustainable commitment to protecting vulnerable migrants and for migrants to have greater confidence in the migrant protection systems in the region.

Labour Migration and Development

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 within 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. Based on this treaty, a SADC Regional Action Plan on Labour Migration (2013–2015) was developed at the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) in 2012 and formally approved by SADC Ministers of Labour and Home Affairs in 2013. The action plan prioritizes data collection and management systems, social benefits and health services, remittances, policies and legislation governing labour migration, and the protection of the rights of migrant workers. A Regional Labour Migration Policy Framework has been developed to address these identified priority areas with IOM support.

Due to the high levels of youth migration, South–South migration, and migration linked to new economic spheres, particularly the growth of extractive industries, there is a strong need for a wide range of national, cross-border and regional labour migration programmes to ensure the protection and basic rights of labour migrants, as well as to harness the benefits of migration for sending and receiving countries, and the migrants themselves. These programmes include ongoing temporary labour migration initiatives involving Mauritius and Canada, as well as the provision of assistance to over 200,000 Zimbabwean labour migrants at IOM reception centres, in addition to more proactive engagement with the African diaspora to promote national and regional economic integration and development.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

IOM will work to ensure that migrant workers are better protected through the development and implementation of labour migration and diaspora policies and/or strategies at the national and regional levels. IOM will also work collaboratively with SADC and IOC Member States to establish and implement inter-State and interregional frameworks governing South–South labour mobility in order to better facilitate labour mobility. IOM will partner 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.

Immigration and Border Management

Human trafficking and migrant smuggling, insufficient data and challenges experienced by migrants when crossing borders are often caused by the inadequacy of the border systems in place. As such, effective and efficient immigration and border management remains essential to enhanced border security, the fight against transnational organized crime, the support to the free movement of persons, and the protection of vulnerable migrants crossing borders in the region.

The high level of irregular and mixed migration points to the need for increased immigration and border management programmes to support and assist governments with the policies, legislation, administrative, operational and migration information structures to manage migration. Governments are increasingly receptive to such support, given the amount of irregular migration movement, as well as the diverse and fast-changing nature of migration in the region. At the same time, effective and efficient border management is an essential tool for facilitating cross-border movement of persons, supporting trade and strengthening regional and international collaboration on border management issues.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

IOM will work with national governments and RECs to strengthen the border and migration management structures and to increase cooperation regionally on immigration and border management. This work includes border management assessments; conceptualization of border management policies and strategies; training of border personnel; technical assistance in identity management; installation of and training in IOM's border information system (the Migration Information and Data Analysis System, or MIDAS, currently in use in four countries in the Southern Africa region); drafting of immigration standard operational procedures; capacity-building in humanitarian border management, as well as upgrades of border infrastructure.

Migration Health

People affected by migration face a wide range of health concerns, including HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. Considering the vast cross-border spread of communicable diseases and structural challenges to access health-improving services, as well as other factors that influence the health and well-being of migrants, interventions need to be multisectoral and multilevel to address the social determinants of health faced by migrants and migration-affected communities.

The health of migrants is also a growing concern and has become a public health issue faced by countries in Southern Africa. The process of migration can create multiple health risks, including increased vulnerability to communicable diseases (for example, tuberculosis, malaria, measles and sexually transmitted infections such as HIV), mental health issues, occupational health and safety hazards, and negative sexual and reproductive health outcomes.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4

Migration health interventions will be implemented by: (a) improving the monitoring of migrants' health through the generation of data and knowledge that inform policies and strategies; (b) working with governments, development partners (UN agencies) and other stakeholders to develop, amend and/or implement evidenced-based policies and legislations that promote migrants' right to health; (c) working with regional, national and local partners and service providers to increase the availability and accessibility of services that improve the health of migrants, mobile populations and communities they interact with in identified spaces of vulnerabilities; and (d) improving the sustainability of migration and health responses in the region, including through regional and multisectoral partnership networking.

Emergencies and Transition

Recent academic research has identified high population growth and an increasing urban population in informal settlements as emergent environmental and social pressures in the Southern Africa region. There is a critical need to build on IOM's ongoing work in the areas of community-based disaster risk management, community stabilization, disaster risk reduction, and camp coordination and camp management (CCCCM). This work can play a key role in helping migrants, communities and countries adapt to and recover from shocks in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability, mitigates migration during future natural disasters and enhances communities' resilience.

Southern Africa is vulnerable to a variety of slow- and sudden-onset disasters, including floods, drought, disease epidemics, food and energy insecurity, and political unrest. Population growth, migration, urbanization, water scarcity, climate change and environmental degradation are additional social and environmental risk factors. Excluding the protracted humanitarian situations in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zimbabwe, there were over 45 defined humanitarian emergencies in Southern Africa between 2000 and 2012. These emergencies resulted in more than 14 million people requiring international humanitarian assistance from flood incidents alone. Regional governments are increasingly supportive of disaster risk reduction initiatives focused on building the resilience of communities chronically affected by conflict and natural disasters. However, further capacity-building, including training, cross learning and collaboration across governments, is required to ensure effective and targeted responses to humanitarian emergencies.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5

IOM will assist forced migrants and communities at risk by mainstreaming disaster risk management and climate change adaptation into regional and national development policies and plans, and work with governments, local communities and other stakeholders to build the resilience of communities to natural and man-made crises. In addition, IOM will seek to increase the number of communities that have access to early warning and disaster reduction tools to ensure that communities are better prepared to face disasters. IOM will strive to increase the capacity of national authorities to respond to various types of disasters, with the goal of strengthening the protection and assistance of displaced persons. Finally, through its role as the global lead of the CCCM, IOM will seek to improve the availability of direct assistance and services to internally displaced persons, as well as work at the community level to restore livelihoods and provide targeted early recovery interventions. IOM will place particular focus on ensuring that the most vulnerable individuals receive needed assistance.

Regional Cooperation

Migration is a phenomenon with a regional/international dimension and can neither be tackled by one country alone nor through a country-by-country approach. It requires close working relationships between countries, particularly at the regional level. As such, there is a need for the establishment of harmonized systems and policies/action plans, as well as effective collaboration mechanisms. The regional bodies, including the SADC, COMESA and IOC, play a key role in this endeavour.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6

IOM will continue to increase collaboration with the African Union, SADC, COMESA, IOC and other partners to strengthen the regional response to migration flows and cross-border population movements. Further, IOM will continue to work closely with the MIDSA States, the RCP for SADC Member States established in 2000, as well as the newly established RCP for COMESA Member States, to promote inter-State and intraregional dialogue on migration in Southern Africa. An essential aspect of this objective will be building on the success of MIDSA, with the aim of implementing recommendations made at the Ministerial level in 2013 and ensuring that regional governments view MIDSA as useful, dynamic and action-oriented.

Organizational Effectiveness (Monitoring and Evaluation)

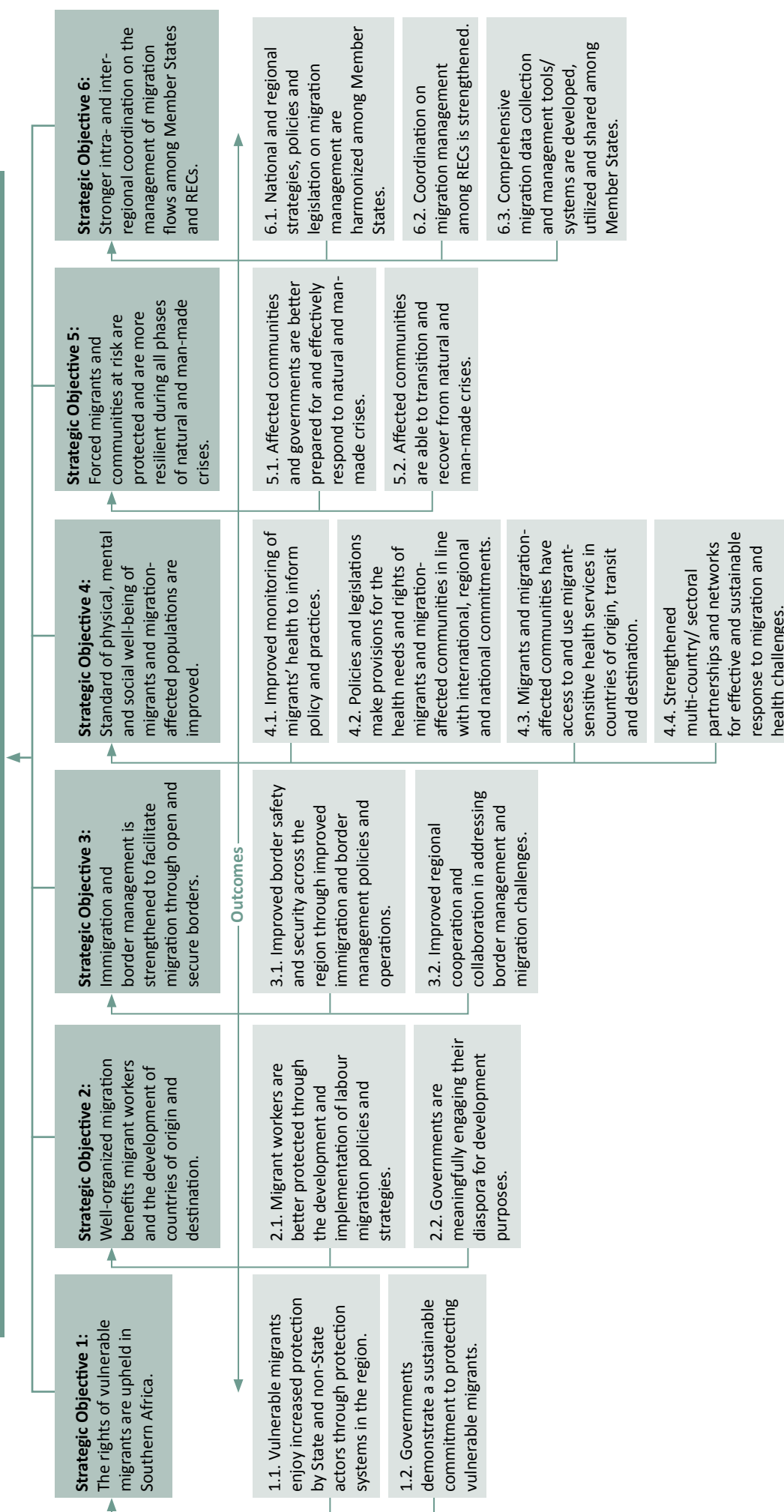
Through this strategy, IOM Southern Africa also seeks to strengthen its organizational effectiveness. This includes the introduction of a results-based management approach that emphasizes the establishment of monitoring and evaluation systems. Results-based management is expected to enhance the ability of the Regional Office to measure and communicate the impact of IOM activities in the region, enhance project implementation and facilitate continuous organizational learning.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7

IOM will engage in regular reporting on and monitoring of the regional strategy on the basis of a results framework, with indicators that are measurable against established reporting tools. To further institutionalize this approach through the IOM Offices in the region, annual meetings among the monitoring focal points, who have been identified in all Country Offices, will be held to support the implementation and monitoring of the strategy at the Country Office level. Further, it is envisaged that budget allocations within projects set aside for monitoring and evaluation will be increased and that the number of monitoring and evaluation experts will be expanded in selected offices in the region.

REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA 2014-2016 — RESULTS FRAMEWORK

IMPACT: Migration is managed in an orderly and humane manner in Southern Africa benefitting both migrants and countries of destination and origin



Organizational effectiveness: IOM is effective and supports the achievement of its strategic objectives, including through strengthening of a results-based management approach.

Technical Notes

The results framework presents a graphical description of the goals and interventions set by the IOM Regional Office for the next two years (2014–2016). Its foundation is a logical hierarchy of four levels of “results,” that is, achieving the Organization’s overarching objective of ensuring *migration is managed in an orderly and humane manner in Southern Africa, benefitting both migrants and countries of destination and origin*, requires the production of distinct but synergistic results, the achievement of which is supported by improving the Organization’s way of work.

FOUR LEVELS OF RESULTS

1. IOM Regional Strategy for Southern Africa’s overall objective (impact).

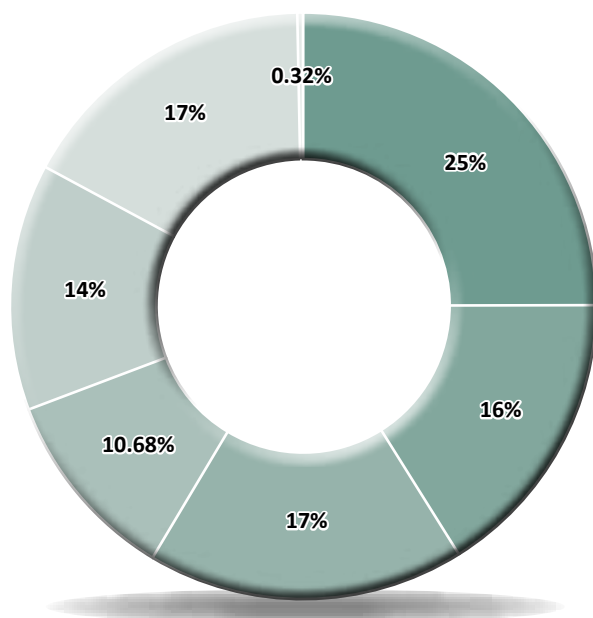
This is highest level of result to be achieved by IOM in Southern Africa, in collaboration with its partners and key stakeholders. Considering the complexity and transnational nature of migration, the realization of this result requires engagement with different national and international policy, legislative and regulatory domains. Therefore, achievement of this result is a shared responsibility for which IOM is strategically positioned to provide coordination support.

2. Strategic objectives/results. This level of results is directly produced by IOM Southern Africa through its key areas of intervention. Since these results are materially affected by the Organization’s interventions, IOM is primarily responsible for their achievement. These objectives are strategic in that they reflect the Organization’s migration management hypotheses. Additionally, the strategic objectives reflect the Organization’s positioning among migration stakeholders in Southern Africa and indicate its contribution to global migration management.

3. Programmatic outcomes/results. These are the results produced by IOM programmes and projects, and are necessary for the realization of the strategic objectives/results. This level of the results chain represents the responsibility and accountability within specific programme/projects. Achievement of these results relies on synergies between projects and internal coordination of the Organization’s soft and hard assets.

4. Operational results. These results reflect the IOM Southern Africa’s efforts towards organizational effectiveness, which is pursued within these parameters: a results-based culture, an efficient structure, a balanced investment in soft and hard assets, and sound strategic positioning in the region. In this regard, organizational effectiveness facilitates the achievement of programmatic and strategic results and, thereby, contributes to the achievement of the overall goals and objectives. A results-based orientation permits constant learning which, in turn, creates a scenario where internal understanding of organizational effectiveness is consistently influenced by changes in the external environment.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA



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

Country	USD
Regional Programmes	12,000,000
Angola	10,650,000
Botswana	3,500,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	43,000,000
Mauritius	2,155,000
Mozambique	8,750,000
Namibia	12,450,000
South Africa	8,900,000
Zambia	25,720,000
Zimbabwe	20,250,000
Total funding requirement	147,375,000

Programmatic area	USD
Emergency, Operations and Post-crisis	36,800,000
Migration Health	23,750,000
Immigration and Border Management	25,770,000
Migrant Assistance	15,740,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	20,050,000
Migration Policy and Research	24,800,000
Migration and Environment	465,000
Total funding requirement	147,375,000

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,200,000
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IOM will (a) assist forced migrants and communities at risk by mainstreaming disaster risk management and climate change adaptation into regional and national development policies and plans, and (b) work with governments, local communities and other stakeholders to build the resilience of communities to natural and man-made crises.

In addition, IOM will seek to increase the number of communities that have access to early warning and disaster reduction tools to ensure that communities are better prepared to face disasters. IOM will strive to increase the capacity of national authorities to respond to various types of disasters, with the goal of strengthening the protection and assistance of displaced persons.

Finally, through IOM's role as the global lead of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster in natural disasters, IOM will seek to improve the availability of direct assistance and services to internally displaced persons, as well as work at the community level to restore livelihoods and provide targeted early recovery interventions. IOM will place particular focus on ensuring that the most vulnerable individuals receive the needed assistance.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	5,000,000
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Guided by the 2008 World Health Assembly (WHA61.17) Resolution on the Health of Migrants and within the framework of its Partnership on Health and Mobility in East and Southern Africa (PHAMESA) II, IOM will continue to work with Member States in Southern Africa to implement results-based migration health interventions by: (a) improving the monitoring of migrants' health through the generation of data and knowledge that will inform policies and strategies; (b) working with governments, development partners (UN agencies) and other stakeholders to develop, amend and/or implement evidenced-based policies and legislation that promote migrants' right to health; (c) working with regional, national and local partners and service providers to increase the availability and accessibility of services that improve the health of migrants, mobile populations and communities they interact with in identified areas of vulnerability;

and (d) improving the sustainability of migration and health responses in the region, including through regional and multisectoral partnership networking.

IOM also intends to work with member countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in the implementation of the 2012 SADC Declaration on Tuberculosis in the Mining Sector as one of the approaches to operationalize the Global Strategy and Targets for Tuberculosis Prevention, Care and Control after 2015 (WHA67.1), adopted in May 2014.

Lastly, IOM will continue to work with the Roll Back Malaria Programme and the Malaria Endemic Countries in supporting the malaria elimination initiatives in the SADC region by 2020.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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IOM will work with national governments and regional economic communities to strengthen border and migration management structures and increase cooperation regionally on immigration and border management. This work includes border management assessments, conceptualization of border management policies and strategies, training of border personnel, technical assistance in identity management, installation of and training in IOM's border information system (i.e. the Migration Information and Data Analysis System, or MIDAS, currently in use in four countries in the Southern Africa region), drafting of immigration standard operational procedures, capacity-building in humanitarian border management, and conducting upgrades of border infrastructure.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM will provide protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants who have been stranded, trafficked, exploited and exposed to other types of risks. IOM will work with national governments and regional institutions to develop evidence-based migration policies and practices to protect the rights of migrants based on international good practices. The overall objective of the programme is to support governments in the SADC region to manage migration in a humane and orderly manner, with a specific focus

on upholding the rights of vulnerable migrants. The desired outcome of this work is for governments to demonstrate sustainable commitment to protecting vulnerable migrants and for migrants to have greater confidence in the migrant protection systems in the region. IOM will also work to strengthen mechanisms for regional migration policy dialogue on the protection of vulnerable migrants in the Southern African Development Community.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
UN/IOs/INGOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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IOM will work to ensure that migrant workers are better protected through the development and implementation of labour migration and diaspora policies and/or strategies at the national and regional levels.

IOM will also work collaboratively with SADC and IOC Member States to establish and implement inter-State and interregional frameworks governing South-South labour mobility to better facilitate labour mobility.

IOM will partner with governments and civil society, including migrant associations, to look for innovative ways to more effectively harness the resources of transnational communities, diaspora associations, and diaspora members towards the socioeconomic co-development of their countries of origin and residence.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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IOM will continue to increase collaboration with the African Union, SADC, COMESA, IOC and other partners to strengthen the regional response to migration flows and cross-border population movements. Further, IOM will continue to work closely with the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa States (MIDSA), the regional consultative process on migration (RCP) for SADC Member States established in 2000, as well as the newly established RCP for COMESA Member States, to promote inter-State and intraregional dialogue and cooperation on migration in Southern Africa. An essential aspect of this objective will be building on

the success of MIDSA, with the aim of implementing recommendations made at the Ministerial level held in 2013 and ensuring that regional governments view MIDSA as useful, dynamic and action-oriented.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

ANGOLA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	4,000,000
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Angola is highly susceptible to cyclical natural disasters, such as floods and droughts, which have been critically hindering the capacity of affected communities to develop, by disrupting traditional livelihoods and forcing internal migration.

In response, IOM will work with the National Commission for Civil Protection to build the capacity of local authorities to prevent, prepare and respond to natural disasters, as well as increase the resilience of the most vulnerable communities. Within the framework of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management and the Disaster Reduction Management Capacity Building Programme for Southern Africa, IOM will assist the Commission in identifying the key capacity needs of the National Service, develop tailor-made curricula to train trainers, and provide assistance in the roll-out of the capacity-building programme in target provinces. In addition to this, IOM intends to develop the resilience of vulnerable communities by implementing livelihoods diversification programmes in areas where the impact of climate change and natural disasters have increased the vulnerability of the population, especially the youth, and have led to rampant urbanization, poverty and exposure to forced labour.

Furthermore, following the completion of its regional programme to support the return of former Angolan refugees in 2014, IOM will focus on facilitating the sustainable socio-economic reintegration and community stabilization in communities highly affected by returns.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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IOM will work with the Government and local communities to improve the well-being of migrants and migration-affected populations by identifying specific areas of vulnerability for migration health,



such as border regions most affected by irregular migration and informal mining, or key transport corridors and peri-urban settlements in major cities. IOM will conduct participatory assessments and research in such places, directly involving local communities, to identify the social determinants of health vulnerability, support the Government in formulating relevant responses, and raise the evidence required for the development of policies addressing key migration health concerns.

Furthermore, IOM will work to build the capacity of selected local actors, such as community activists and local administration, to raise health awareness among migrants and to provide sustainable access to migrant-sensitive services, especially for the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and waterborne diseases.

IOM also provides support to health assessments and travel health assistance activities for refugees and migrants, funded by the Government or through self-payer mechanisms.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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Since the beginning of the economic boom, Angola has been facing an increase in complex migration trends, including an intensification of mixed migration movements. This has posed tremendous challenges to the Angolan Government for effective management of the country's extensive and porous borders, especially in consideration of the still limited

cross-border cooperation with the neighbouring countries.

IOM will support the Government to enhance its border management capacity, and harness the development opportunities of migration, while ensuring that the rights of migrants are upheld, regardless of their immigration status. This will be done by assisting the Government in the identification of key capacity needs, implement relevant training, as well as provide ad-hoc technical assistance for immigration and other law enforcement officials. IOM will continue to conduct border assessments in areas experiencing mixed migration, and assist the Government in the identification and implementation of integrated solutions to allow cross-border mobility and facilitate trade, such as the implementation of border resident card regimes with neighbouring countries.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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In response to the increasing mixed migration flows into Angola, IOM will renew its engagement with the Government and civil society to improve the mechanism for the identification and protection of vulnerable migrants, including unaccompanied minors, asylum-seekers and victims of trafficking and sexual and gender-based violence, and to create sustainable solutions to reduce the vulnerability of migrants in Angola.

Building on the recent development of legislation against trafficking in persons, IOM will assist the

Government in the definition and implementation of a comprehensive action plan to fight human trafficking, including building the capacities of relevant law enforcement officials at the central and local levels, supporting the development and implementation of awareness campaigns, and providing direct assistance and protection to victims of human trafficking, in partnership with civil society institutions.

IOM will also continue to provide comprehensive reception and reintegration assistance to assisted voluntary returnees from other countries.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,000,000

The diversification of the economy and the enhancement of the capacity of the local government to deliver services in the provinces are two of the key priorities of the National Development Plan (2013–2017). IOM will support the Government in developing a diaspora engagement plan and conduct a national labour migration skills audit to determine the skills and shortages in key areas of the public and private sectors, towards the development of a labour mobility programme. Furthermore, IOM will work with relevant partners in the most vulnerable communities, to ensure vulnerable youths' access to technical vocational training, to contrast the rampant urbanization and reduce poverty.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

600,000

IOM is assisting the Government in the development of the first National Migration Policy in Angola. IOM will provide technical assistance and capacity-building to the national commission tasked to develop the policy by providing extensive training on migration essentials and conducting a legislative and statistical analysis of migration in the country, in order to facilitate evidence-based multisectoral consultations.

Furthermore, IOM will conduct research on the extent of informal diamond mining and its relation to irregular migration and forced labour.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migration and Environment

Funding requirement (in USD)

50,000

Due to the critical lack of data and its very dynamic context, research remains one of the priorities for IOM in Angola. The relation between climate change, urbanization and resilience, will be the subject of a study targeting the provinces most affected by recurrent drought.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

BOTSWANA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

500,000

Botswana's disaster risk and hazard profile describes the country's vulnerability to natural disasters such as floods, fires and drought. In an effort to enhance preparedness and build resilience, IOM will continue its partnership with the Government of Botswana in the area of disaster risk management and camp coordination and camp management.

IOM will also continue to strengthen relations with the SADC Secretariat's Disaster Risk Reduction Unit in an effort to broaden the scope of IOM's disaster risk reduction initiatives in southern Africa.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

300,000

IOM is currently reviewing and developing its migration and health approach and programming for 2014 and beyond. This includes ongoing advocacy and awareness-raising efforts that seek to ultimately ensure that migrants enjoy unhindered access to health care in Botswana.

IOM conducts health assessments and provides travel health assistance for Government-funded refugees accepted for resettlement to Australia, the United States and other resettlement countries, as requested.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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IOM will continue to support the Government of Botswana in its efforts to enhance the efficiency and professionalism of the Department of Immigration and Citizenship through various capacity-building initiatives, including the conduct of training and information exchange, particularly with neighbouring countries.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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Botswana is in the process of finalizing its anti-human trafficking legislation. Once the law is passed, IOM will assist the Government to raise awareness of its contents and also to build the capacity of various stakeholders. IOM will also support the Government to set up mechanisms and institutions provided for in the legislation.

Building on efforts that are already underway, IOM will continue to strengthen the Government's capacity to respond to irregular and mixed migration. IOM will also assist the Government to come up with effective screening and referral mechanisms to identify and assist vulnerable migrants, particularly focusing on unaccompanied minors and children, as well as the elderly. IOM will also seek to raise awareness and build capacity around alternatives to detention and deportation.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants/Migrant type
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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Botswana has seen a vast increase in the number of semi- and lower-skilled workers coming into the country over the years, many as undocumented migrants from Zimbabwe. IOM seeks to assist the Government to identify, create and support labour migration channels and systems that address labour and skills shortages in targeted industries while promoting the rights of migrant workers. This process will be supported with awareness-raising initiatives targeting migrants and host communities, as well as government officials and prospective employers.



As part of capacity-building and technical support to the Government, efforts will be made to ensure that labour migration issues are incorporated into and reflected in the migration policy currently under development. This necessitates a review of current labour migration, policy, trends and practices.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Media
Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	400,000
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The Government of Botswana has requested IOM's technical and financial support towards the development of the national migration policy. The support provided will include capacity-building through the conduct of training, awareness-raising, and consultation. This will be complemented with a country migration profile.

IOM also seeks to assist the Government to strengthen its data collection and management capacity and systems.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs
Private sector

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	13,000,000
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IOM's emergency operations in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo aim to assist vulnerable migrants, such as internally displaced persons.

IOM will continue to implement the Displacement Tracking Matrix, an IOM survey tool, to produce data on and maps of the situation in displacement sites. IOM will also implement the biometric registration programme, which was launched in 2014, with the aim of improving collection of data on internally displaced persons.

IOM will also continue to ensure that basic minimum standards are met within displacement sites. In addition, because many sites are closing due to the signing of a peace agreement, IOM will be assisting internally displaced persons to return to and reintegrate into their communities. These post-crisis activities aim to encourage reconciliation and resilience in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

As part of IOM's environment strategy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and given that the eastern part of the country has two active volcanoes, a contingency plan is being developed to assist vulnerable populations in case of a volcanic eruption.

In addition to activities in the eastern part of the country, IOM has ongoing initiatives to assist vulnerable migrants who have been expelled from neighbouring Angola and Congo, as well as activities to support the wives and families of the army of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the national police and ex-combatants through the creation of cooperatives and income-generating activities. The Organization is further developing initiatives to fight violence against women and girls through community therapy and sensitization activities.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

4,000,000

In partnership with the Ministry of Health, IOM's migration health activities aim to provide equitable access to health-care services and psychosocial support for migrants, mobile populations, internally displaced persons and other vulnerable persons, including victims of sexual and gender-based violence.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is a high-disease burden country, particularly in terms of HIV, tuberculosis and malaria and other communicable diseases. IOM intends to engage with the Ministry of Health's national programmes on HIV, tuberculosis and malaria to ensure that migrant-inclusive policies and health services are included in their respective national strategies and action plans.

IOM has previously implemented activities in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure access to health-care services for migrants and internally displaced persons. The strategic objective for 2015 is to reactivate the network of experts and existing trainers to expand the experience to the whole country.

IOM's recent and ongoing projects include the establishment of a health centre for returnees from Angola and the delivery of training and capacity-building activities to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the fight against sexual and gender-based violence. Ongoing support to protection cases, mostly internally displaced persons, who need medical assistance, is provided.



IOM will also continue to support health assessment and travel health assistance for Government-funded refugees and self-paying immigrants bound for Canada, the United Kingdom and other resettlement countries, where required.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

12,000,000

IOM works closely with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly the Directorate General of Migration and the National Congolese Police on integrated border management. In 2015 IOM will continue to provide capacity-building activities and technical support to these partners through the rehabilitation of border crossings and the upgrade of the mechanism for collecting statistical data on migration.

In 2014 IOM received funding for six new initiatives which will be implemented in 2015. These activities include the provision of equipment and delivery of training on migration-specific issues, such as the recognition of fraudulent travel documents, to the Directorate General of Migration, the National Congolese Police, which comprise the Border Police and the Riverine Police, and other partners.

In addition, IOM works with foreign governments to assist Congolese nationals wishing to visit or immigrate abroad, specifically through its Canadian Visa Application Centre. The centre receives visa applications of all categories and proceeds with a preliminary examination of the applications before forwarding them to the Canadian regional visa office. IOM also assists migrants wishing to travel to the United Kingdom with tuberculosis examination.

Finally, IOM continues to cooperate with partners to integrate the Democratic Republic of the Congo within regional bodies, such as the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,000,000

IOM assists the voluntary return and (re)integration of former Angolan refugees from neighbouring countries. The Organization further supports the reintegration of unaccompanied minors returning from the Netherlands. IOM is also conducting

activities aimed at facilitating the return of expelled Congolese migrants from various neighbouring countries.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Interior, IOM will also launch a sensitization campaign against human trafficking and people smuggling. This campaign will first be focused in the eastern part of the country, but IOM seeks to expand it nationwide.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

10,000,000

In 2015 IOM will continue to implement an initiative focusing on the mineral extraction industry in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo that aims to ensure responsible gold and mineral mining, for example, by establishing certification processes intended to eliminate the exploitation of migrant workers and ensure mineral traceability, thus reducing sources of conflict in the region. IOM has ongoing projects in this area and is developing new ones to ensure the continuity of activities, and prospective initiatives would see IOM working in partnership with national authorities, as well as international non-governmental organizations.

To promote economic growth in communities, IOM has put in place cooperatives and income-generating activities. IOM seeks to also implement additional initiatives targeting vulnerable women, thus empowering them and helping develop their capacities.

Under its Youth Strategy, IOM aims at reducing juvenile delinquency by reintegrating them into their communities. This initiative would run activities in health, social services and livelihood opportunities, consequently promoting economic reintegration and reducing irregular migration.

IOM is also developing a diaspora database that will gather information on Congolese communities abroad and facilitate networking. IOM seeks support to launch the database once development is completed.

Finally, IOM seeks to initiate actions to strengthen the legal framework governing labour migration in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM has developed policy papers on: (a) human trafficking and people smuggling and (b) mixed migration flows and international migration law. The first paper provides an overview of the various international and national legal instruments regulating human trafficking and people smuggling. Throughout this research project, the various ministries of the government were consulted and a counter-trafficking sensitization campaign emanated from this work. A more comprehensive counter-trafficking programme proposal will be developed for 2015. Also, following the Government's request, IOM will provide support to legislators to assist them in drafting a counter-trafficking law.

The second research paper aims to provide an understanding of mixed migration flows in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in order to promote the development of a migration policy and legal framework. It defines mixed migration and assesses its impact on border management. It analyses the existing institutional and legal frameworks in the DRC and internationally. This research would allow IOM to approach the Government and propose an action plan for the elaboration of a comprehensive migration policy and legislation.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

MAURITIUS, Covering for MADAGASCAR, SEYCHELLES and COMOROS

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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As part of its work in complex emergencies and its efforts to promote disaster preparedness and response, IOM will continue 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. The Organization 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 challenges of environmental migration. In close cooperation with other partners, IOM will continue to support such activities in line with governments' strategies in Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies



Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM will continue to work with the Ministry of Health, the IOC and other partners, including NGOs, in advocating for migrant-inclusive health policies; delivering migrant-sensitive health promotion and health-care services in the Indian Ocean region; promoting health in migration; improving the management of migration health; and reducing migrants' vulnerability. These will be achieved through the provision of sustainable prevention and care services specifically addressing tuberculosis and HIV-related issues, in collaboration with local partners for internal migrants and migrant workers in Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles.

IOM is also currently in discussion with the Mauritius Commercial Bank on the possibility of a partnership to set up an inter-island agency which would provide information to Rodriguans on the main island of Mauritius on: (a) employment opportunities, (b) health, (c) living conditions, (d) rights and responsibilities and (e) key contacts. The Prime Minister's Office is in favour of a joint collaboration with IOM, the Mauritius Commercial Bank and a local NGO, Solidarité Rodrigues, to undertake such an initiative.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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With the assistance of the Government of Mauritius and funding from the EU, IOM completed a Border Control and Migration Management Assessment visit in Mauritius, including the island of Rodrigues. The results of the assessment concluded that the current Immigration Border Control System has outstanding functionality and is likely to be a sound technical basis for the implementation of the priority information technology and communication systems initiatives identified by the Government of Mauritius.

IOM will continue to build the capacity of the Governments of Mauritius and other IOC Member States with regard to migration management, border control and the harmonization of migration policies.

IOM seeks to lead a comprehensive assessment of current border management practices and policies in the main ports of entry in Madagascar, to identify areas in which the Malagasy Government is in particular need of assistance in addressing specific migration challenges in a more effective and efficient manner.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	740,000
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IOM will build on its efforts to reduce migrant exploitation, specifically the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons and will continue to build the Government's capacities in counter-trafficking through capacity-building activities. IOM will also work with national authorities on the repatriation of stranded migrants.

IOM is also implementing activities to help the Government address issues of trafficking in persons in Madagascar, therefore contributing to the efforts of the Government of Madagascar in responding to human trafficking in an informed, coordinated and victim-centred manner.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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IOM will continue to enhance the capacity of Mauritius to better manage labour migration. The Organization will also continue to provide assistance in facilitating labour migration to Canada and Italy, especially through a new job portal set up in June 2014 by IOM and Mauritius' Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment to facilitate the matching of job-seekers in search of employment opportunities abroad. IOM is also promoting student mobility through recent agreements signed with the University of Regina in Saskatchewan, Canada.

In Mauritius and Comoros, IOM endeavours to develop diaspora engagement programmes with the collaboration of the respective governments. The programmes aim to involve the Mauritian and Comorian diasporas as partners of local development in their respective countries of origin.

IOM shall also implement activities that will promote ethical labour recruitment practices and safe migration in the Republic of Madagascar, which would contribute to the well-being of Malagasy migrant workers and their families and to the overall inclusive growth of Madagascar through safe labour migration management processes.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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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 South-east Indian Ocean island States, is to build the capacities of government counterparts to include the issue of migration in national and regional statistics and planning tools to facilitate the collection and analysis of reliable and comparable migration data for evidence-based policy development on migration. Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles have developed National Migration Profiles with financial support from the IOM Development Fund, which constitute the foundation for the development of national migration strategies. IOM's assistance was requested by the Government of Mauritius to lead towards the development of a national migration and development policy for Mauritius.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration and Environment

Funding requirement (in USD)	415,000
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In response to the critical need for information and the request of assistance from the Government of Madagascar, IOM has designed a project that will provide the data and analysis needed to create an informed country-level strategy and programmes to effectively address the root causes of migration-related environmental degradation. The project will provide analysis and recommendations to help inform future programme development in Madagascar.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs

MOZAMBIQUE

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,500,000
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IOM's emergency operations and disaster risk reduction programmes will continue to concentrate on emergency preparedness and response capacities; community recovery and stabilization; and disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change. To strengthen the capacity to learn from and improve preparedness, emergency response and resilience,

the programme will increase camp coordination camp management and disaster risk management training targeting emergency responders, including the police and social service actors responsible for the protection of displaced populations, and emergency coordination mechanisms at the district and municipal levels. IOM will also support basic infrastructure for temporary transit sites to provide minimum standards for displaced populations and support the Mozambican Government's initiatives to plan evacuations and improve population services.

Simultaneously, the programme focuses on empowering affected communities by delivering basic services and assistance, providing durable solutions for displaced persons, and ensuring community participation in recovery efforts. IOM is currently supporting land registration for relocation sites and improving post-crisis services in the resettlement zones in Gaza Province. Communities receive support through IOM registration, monitoring and basic infrastructure upgrades. In addition, IOM works with community radio stations to provide early warning in emergencies and updated information on recovery activities.



Additionally, IOM continues to facilitate refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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In line with IOM's regional health promotion strategy for East and Southern Africa, IOM will focus on: (a) delivering migrant-sensitive health and social services, focusing on HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and gender-based violence; (b) establishing an enabling environment for improved migrant health; and (c) increasing the availability of information on migration and health trends and dynamics.

The first area focuses on working with health and social service providers, as well as migration-affected communities, to build their capacity to implement community mobilization programmes and build partnerships in strengthening migrant-sensitive health systems. In the second area, IOM will advocate with duty-bearers to strengthen the policy and legal framework for migration and health, especially tuberculosis and HIV. Two specific outputs envisaged are: (a) strengthened partnership with the Ministry of Health to implement aspects of World Health Assembly Resolution 61.17 on the health of migrants and (b) enhanced coordination among key policymakers to address HIV and tuberculosis vulnerabilities of cross-border migrant workers. A third result area will focus on gathering and monitoring information/data on migrant health, including in areas such as the relationship between population mobility and malaria, especially in border areas. IOM will continue to strengthen the knowledge base on the social determinants of health in migration-affected communities.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,250,000
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IOM's work in strengthening the Mozambican Government's capacity in immigration and border management will build on the existing programme with the Directorate of Migration, under which

four border points have been revitalized, border officials trained, and border management equipment installed. The success of this project has led to an official government request to replicate this project in additional border points and to continue the specialized training for border guards.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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IOM's work concentrates on: (a) providing direct protection assistance to victims of trafficking and stranded migrants, and (b) building protection-sensitive systems and processes for the management of mixed migration.

The trafficking component focuses on three activity areas: (a) capacity-building of prosecutors and other law enforcement officers to understand human trafficking, especially in terms of anti-trafficking legislation in Mozambique; (b) strengthening the quality of services and direct assistance provided; and (c) community empowerment to prevent and respond to human trafficking. The second area focuses on responding to increasing mixed migration flows, including irregular migration of Mozambicans to Southern Africa. This includes developing a national plan of action, establishing protection-sensitive reception mechanisms, revision of legislation and policy for the protection of mixed migrants, building migrants' understanding of their rights, and establishing and supporting domestic and regional coordination mechanisms.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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IOM's work focuses on the following areas: (a) assisting the Government of Mozambique to build its diaspora engagement programme; (b) implementing labour migration programmes with other Lusophone countries and countries in the global South, including protection programmes for cross-border labour migrants; and (c) mainstreaming migration into governance systems, for example, national poverty reduction strategies and plans.

The first area focuses on implementing the diaspora engagement strategy, developed in 2014 within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in partnership

with the Instituto Nacional para as Comunidades Moçambicanas no Exterior, and includes mapping of the global diaspora and maintaining the diaspora website and database.

The second area focuses on promoting protection-sensitive labour migration in the context of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries and South–South markets. In 2013 IOM signed a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Labour (MITRAB) and financial support will be sought to operationalize the MoU. One key activity will be on youth employment and migration.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

500,000

IOM plans to undertake a Migration Profile exercise in 2015 to document key migration dynamics, patterns and challenges in the country.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

NAMIBIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,500,000

IOM will continue its partnership with the Government of Namibia in the area of disaster risk management and resilience-building. Activities will focus on: (a) increasing resilience and protection of forced migrants and communities through disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation; (b) capacity-building of national authorities and key disaster risk management actors at the national, regional and local levels (including at-risk communities); and (c) building urban resilience in informal settlements through disaster risk reduction measures targeting existing hazards at shelter and settlement levels.

Approximately 42 per cent of the country's total population of 2.1 million live in urban areas as a result of steadily increasing rural–urban migration. Community-based disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation will be the primary focus of IOM in Namibia in 2015.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs



Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,500,000
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The process of migration can create multiple health risks, including increased vulnerability to communicable diseases (sexually transmitted infections including HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, measles, etc.), mental health issues, occupational health and safety hazards, and negative sexual and reproductive health outcomes. To address these, IOM will strengthen its collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Services and other stakeholders to: (a) improve monitoring of migrants' health that will serve as a basis to inform policies and practices; (b) ensure policies and legislation make provisions for the health needs and rights of migrants and migration-affected communities, in line with international, regional and national commitments; (c) support migrants and migration-affected communities to access and use migrant-sensitive health services and (d) strengthen multi-country and multisectoral partnerships and networks for effective and sustainable responses to migration and health challenges.

Utilizing the findings of its recent research, IOM will focus on building the capacity of stakeholders, including migrants, government officials and civil society, to enable them to sustainably respond to the health needs of migrants and others affected by the migration process.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	5,000,000
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With increasing migration in the southern region of Namibia, including significant irregular migration, drug trafficking, human trafficking and smuggling, there is a need to strengthen existing border management systems. This includes upgrading technological equipment for migration data management, as well as implementing the Border Residency Card regime, which is an important element of the bilateral relations between Angola and Namibia, which share a border where intensive cross-border movements take place for various economic, social and cultural reasons.

IOM aims to implement the Border Residency Card focusing on: (a) developing specific regulations to guide the implementation of a 1996 agreement between Namibia and Angola; (b) increasing awareness of border residents of changes related

to the transition from the border pass to the Border Residency Card; (c) drafting a comprehensive and up-to-date list of border residents; and (d) establishing technical parameters of the Border Residency Card and passenger processing.

Based on the achievements of the pilot activities to be implemented in 2015, further opportunities will be determined.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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In 2015 IOM aims to contribute to the Namibian Government's and civil society's efforts to coordinate anti-trafficking responses, prevent trafficking in persons, protect victims and prosecute traffickers in Namibia. The Organization will achieve these by: (a) strengthening coordination between State actors and civil society, whereby institutional and technical support will be provided for the formation and operationalization of a national coordination mechanism; (b) increasing awareness of trafficking in persons among the general public by carrying out an information campaign that will encourage detection and reporting of suspected cases; (c) enhancing the capacity to offer assistance to victims in Namibia, with support given to social service providers to enhance protection; and, finally, (d) promoting victim-centred response through law enforcement. IOM will support the development of a formal mechanism among law enforcement to enhance coordination on investigation, prosecution and victim referral.

IOM will continue resettlement and voluntary return programmes for the remaining refugees in Namibia.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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Labour migration has been increasingly recognized as playing a significant role in the development of the SADC region. For regional agreements to have effect, it has been widely noted that governments need to harmonize policies and standards. In this regard, IOM aims to comprehensively assist the Namibian Government to better regulate, manage and

monitor labour migration by identifying gaps in the institutional framework, legislation, data and policies and by identifying proposed solutions in the country.

In 2015 activities will focus on: (a) conducting an in-depth analysis of existing legislation, policies, institutional structures and coordination mechanisms pertaining to labour migration in Namibia and providing recommendations in line with international good practices; (b) identifying and assessing recruitment centres, recruitment practices and related support services in Namibia, as well as pointing out any gaps in relation to international good practices; and (c) analysing the flow of remittances to Namibia and providing recommendations for their increased utilization for development purposes.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	450,000
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Following the Migration Policy Workshop held in Walvis Bay in 2013, the development of a comprehensive migration policy is a key priority for the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration in 2015. IOM's support and assistance has been requested in developing a comprehensive migration policy, which also includes a visa policy, to better manage migration in Namibia. In order to have reliable data, IOM, in partnership with the Government of Namibia, will commence the process by undertaking a comprehensive national migration profile.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

SOUTH AFRICA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM facilitates the resettlement of refugees and family reunification to third countries by coordinating the provision of pre-entry medical assessment, documentation and logistics support, as well as cultural and pre-departure orientation. IOM works closely with the UNHCR and diplomatic embassies such as those of Australia, Canada, Norway, and the United States.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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IOM addresses the health vulnerabilities and challenges faced by migrants throughout all stages of their migration, as well as the needs of host communities affected by migration. Through the Ripfumelo project, IOM contributes to the reduction of vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis among migrants and host communities. Ripfumelo is part of IOM's regional Partnership on Health and Mobility in East and Southern Africa (PHAMESA) programme implemented in 18 countries in East and Southern Africa.

The Ripfumelo project covers South Africa's Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Gauteng and Kwa Zulu Natal Provinces. Interventions focus on farming and mining communities and aim to develop sustainable responses to migration and health by working with



and capacitating partners at all levels. Ripfumelo works in partnership with the South African Government at the local, district and provincial levels, as well as with private sector, civil society organizations and academic institutions.

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

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,000,000

IOM will continue to work in partnership with the Government of South Africa to manage migration by strengthening immigration and integrated border management, in order to facilitate the safe movement of migrants. Interventions will include building the capacity of South African Government officials and other stakeholders to manage migration and institutionalize inter-agency exchange of information. Owing to the nature of migration, a coordinated multilateral 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 management in the region.

Through the Regulating Migration Programme, interventions will focus on strengthening the capacity of trained government officials to train their peers. IOM will provide oversight and support the trained government officials.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,500,000

IOM will continue to work with the Government and other key stakeholders to strengthen capacities to manage migration. Interventions will include the establishment of a national migration management forum and the profiling of unaccompanied minors. Also planned are interventions focusing on strengthening the Government's and key stakeholders' capacity to investigate and prosecute cases of trafficking in persons, particularly in the fishing sector. This will be done through high-level roundtable discussions, consultative national workshops and the development of standard operating procedures for the investigation and

prosecution of trafficking cases. IOM will work in partnership with South Africa's National Prosecuting Authority, the South African Police Service, the Department of Labour, the Department of Social Development, the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, the Department of Home Affairs and the Border Control Operational Coordinating Committee, the US Embassy in South Africa and the US Government's Department for Homeland Security.

Building on the 2013 Unaccompanied Minors pilot project, IOM will work with the Government of South Africa and neighbouring countries to build a care and protection network for this target group. Interventions will focus on strengthening the capacity of governments and civil society to address the issue of unaccompanied minors, as well as support cross-border coordination mechanisms and research on unaccompanied minors to inform programming and policies.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

3,200,000

IOM seeks to contribute towards facilitating migrants' contribution towards South Africa's economic development. By developing projects that bring together migrant labour, economic actors and the Government, IOM would contribute to the National Development Plan 2030 by facilitating the economic participation of migrant labour from both highly- and lower-skilled seasonal workers. IOM will advocate for a regulatory environment where migrants can fill structural shortages on the labour market, and where their rights are protected and respected. Additionally, the labour code should facilitate migrant entrepreneurship and job creation for and by migrants.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

700,000

IOM plans to work with the Government of South Africa to undertake a migration profiling exercise that will begin in 2015. The migration profile document will be used to inform future developments in South Africa's migration policy. In addition, findings from the profiling exercise will inform government planning by providing information about migration that can

be utilized by government at the national, provincial and municipal levels. The research project will be complemented by capacity-building activities for government agencies on collecting, analysing and reporting migration-related data.

The Migration Profile will cover a wide range of migration issues, including (but not limited to): undocumented migrants, trafficking of persons, brain drain, internal and interregional migration flows, remittances, diaspora contribution, communicable diseases and labour migration.

IOM intends to use the Migration Profile and other migration-related data to stimulate and enrich the discussion on the role of migration in South African society among the public, NGOs, government agencies and other stakeholders.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

ZAMBIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,000,000

IOM will continue to engage the State Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit and various State and non-State actors on camp coordination and camp management, as well as disaster risk management. This will entail the provision of capacity-building support and preparedness for displacement eventualities. Capacity-building initiatives will cascade from national to sub-national levels in at-risk provinces and districts of Zambia.

IOM intends to also continue working with UNHCR and the Government of Zambia on the voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugees, and on the conduct of movements for overseas resettlements. Another aspect that IOM will support the Zambian Government on is the local integration of those qualifying for stay under government criteria. Angolans who are married to Zambian nationals, those who have business entities, those born to a Zambian parent and those with critical skills who qualify for employment permit are included in the criteria for local integration.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

UN/IOs/INGOs

Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,750,000

IOM will continue its engagement of various national stakeholders, including local authorities, in promoting health among migrants and migration-affected communities. In line with IOM's regional health promotion strategy for East and Southern Africa, IOM will undertake four strategic areas of engagement: (a) improve the monitoring of migrants' health to inform policies and practices; (b) ensure that policies and legislation make provisions for the health needs and rights of migrants and migration-affected communities, in line with international, regional and national commitments; (c) support migrants and migration-affected communities to access and use migrant-sensitive health services; and (d) strengthen multi-country and multisectoral partnerships and networks for effective and sustainable responses to migration and health challenges. Moreover, IOM will focus on four strategic "spaces of vulnerability," namely, urban informal settlements, extractive industries, transport and mixed migration routes.

IOM also intends to work closely within the "Delivering as One UN" initiative in implementing programmes on addressing gender-based violence and the effects of labour migration and population mobility on the HIV/AIDS epidemic, tuberculosis and malaria.

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

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

UN/IOs/INGOs

Local NGOs and CSOs

Private sector



Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,220,000
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IOM has worked extensively on the immigration and border management sector in recent years, including developing immigration standard operating procedures, curricula and training; facilitating cross-border dialogue; and deploying border management information systems. Earlier interventions, in particular those implemented through a project in regional capacity-building for border management, with support from the Africa Capacity-Building Centre in Moshi, United Republic of Tanzania, have provided a foundation for current and planned interventions.

IOM supports the Government of Zambia, in particular the Ministry of Home Affairs Department of Immigration, Prisons Service and the Police, towards improved immigration and border management, as well as enhanced management of migration-related data. In 2015 IOM intends to 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 and the deployment of computerized border management systems.

Actions are aligned with relevant national priorities, policies and legislation, as well as regional and international instruments.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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With emphasis on the management of mixed migration, IOM builds the capacity of border officials, law enforcement, service providers and other partners. This currently includes the development of a national action plan to address mixed migration, which will inform future programming. Interventions focus on upholding the rights of vulnerable migrants, meeting protection needs and improving access to justice. Planned actions aim at improving detention conditions and providing alternatives to detention.

IOM and UN partners support the Zambian Government and non-governmental partners to implement protection provisions in national legislation and policy. This includes capacity-building in the implementation of identification procedures, guidelines, referral mechanisms and service delivery for victims of trafficking and other vulnerable migrants.

IOM is upgrading reception facilities for vulnerable migrants in border areas and implementing improvements to other protective services, such as safe shelters.

In coordination with national and international partners, IOM provides individualized assistance to victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, and stranded migrants. On a case-by-case basis, IOM facilitates safe shelter, medical and psychosocial assistance, legal advice and assisted voluntary return and reintegration for victims of trafficking. Other vulnerable migrants are provided with the options of voluntary return, family tracing, medical care and regularization of stay.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,250,000
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IOM has been providing support to the Government of Zambia in the area of migration and development. Currently, particular focus is placed on capacity-building of diaspora engagement in development. This includes: (a) technical assistance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the development and implementation of a diaspora policy; (b) improved knowledge-based planning, including the update of a 2010–11 web-based diaspora survey, the findings of which are being used to inform current interventions, including policy development and diaspora outreach, such as through diaspora associations; and (c) support to Zambian diaspora associations for improved engagement of the diaspora.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	18,500,000
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COMESA's thirty-first meeting of the Council of Ministers, held in Kampala, Uganda on 19–20 November 2012 endorsed the concept of establishing a COMESA RCP and granted authority to proceed with the launch of the COMESA RCP in June 2013. With support from IOM, the COMESA RCP was formally launched in September 2013 in Lusaka, Zambia. The COMESA RCP will be one of the interregional political dialogues formed with migration as a pillar within a broader framework with other complementing pillars, such as trade and justice. The RCP will also be a process within a regional trade/economic body that has a mission and responsibilities to formulate binding agreements in many areas. The potential for the COMESA RCP to directly influence multilateral agreements will be especially strong among RCPs, given its positioning within a regional common market. Although the COMESA RCP itself may not

be empowered to pursue binding agreements, its positioning within COMESA will provide additional weight, and a direct path, for the recommendations and the practices it comes to promote. IOM intends to continue to support COMESA in convening the second COMESA Regional Consultative Process on Migration Dialogue in 2015, providing an informal forum for continued discussion on bilateral agreements, which can lead to recommendations on formal actions.

In addition to this, IOM in Zambia is providing support to the COMESA Secretariat in Lusaka for diaspora engagement in the COMESA region, as well as the improved management of labour migration through support for the implementation of the COMESA protocols on: (a) gradual relaxation and eventual elimination of visas; and (b) the free movement of goods, services and persons.

IOM further intends to support the COMESA Secretariat in Lusaka for Migration Profiles in the COMESA region, which will help contribute to evidence-based planning on migration management.

IOM also aims to build the capacity of (a) the Zambian Government to produce a Migration Profile and (b) intends to build the capacity of national institutions for improved collection and analysis of migration-related data for evidence-based policy development and national planning.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Academia

ZIMBABWE

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

10,000,000

IOM will focus its interventions on disaster mitigation, prevention, and preparedness. In 2015 IOM will coordinate with partners on enhancing the capacity of the Government of Zimbabwe, particularly the Department of Civil Protection (provincial- and district-levels Civil Protection Committees), and at-risk communities to prepare for, mitigate and recover from the impact of natural disasters.

With the adoption of the Migration Crisis Operational Framework by IOM Member States, IOM will continue collaborating with the Government of Zimbabwe in developing post-crisis interventions for migration-affected communities, including internally displaced persons, third-country nationals and returnees. IOM will focus on providing community stabilization assistance in these migration-affected areas that

are emerging from the impact of various natural and other displacement shocks and socioeconomic challenges and are therefore vulnerable to future disasters. IOM will facilitate the reintegration of internally displaced persons through the implementation of durable solutions and their equal participation in the recovery of Zimbabwe. 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. Operations activities will also include resettlement movements for a caseload of 500 refugees and migrants.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

5,500,000

IOM will continue to support the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare in coordinating and managing various migration-related health challenges and in developing national strategies that address health vulnerabilities among migrants and migration-affected communities.

IOM will contribute towards increased access to early tuberculosis, malaria, HIV and other sexually transmitted infections case detection, rapid diagnosis and improved treatment outcomes among irregular Zimbabwean migrants returning from South Africa and Botswana, as well as those living in communities of origin. IOM will conduct health assessments and referral services as part of a comprehensive assistance programme to returned migrants.

IOM provides health assessments and travel health assistance services for government-funded refugees resettled to Australia, Canada and the United States, as well as for self-payer migrants bound for the United Kingdom.

IOM will advocate for mainstreaming of migration and health issues through all health-related policies and strategies.

IOM will also collaborate with research institutions to build an evidence base on migration and health issues in Zimbabwe.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Academia



Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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IOM will work to strengthen the capacity of migration management authorities in Zimbabwe through 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 to assess the capacity of regulatory, administrative, information management and operation frameworks. IOM will provide technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of national border agencies through the installation of border management information systems, development of standard operating procedures, conduct of training, as well as the building of national training capacity by drafting and standardizing the national immigration and border management training.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM will continue to support governmental and non-governmental partners in preventing the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons and providing support to stranded migrants. In particular, IOM

will support the Government of Zimbabwe in the implementation of the new Trafficking in Persons Act, of 2014 (Chapter 9:25). To this end, IOM will implement interventions aimed at the prevention of trafficking, protection of victims of trafficking, and prosecution of traffickers. Envisaged activities include: awareness-raising and training, development of training materials for law enforcement agencies and social service providers.

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

IOM will also seek to increase multidisciplinary collaboration through capacity-building of law enforcement agents, service providers and judicial officials on victim-centred responses to reported trafficking cases.

IOM will continue to build capacity to address mixed and irregular migration flows, including the establishment of a national action plan and standard operating procedures for responding to mixed migration flows.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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IOM will provide technical assistance to strengthen the overall institutional and governance framework that responds to multi-faceted migration issues, including facilitating labour migration, managing irregular migration, protecting migrants' rights (including victims of human trafficking), enhancing integrated border management, harnessing diaspora resources and addressing migration through regional consultative processes, as well as through the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

IOM will support the Government towards the engagement of the Zimbabwean diaspora 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.

IOM will support the Government of Zimbabwe's capacity for effective migration management through the establishment of a Migrant Resource Centre in the busiest border post.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,250,000
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IOM will conduct advocacy, engagement and dialogue, including seminars and symposia on evolving land tenure issues based on empirical research and profiling. IOM will support the adoption of labour migration policies and diaspora and migration and development policy frameworks.

IOM will also facilitate the mapping of the Zimbabwean diaspora in the United Kingdom and South Africa. The purpose of the mapping exercise is to assess the preparedness of the Zimbabwean diaspora to return and also inform diaspora engagement initiatives that contribute to socioeconomic development.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Diaspora

ACRONYMS

CCCM	Camp coordination and camp management
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Civil society organization
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
MIDSA	Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa
NGO	Non-governmental organization
SADC	Southern African Development Community
RCP	Regional consultative process on migration
REC	Regional economic community

- Burkina Faso
- Cameroun
- Cabo Verde
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Congo
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Liberia
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Togo

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA



REGIONAL STRATEGY 2014–2016

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

INTRODUCTION

IOM Strategic Approach

The primary goal of IOM is to facilitate the orderly and humane management of migration. Building on its expertise and experience, IOM strives to address in a comprehensive way the challenges of migration, highlighting its development potential while minimizing its negative effects.

To achieve these goals, IOM will focus on activities as outlined in the 12-point Strategy (see page 5).

IOM aims to continue its role as the leading migration agency, strengthening its capacity to serve migrants and Member States, and increasing government and public recognition of the contribution of migrants to society.

IOM in West and Central Africa

The IOM Regional Office for West and Central Africa was established in 1998 in Dakar, Senegal and covers 23 countries¹ and 5 regional economic communities (RECs):

- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS – 15 countries);
- West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU – 8 countries);
- Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS – 10 countries);
- Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CAEMC – 6 countries);
- Mano River Union (MRU – 4 countries).

IOM's budget for West and Central Africa amounted to USD 46 million in 2013, divided between the two subregions. IOM's projects are aligned with global, regional, country and Mission-level strategies and delivered in partnership with Member States, developmental and humanitarian partners, RECs and civil society organizations (CSOs).

The IOM Regional Office participates in the UN Development Group for West and Central Africa, the Subregional Coordination Mechanism for UN Support to the African Union, and the New Partnership for Africa's Development, among others. At the national level, IOM is also part of the UN Country Teams and the UN Development Assistance Frameworks in the region.

Migration Trends in West and Central Africa

Migration in the West and Central Africa is characterized by the following:

- (a) The region exhibits dynamic migratory patterns and has had 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 mainly linked to employment taking place within the subregion.
- (b) In recent years, irregular migration from sub-Saharan Africa towards Europe, and between West and Central Africa, has substantially increased. States in the region, previously considered as countries of origin, are becoming transit and destination countries, with irregular migration featuring prominently in the political agendas of most of the governments concerned.
- (c) Labour migration plays an important role, facilitated to some extent through the existence of free movement protocols.
- (d) Unaccompanied migrant children are a common feature. They are often at risk of abuse, exploitation or trafficking.

¹ All of which are IOM Member States except Sao Tome and Principe and Equatorial Guinea.

- (e) Several factors highlight the need to mitigate the impact of migration on health in the region, including high levels of internal and cross-border migration, with a high prevalence of communicable diseases, a weak public health-care system and policy frameworks, weak or non-existent cross-border cooperation and collaboration mechanisms on migration and health, and a lack of data on mobility and health.
- (f) Cultural and ethnic groups are frequently split by borders, and governments face challenges in managing international boundaries while respecting cross-border communities.
- (g) Border management is often perceived as an exclusively national competence and responsibility. The resulting fragmentation of national approaches has contributed to mismatching and, often, incompatible border management systems and practices for countries in the region.
- (h) Droughts, desertification, deforestation, rising sea levels, coastal erosion and flooding have increased in occurrence and severity over the last few decades. Natural disasters displace millions of people throughout the region.
- (i) Conflicts in the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria and Sierra Leone have hit the region over the last decade. The Central African Republic, Chad and Mali are currently the main countries of origin of refugees and internally displaced persons.
- (j) The Libyan crisis provoked the emergency return of more than 200,000 migrants, destabilizing the sub-Saharan region. This put an extra burden on communities of origin, notably in Chad and Niger.
- (k) Security has deteriorated lately, showing that Western and Central African States are generally poorly prepared and equipped, both individually and collectively, to manage crises. The Sahel and Nigeria are notably affected by terrorist activities.

West Africa

About 8.4 million migrants, representing 2.8 per cent of the total population, move around West Africa (UN DESA, 2009). This is the largest total migrant stock in Africa, and it moves internally, intraregionally, continentally and internationally. West Africa also concentrates the highest number of intraregional migrants and, to a lesser extent, migrants moving towards Northern Africa and Europe.

Labour mobility has significantly increased over the last decade. Following the regional economic integration and economic cooperation, a growing number of West Africans left their home countries in search of better opportunities. Estimations indicate that South–South migration accounts for more than half of all migratory movements within the region (UNDP, 2009).

Countries in the Sahel have received a large influx of returnees, as well as arms, from Libya. The most visible effects of these destabilizing elements observed are in Mali, but its neighbouring countries have also been affected. The situation in northern Mali has led to the displacement of people internally and regionally, with consequences for regional migration, border management and community stabilization. Niger is also witnessing the arrival of migrants from around the region attempting to reach Libya who are being expelled at the border, as well as returnees fleeing insecurity in northern Nigeria.

Central Africa

Conflicts inevitably cause population displacement. As intraregional mobility is limited by dense vegetation and the lack of interconnecting roads, the majority of migrants move to Europe or other African regions.

ECCAS has a protocol of free movement and the right of establishment of its citizens. While some measures facilitating the free movement of ECCAS citizens are in place, free movement and establishment has not been a priority for ECCAS Member States. In addition, the oil windfall and the lumber industry have transformed countries such as Gabon, and Equatorial Guinea into countries of destination, with Gabon hosting the largest number of migrant workers in Central Africa.

The humanitarian crisis in the Central African Republic has led to internal and regional displacement of people. Large populations of longstanding refugees from Central African Republic are found in Cameroon, Chad and the Republic of the Congo. Chad also witnesses the arrival of migrants from around the region attempting to reach Libya and being expelled at the border, returnees fleeing insecurity in northern Nigeria, as well as returnees and refugees fleeing inter-communal clashes in Sudan and the crisis in the Central African Republic.

KEY AREAS OF INTERVENTION

The IOM Regional Office for West and Central Africa, in collaboration with its Country Offices, engages with national governments and regional institutions in six key strategic areas.

Migration Policy Development and Inter-State Dialogue

Strengthening intraregional dialogue

In West Africa, governance of migration is hampered by an insufficient level of dialogue between the regional institution and its Member States. For this purpose, the Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA) was created by ECOWAS in 2000 in cooperation with IOM.

Coordination problems among regional and national policies also exist in Central Africa, which led ECCAS Member States to request that a migration dialogue process be established. A regional conference on migration was organized by ECCAS and IOM in 2012. The conference culminated in draft recommendations for the establishment of a Migration Dialogue for Central African States (MIDCAS).

In West Africa, IOM provides technical support for the strengthening of the MIDWA as a regional consultative process on migration (RCP) under the leadership of the ECOWAS Commission and ECOWAS Member States. IOM also supports the operational structure of MIDWA.

IOM supports the establishment and operational structure of the MIDCAS as the first RCP on migration in Central Africa under the leadership of the ECCAS Commission and ECCAS Member States.

Supporting both platforms, IOM aims to 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.

Strengthening migration data management

Despite the extent of migration dynamics in the region, there is little data on migration both at the national and regional levels. Existing data is often poorly managed and not linked to policy choices. Indeed, research capacities are quite limited to produce the necessary evidence for coherent and comprehensive policies. As a result, the migration policies adopted do not rely on evidence-based instruments.

IOM supports the development of national and regional migration profiles; facilitates the establishment of interdepartmental mechanisms at the national government level to collect and manage data; and trains key national institutions and departments at the regional level on migration data management.

Strengthening national migration policy development

While several countries have expressed their willingness to engage in the process of drafting and endorsing national policies on migration, or have requested external assistance to do so, the ECOWAS and ECCAS States do not yet have comprehensive national migration policies in place to define strategic frameworks and the division of responsibilities among various national stakeholders involved in migration management. National frameworks are still defined by legislation regulating specific subsectors (e.g. immigration, refugee protection, trafficking, labour, etc.). This situation increases incoherence between national instruments, especially since coordination between the various institutions involved remains generally weak.

At the national level, IOM supports the development of migration policy frameworks through:

- (a) The establishment of intergovernmental migration working groups or task forces;
- (b) The drafting of national migration policy documents;
- (c) Training in key areas of migration management;
- (d) The integration of migration into other national policies.

At the regional level, IOM works with ECOWAS to develop and assist in the implementation of a new regional migration policy framework. It also supports the ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration, as well as the ECCAS and ECOWAS protocols on free movement.

At the pan-African level, IOM organizes capacity-building and awareness-raising campaigns on the African Union Migration Policy Framework for Africa.

Labour Migration and Development

Supporting regional economic integration and free movement processes

Free movement frameworks exist for both West Africa and Central Africa; however, full implementation remains a challenge. This is particularly affecting the rights of residence and establishment, which are at the core of the facilitation of regional labour mobility. Restrictive immigration policies, notably for migrant workers, still apply.

IOM aims at strengthening the capacities of RECs and their Member States to address obstacles to regional labour mobility, including through the harmonization of national legislation and the development of mechanisms for the mutual recognition of qualifications and skills. IOM supports States in developing and implementing bilateral labour migration agreements. Improving potential migrants' access to information on the possibilities and procedures for legal labour migration within and outside the region is essential to facilitate their mobility.

Protecting migrant workers and their families

Protecting the rights of migrant workers and their families, as well as their access to appropriate social protection, is a key issue in both subregions. Many undocumented migrants face great difficulty in accessing social protection systems. Several countries have ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and their Families, and it is important to underline that these rights and obligations apply to both their own migrants abroad and the migrant workers that they host.

Although international instruments are developed to protect migrant workers' rights, the ratification and implementation of these instruments remains a challenge in most countries.

IOM promotes the ratification of international conventions on migrants' rights and supports governments in the actual implementation of such. This includes support for the review and development of national legislation, capacity-building of government agents, as well as information and sensitization campaigns towards migrants and CSOs.

Enhancing the positive impact of migration on development

The development impact of labour mobility between the Southern and Northern Hemispheres is widely recognized. However, the impact of South–South labour mobility is often disregarded.

The impacts of both phenomena need to be capitalized on and integrated into policy and legislative frameworks, as well as promoted through practical incentives. For instance, sending remittances between countries of the region can be more expensive than North–South transfers. One reason why the cost of informal transfers is much higher is the lack of proper remittance channels.

The challenge of brain drain is a reality of South–South labour mobility. Increasing capacity in countries of origin will help compensate for the emigration of highly skilled workers, as well as the mobilization of the skills and capacities of the diaspora in favour of their respective home countries.

An efficient labour migration policy can relieve unemployment pressures, notably youth unemployment, and contribute to development through the channeling of remittances, transfer of know-how, and the creation of business and trade networks. IOM supports States in developing strategies to actively engage their diaspora in local and national development initiatives.

IOM encourages the transfer of skills through the temporary or virtual return of qualified nationals and promotes mechanisms to channel and maximize the impact of migrant workers' remittances.

Migrant Assistance and Protection

Enhancing cooperation and capacities of key stakeholders in providing protection measures to vulnerable migrants

The majority of international and regional instruments against trafficking in persons have been ratified by most of the countries in the region. Nevertheless, some of the national laws recently adopted are often incomplete, and law enforcement and judiciary authorities often lack the necessary tools to criminalize traffickers. Many of them are unaware of their crucial role in identifying victims and addressing their first needs. Shelter structures and CSOs often do not comply with minimum standards for ensuring legal guardianship of hosted children, and cooperate among themselves only on an ad hoc basis and through informal channels. Moreover, the majority of legal frameworks address only the child trafficking phenomenon and leave aside adult women and men victims of trafficking.

The situation of stranded migrants is another problematic issue. Little data is available regarding the scope of the phenomenon and its root causes, let alone its legal definition, and little information exists on the human rights challenges that stranded migrants face. Such migrants are more vulnerable to discrimination, particularly in relation to their access to basic services. IOM Offices have witnessed an increasing number of referrals from governments, partners and migrants themselves, who are often stranded and in dire conditions, asking for assistance to return to their countries of origin, within and outside the region.

IOM sets the foundations for the establishment of effective referral systems among national and international counterparts in dealing with direct assistance to and protection of people on the move, who may be victims of trafficking, asylum-seekers, refugees, or smuggled or stranded migrants.

IOM has built local partnerships for assistance to victims of trafficking and now aims to institutionalize these networks and give them the opportunity to enlarge the protection spectrum to all vulnerable migrants. IOM The Organization coordinates stakeholder's efforts and contributes to build capacities in providing protection for people on the move through a regional assistance network and referral system.

Fostering effective reintegration of returning migrants

Effective reintegration of returning migrants via assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) programmes is a priority for the region, which receives large numbers of returning migrants from overseas and due to migration crises (Côte d'Ivoire, Libya and Central African Republic). Family tracing and the return and reintegration of unaccompanied minors are among these important activities.

Through the enhancement of national partnerships and cooperation, IOM encourages the implementation of socioeconomic reintegration options in countries of origin to returning migrants using a homogeneous and integrated approach which promotes sustainability and self-reliance. Countries of origin receive returning migrants from different destination countries and apply different assistance modalities and reintegration packages at the request of the diverse host countries. A country-of-origin approach should be implemented to be able to provide the same standards of assistance to migrants returning to the same village or region, and to foster better integration in existing socioeconomic contexts.

Identifying the most appropriate protection measures for children on the move (unaccompanied and separated children)

West and Central Africa is characterized by high intraregional mobility of unaccompanied minors. Often looking for better socioeconomic opportunities and education, children move independently within the region and sometimes face exploitation.

One of the top priorities is to enhance inter-State cooperation and the capacities of service providers and communities alike in order to protect children on the move and rescue them from exploitation in line with international standards and best practices.

IOM participates in a regional working group on child mobility where both non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international and regional organizations gather to analyse regional child mobility trends and possible protection responses.

Through increased cooperation at the national and regional levels, IOM promotes the identification of effective protective measures for children on the move. These measures should involve at least the identification of legal guardians in both host and origin countries, as well as working for the most suitable durable solutions in line with the best interest of the child.

Physical, Mental and Social Well-being of Migrants and Communities

Integrating health component in all emergency responses in the region

Cholera, diarrhea, pneumonia, meningitis, measles, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases are common in the region due to recurrent food crises, conflicts, natural disasters, weak health systems, and high levels of population mobility. They contribute to increase populations' physical, mental and psychosocial vulnerability.

IOM develops and implements programmes in emergency response situations to contribute to the improvement of the physical mental and social well-being of migrants and host communities.

Strengthening of health human resources

Most countries in the region face shortages in human resources for health. Most countries also have substantial numbers of health professionals living in the diaspora who are potentially willing to contribute to the development of the health sector of their countries of origin.

IOM supports the virtual, temporary or permanent return of health professionals in the diaspora through the diaspora mapping of health professionals, needs assessment of health professionals in countries of origin, and the development of national diaspora engagement strategies.

Promoting equitable access to health services for mobile populations

Although migration in itself is not a risk factor for health, conditions surrounding the migration process (e.g. lack of hygiene and poor nutrition) amplify migrants' vulnerability; this is particularly true of irregular migrants and internally displaced persons. Migrants, who are at a high potential to suffer from health risks resulting from exploitation and dangerous working and substandard living conditions, often lack access to health and social services.

IOM supports States to formulate health programmes and policies to address health inequities and barriers affecting migrants and mobile populations in transit and destination communities.

Integrated Border Management and Risk Analysis

West and Central Africa have strong regional security and economic considerations that call for effective and humane border management. Border authorities, however, in many of the countries in the region lack the resources and means, including up-to-date technical knowledge and skills, to effectively perform their duties. Moreover, border management has often been perceived by governments as an exclusively national competence and responsibility. The resulting fragmentation in national approaches to border management has led to mismatching and often incompatible systems and practices for neighbouring countries within the region.

Enhancing border management

IOM aims to enhance national and regional capacities for effective border management, among others, through the installation and use of automated Border Management Information Systems, namely IOM Migration Data Analysis System (MIDAS). The system addresses the need of collecting and analysing data at the national level and offers the possibility of analysing and exchanging data. One of the intended long-term goals is the complete automation of the external borders of the region with border management information system and harmonized data collection and analysis procedures.

Strengthening the skills and knowledge of border officials

Building effective migration management capacities requires regular and continuous training.

Developing regional training curricula for border officials aimed at harmonizing border management practices of all ECOWAS and ECCAS States have been identified as a regional priority in an effort to set standards and establish best practices and procedures.

Enhancing intelligence functions for immigration officers and agencies

The role of intelligence functions for immigration officers and other border management agencies have often been overlooked and under-resourced in the region. Reinforcing intelligence functions can therefore play a crucial role in addressing challenges relating to irregular migration and cross-border criminality based on assessed risks.

IOM supports governments and regional institutions in reinforcing intelligence functions; assesses and analyses risks to reduce irregular migration; and contributes towards the prevention of cross-border crimes. Through this approach, reinforced intelligence functions will also be able to serve early warning purposes in cases of large-scale cross-border displacements, refugee movements, as well as human and animal epidemics.

Preparedness to Respond to Migration Crises

IOM developed the "migration crisis" concept to capture the complex human mobility patterns that emerge from crises. The concept offers an analytical lens for understanding crises, identifying gaps and improving responses in general.² The ultimate goal of the framework is to help people by providing them with adequate assistance and protection and ultimately uphold their human rights and dignity.

² The IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MC/2355) was approved at IOM's 101st Council in November 2012, through the adoption of Resolution No. 1243.

Building resilience at community level in the Sahel

The food and nutrition crises in the Sahel, which are accompanied with high population growth, environmental degradation and recurrent natural disasters, are growing in frequency and severity. Creating resilience, as well as an enabling environment for sustainable growth, requires supporting communities to acquire adaptive capacities to resist, absorb and recover from future shocks and stresses, and to avoid forced displacement of populations in particular.

IOM supports small community stabilization interventions (alternative livelihoods and reintegration support, income-generating initiatives, small community projects) and capacity-building of local authorities in areas where there are high returns of migrants and internally displaced persons, to increase the resilience of the overall population. IOM is part of the United Nations Regional Resilience Inter-Agency Task Force for the Sahel and also supports the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel.

Strengthening national and regional capacities to collect reliable data on population movements

The conflicts in Côte d'Ivoire, the Central Africa Republic, Libya and Mali have prompted complex population movements and have spread people internally and across borders, creating regional migration crises. These crises compounded large influxes of internally displaced persons, returnees and refugees, placing additional strain on weak economies with limited basic social services and livelihood opportunities. There is now an urgent need to increase national and regional capacities to track displaced people and identify their needs in order to deliver efficient and effective assistance to affected populations.

IOM supports the development of standardized data management, analysis and mapping tools to collect reliable data on population movements and intentions in order to prevent, plan and respond according to their needs. Additionally, IOM is expanding its "Communicating with Communities" programming in the region in order to reach out and receive feedback from target communities.

Increasing national preparedness for the management of displaced populations

Partnerships between national authorities and humanitarian agencies are necessary to reduce the incidence of forced migration and to manage the situation of displaced populations.

IOM, as the global lead for the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in natural disasters (Inter-Agency Standing Committee), and following the roll out of the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework, assists governments in the region in managing displaced populations according to international standards, providing adequate protection and access to basic services.

THE WAY FORWARD

The IOM Regional Strategy for West and Central Africa is a three-year strategic framework. IOM will review it annually to ensure its suitability with emerging issues and priorities in the region.

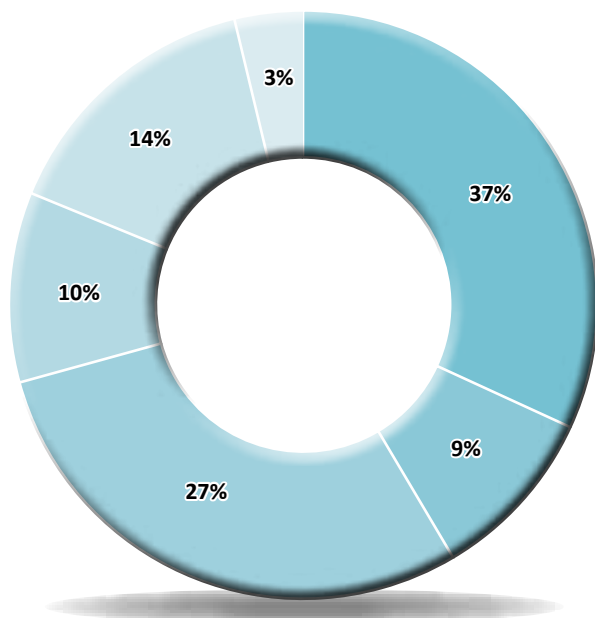
The Regional Strategy is designed to build on IOM's past endeavours in the region, as well as to develop new initiatives to support targeted population groups (internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees, migrants, etc.). The goal of the Organization is to build local, national and regional capacities to effectively and humanely manage migration and to ensure and promote local, national, and regional ownership of the results of projects implemented with the support of IOM.

Through the Regional Strategy, IOM will strengthen its engagement and collaboration with CSOs and strive to be gender-sensitive by taking into consideration the specific needs of women and men in its outreach with partners and in its projects. It will also give particular attention to the needs of youth in relation to emerging demographic trends environmental issues and the vulnerabilities of countries in the region due to conflict and natural disasters. In line with the human rights-based approach, IOM will promote and strengthen the protection of the human rights of migrants.

IOM looks forward to continuing to work with its partners in responding to migration-related challenges and opportunities in West and Central Africa.



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA



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

Country	USD
Regional Programmes	44,000,000
Burkina Faso	9,550,000
Cameroun	4,250,000
Cabo Verde	1,350,000
Central African Republic	32,300,000
Chad	35,600,000
Congo	59,100,000
Côte d'Ivoire	11,200,000
Ghana	5,750,000
Guinea	6,690,000
Guinea-Bissau	1,550,000
Liberia	49,500,000
Mali	54,500,000
Mauritania	10,700,000
Niger	10,050,000
Nigeria	13,000,000
Senegal	3,450,000
Sierra Leone	9,600,000
Togo	1,650,000
Total funding requirement	363,790,000

Programmatic area	USD
Emergency, Operations and Post-crisis	135,600,000
Migration Health	32,250,000
Immigration and Border Management	97,950,000
Migrant Assistance	35,000,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	50,400,000
Migration Policy and Research	12,590,000
Total funding requirement	363,790,000

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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The West and Central Africa region is faced with humanitarian challenges linked to the crisis in the Central African Republic, in northeast Nigeria and northern Mali. In the Central African Republic, the waves of violence in Bangui between anti-Balaka elements and Muslim ex-Seleka members in December 2013 led to several hundred deaths and hundreds of thousands more displaced inside the country and across neighbouring countries such as Cameroon, Chad and the Congo. The security situation in Mali remains volatile, more notably in the northern regions, since the 2012 crisis. In Nigeria, the armed group Boko Haram has increased attacks in recent months, with civilians bearing the brunt of the violence. There are millions of people affected directly and indirectly by the crisis and in need of various kinds of humanitarian services. To tackle these issues on a regional level and according to its Migration Crisis Operational Framework, IOM will continue to provide 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 by increasing movement-tracking activities to facilitate provision of targeted assistance. Finally, IOM is working to increase the resilience of at-risk communities and strengthen governments' capacities to prepare and respond to natural disasters and displacement.

IOM will focus its activities on actions that will mitigate the effects of significant population movement. In particular, the Organization will focus on CCCM training for local authorities and NGO partners, regional displacement tracking and intention survey analysis and reports, as well as communication activities with affected communities.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,500,000
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IOM aims to improve the physical, mental and social well-being of migrants and mobile populations, as well as that of the host communities in transit and destination countries. The regional Migration

Health Strategy directly addresses the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17) through four strategic responses targeting migrants and migration-affected populations:

- Research and information dissemination to strengthen knowledge and increase the pool of evidence related to migration health vulnerabilities and challenges;
- Support for policy development to advocate for migrant-inclusive health policies and programmes at the national, regional and sectorial levels;
- Health service delivery and capacity-building to promote equitable access to migrant-friendly health-care services;
- Regional coordination to strengthen regional institutions and multisectoral partnerships to address the health vulnerabilities of migrants and migration-affected populations.

In Western and Central Africa, IOM intends to pursue this goal through the implementation of initiatives to achieve the following objectives:

- Strengthen human resources for health through, among others, the involvement of health professionals in the diaspora in the development of their countries of origin by way of temporary return, mentorship and capacity building;
- Promote equitable access to comprehensive health services for migrants/mobile populations and transit/destination communities along economic transport corridors, with a particular focus on maternal and child health care and prevention, and access to treatment for tuberculosis, malaria and HIV/AIDS;
- Integrate a health component, including mental health and psychosocial support, into all emergency response programmes;
- Support local health authorities in strengthening their preparedness and response capacities in responding to disease outbreaks, such as cholera and Ebola, among others.

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

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,000,000
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The West and Central Africa region is faced with strong regional security and economic considerations

calling for effective and humane border management. However, border authorities in many of the countries in the region lack the resources and means, including up-to-date technical knowledge and skills, to effectively perform their duties. Moreover, border management has often been perceived by governments as an exclusively national competence and responsibility. The resulting fragmentation in the national approaches to border management has led to mismatching and often incompatible systems and practices for neighbouring countries within the region.

IOM will continue to support efforts designed to enhance national and regional capacities for effective border management. More specifically, IOM will focus its activities in the following areas of intervention:

- (a) Enhancing regional security in the Sahel. Countries in the Sahel are facing multiple and interlinked challenges in securing their territory and exercising effective control over their borders. A key priority identified by the concerned governments is the development of stronger and more coherent approaches to border management in the region.
- (b) Smuggling of migrants in the Gulf of Guinea. IOM has been supporting efforts to assist smuggled migrants in the Gulf of Guinea from Asia since 2012. The focus of a new phase of this initiative would be to build capacity among front-line officials to enable them to recognize and prevent smuggling in persons more effectively.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

10,000,000

IOM will continue to assist voluntary returnees, as well as migrants in need of protection, vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking in the region.

Part of the project Free Movement of Persons and Migration in West Africa contains activities which focus on counter-trafficking. The handbook on the protection of refugees and people on the move in the ECOWAS space will be updated and transformed into a training package mainly for border authorities in the region. IOM will also contribute to support training activities and child protection measures with the other project partners.

INTERPOL and IOM seek to implement a joint project to assess combatting child trafficking in the cocoa industry, particularly in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. The project also intends to build the capacity of stakeholders, organize joint operations, as well as provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking.

IOM's assistance to address irregular migration and smuggling and assisted voluntary return, funded by the Canadian authorities, will continue to support the governments in West Africa and expand into other regions to support stranded migrants, as necessary. The main activities will be: (a) migrant screening and humanitarian support; (b) direct assistance; (c) enhanced international cooperation with third-country authorities and increased capacity-building in the areas of counter-smuggling and migration management; and (d) evidence-based research on safe migration and information campaign in Sri Lanka on the dangers of irregular migration.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

25,000,000

In partnership with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and the International Labour Organization, IOM implements Support for the Free Movement of Persons and Migration project in West Africa to provide technical assistance and capacity-building for migration management. The project, which is driven by the ECOWAS Commission, supports migration data management, border management, labour migration and combating trafficking in persons in West Africa. At the regional level, the project supports the ECOWAS Commission in its role as a regional platform for migration policy development and harmonization. At the national level, it assists ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania to develop national migration profiles, elaborate and adopt national migration policies.

In 2015 IOM intends to implement a regional action aimed to improve youth employment for development in West Africa, specifically, in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana Mali and Niger. This will be achieved by: (a) offering skills development training to unemployed youth and facilitating their employment within the region; (b) supporting youth in the diaspora to return and invest in productive enterprise in their countries of origin; and (c) promoting knowledge of migration through the development of a regional youth network and raising awareness on its risks and benefits.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

UN/IOs/INGOs

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM promotes efforts to address the lack of migration data for evidence-based policies and programming. In this context, the Organization will work with the RECs and governments in the region to enhance their institutional capacities for effective management. Furthermore, IOM will continue to work towards strengthening and harmonizing regional migration strategies through MIDWA and MIDCAS.

IOM aims to provide technical assistance to strengthen MIDCAS and support its operational structure.

IOM also intends to support the development of national migration profiles in several countries in the region, as well as the update of existing migration profiles through the regional project, Support to Free Movement of Persons and Migration in West Africa, funded by the EU.

Based on the results of the joint 2013 IOM–ICMPD survey on migration policies in West Africa, IOM aims to: (a) encourage a similar survey in Central Africa and carry out targeted thematic assessments and (b) provide reports on key migration issues and dynamics in Central Africa.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs

BURKINA FASO

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	4,200,000
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IOM aims to reinforce the capacity of the Government and others stakeholders in emergency preparedness and response through CCCM training and the promotion of resilient income-generating activities, which are particularly relevant due to recurring heavy rains and floods that result in thousands of victims, particularly in rural areas.

Challenges related to land conflict also occur in Burkina Faso. IOM is developing a project to address the root causes of land conflict in Burkina Faso and promote social cohesion.

In the framework of the United Nations Sahel Strategy, IOM aims to address irregular migration vectors in rural areas, with special attention to youth and women. This will be achieved through capacity-building and employment promotion employing a resilient livelihoods-based approach.

IOM develops a project to improve conditions of return of Malian refugees in Burkina Faso through: (a) the capacity-building of land border post agents by training them in humanitarian borders management and (b) the promotion of income-generating activities for refugees.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	850,000
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IOM intends to support the Ministry of Health's efforts in addressing the health and well-being consequences of migration at pre-departure, during travel and transit, at destination and upon return home. The initial phase will focus on a joint stakeholder situational assessment on health needs and health services gaps. Thereafter, evidence-based programmes will aim to reduce vulnerabilities to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria for migrants and host populations along corridors linking Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso and Niger, as framed by the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17).

To contribute to diaspora participation in national development, IOM seeks to identify health needs at the country level, especially in rural areas, and to promote diaspora expertise transfer in this field. IOM in Burkina Faso plans to conduct an assessment of the diaspora's skills identified in the framework of the Migration and Development in Africa (MIDA) project in close coordination with national authorities. Activities will include the identification of Burkinabe diaspora health professionals, the assessment of health professional needs in selected regions of Burkina Faso, and the implementation of temporary physical and/or virtual transfers of identified health professionals in the diaspora. Creating a network between health professionals working in Burkina Faso and those living abroad is strategic for promoting transfer of skills. A recent rapid assessment led by IOM revealed that highly qualified doctors would like to return to Burkina Faso but often know little of the local working environment and lack professional networks in the country.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,000,000
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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 implement capacity-building activities (training, provision of equipment) to support the Government in its efforts to establish an orderly migration management mechanism. An inter-ministerial coordination committee is planned to ensure information exchanges and adequate policy decision.

The assessment also pointed out some gaps due to the need for the legislative framework to be made more relevant to the current context, especially in relation to transnational criminality threats. Legislative reforms will be supported to ensure coherence between national as well as regional levels for compliance with the framework on free movement of persons.

As part of the UN Sahel Strategy, IOM aims to improve integrated border management of Burkina Faso with Mali and Niger through strengthening of the National Boundary Commission, inter-departmental coordination, and cooperation between the institutions involved at country level.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	800,000
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IOM addresses the issue of irregular migration in Burkina Faso with a view to creating sustainable solutions, reducing the smuggling of migrants and human trafficking, and addressing 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 Burkinabe nationals and migrants in Burkina Faso, including children.

IOM seeks to work on combatting the crime of child trafficking in Burkina Faso through building the capacities of national authorities and civil society on provision of direct assistance (shelter, food and non-food items) and psychosocial care to victims; increasing awareness of the legislative framework at the international level, such as the Palermo Protocol, and at regional and national levels on laws

and criminal chain; and mapping of interventions to enhance coordination and achieve more efficiency.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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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; and (c) encouraging foreign investment among the diaspora of Burkina Faso.

IOM will also focus on strengthening youth skills and providing them with opportunities within the country and/or in selected ECOWAS countries.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM aims to support the Government of Burkina Faso in the implementation of the National Migration Strategy and its Action Plan. IOM provides some guidance to the Government in identifying approaches to make this strategy operational and effective.

IOM in Burkina Faso seeks to carry out studies on migration issues in Burkina Faso and the Burkinabe diaspora.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

CAMEROON

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	850,000
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The outbreak of fighting between ex Seleka and anti Balaka forces in the beginning of December 2013

in the Central African Republic has led to extreme violence and population displacement within the country. Most of them have crossed the borders and found refuge in Cameroon. The families and individuals stranded in Cameroon need immediate support as they are unable to meet their most basic needs in terms of shelter, non-food items, health care and transportation.

Through this emergency intervention, IOM proposes to continue with the evacuation operation focusing on the most vulnerable groups at the border sites, including women, children under five years old, the injured, older people and the disabled. To provide better assistance to these third-country nationals, IOM has set up basic transit sites in Kenzou, Garoua-Boulai to provide protection, health, and psychosocial support, and to register and transport migrants.

IOM also proposes to provide reintegration assistance to Cameroonians who have fled the Central African Republic. Beneficiaries will be entitled to a grant to help them set up their preferred livelihood activity to run a micro-business. IOM in Cameroon will monitor progress and provide assistance to migrants throughout the project implementation period. Additionally, psychosocial support will be offered to the returnees.

IOM will continue to facilitate government- and self-funded migrants' resettlement and family reunification.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,000,000

IOM works to enhance access to malaria, HIV and tuberculosis prevention, diagnosis and management, including integrated psychosocial support for refugees, returnees and third-country nationals who have fled from the Central African Republic. Cameroon's health system continues to face important challenges in terms of healthcare infrastructure, as well as inequity in access to health services, despite recent economic growth. More than half of the population lives in urban areas and one-third lives in poverty. IOM will support the Ministry of Health in operationalizing the implementation of the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17).

In response, IOM is currently developing a regional project in the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Chad and the Republic of the Congo. This project aims to facilitate access to HIV and tuberculosis diagnosis, care and treatment, and referrals for crisis-affected internally displaced persons in Cameroon and the Central African Republic, and also for migrants, refugees/returnees in Cameroon.



IOM provides support for self-funded immigrant and government-sponsored refugee health assessment, and travel health assistance for resettlement purposes.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,000,000

International migratory movements to and through Cameroon have become more complex in recent years and are becoming increasingly mixed in character, involving asylum-seekers, refugees and irregular migrants, among others. Therefore, there is a need to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Cameroon to police and manage their borders more effectively and improve national and regional security by supporting operational and institutional capacities at the technical and policy levels, upgrading border checkpoints (infrastructure and technology), as well as fostering longer-term strategies in training and capacity-building for border officials.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

500,000

IOM offers the option of assisted voluntary return and reintegration to Cameroonians from various countries (Belgium, Canada, Egypt, Finland, Libya, Morocco, the Netherlands, Niger and Tunisia). IOM's reintegration assistance consists of post-arrival reception assistance, educational support for the beneficiary or the beneficiary's children, and small business grants to support income-generating activities.

The resettlement programme, as well as the reunification programme, offers migrants the opportunity to start a new life and improve family links.

IOM assists victims of trafficking in Cameroon, particularly in urban, rural and border areas, with the aim of serving the interests of victims who have suffered from extreme vulnerability.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	750,000
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IOM will continue to work with NGOs on the protection of migrant workers' rights within the framework of a project which aims to promote the protection of domestic workers and the ratification of International Labour Organization Convention 189 on decent work for domestic workers. This second phase is in continuity with the first phase, which was implemented in 2010 with the same theme.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Local NGOs and CSOs

Media

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	150,000
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In Cameroon, IOM works to strengthen the involvement of the Cameroonian diaspora in France and Belgium working in health services and in higher education, with the aim of providing support to the Government in making Cameroon an emerging country by 2035, particularly with regard to the Government's priorities in health and education. In coordination with the Government of Cameroon, this initiative includes the following:

- Establishing a national committee composed of different ministries involved in health policy and higher education;
- Training of staff of the Ministry of External Relations and Executive Cameroonians Abroad on migration and development and on mobilization strategies and management of diaspora;
- Providing support in the development of a national strategy to mobilize the diaspora; Mapping diaspora associations in France and Belgium;
- Identifying skills profiles;

- Identifying training needs in the health sector and higher education;

- identifying specific needs of priority institutions in the health sector and higher education.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Academia

CABO VERDE

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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IOM will collaborate with the Ministry of Health in operationalizing the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), which calls for governments and stakeholders to address the health of migrants through migrant-inclusive policies, health services and multisectoral partnerships. The Organization intends to collaborate with health authorities and partners in conducting a baseline situational assessment to better understand and address critical migration health challenges of the country. IOM also aims to build the capacity of health professionals in migration health, including health-care services' ability to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate health information to migrants and host communities.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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IOM aims to build capacity of the Government to deal with the recently signed Readmission Agreement with the EU, through the establishment of electronic readmission application and case management systems and through the enhancement of support to reintegration activities.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	250,000
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IOM will continue to provide assistance to returning migrants by supporting both their social and economic reintegration.

Moreover, IOM aims to assist the Government of Cabo Verde in identifying protection gaps for both unaccompanied migrant children and stranded migrants; raise awareness of the issue of human trafficking in the country; and put in place a legal framework to effectively address the issue.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	450,000
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IOM aims to strengthen relevant government institution capacities to deliver pre-departure orientation to visa-ready migrants and families bound for the United States.

IOM will also continue to provide technical support to the Government to map the diaspora of Cabo Verde and to understand the diaspora profiles. In coordination with the Government, IOM will implement skills transfer projects aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Government to create sustainability for these actions.

IOM aims to support the Government in the process of decentralizing migration management, by reinforcing the capacities of the municipalities.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Private Sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	50,000
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IOM aims to further mainstream migration into development by supporting the Government to implement sectorial plans of action that build on the National Emigration and Development Strategy.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Emergency and Post-crisis Response

Funding requirement (in USD)	20,000,000
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The Level 3 status assigned to the recent crisis in the Central African Republic has helped in

mobilizing larger scale donor interest in, and support to, alleviating its consequences. IOM has been following a three-fold approach to address this crisis: (a) providing emergency humanitarian assistance to needy populations; (b) addressing medium- to longer-term community recovery and stabilization needs; and (c) working with the Government and the United Nations Integrated Multidimensional Mission in CAR on disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures supporting security improvements in the country through the voluntary relocation of disarmed former fighters.

In terms of emergency assistance, the Organization, in support of the Ministry for Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action, has been responding to the resulting displacement by providing mobile teams for site facilitation, camp management, shelter, non-food items, protection referrals, assistance to durable return, community stabilization and livelihood support. Through the Displacement Tracking Matrix, IOM monitors the needs of internally displaced persons, as well as their presence in and movement from and to the camps, results of which are shared regularly with the international community through site profiles and regular return intention surveys.

IOM has also been supporting the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Employment in efforts to provide temporary jobs and assist vulnerable populations. Through a multisectoral initiative to stabilize conflict-affected communities, IOM provides livelihood opportunities to vulnerable groups through cash-for-work schemes; rehabilitates socioeconomic infrastructure to revitalize local economies; and contributes to improved social cohesion through a strategic communication campaign. While providing timely response to the immediate needs of displaced communities, IOM has also been supporting the transition towards recovery and development in the Central African Republic through the direct engagement of communities affected by the crisis.

Under the larger Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and Security Sector Reform umbrellas, IOM has been providing support to the Ministry of National Defence, Restructuration of Armed Forces, of Former Fighters and Victims of War, as well as to the United Nations Integrated Multidimensional Mission in CAR in providing relocation and return assistance to former fighters who have given up their arms and expressed their wish to voluntarily return to their home communities. IOM provides technical support in registration, temporary lodging and feeding, and transport logistics. There is also a need to more proactively support the socioeconomic reintegration of former fighters into their home communities in an effort to reduce the risk of re-recruitment into armed groups.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	8,000,000
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IOM has been supporting the Ministry of Health in re-establishing health services for migrants and displaced populations in Bangui and other affected locations across the country. IOM “mobile clinics” intervene at internally displaced persons’ sites and in areas of return to provide primary health-care assistance to needy populations, especially those in remote areas or where public health facilities are not functional due to the lack of medical personnel, equipment, and/or facilities. Moreover, IOM medical teams provide pre-departure medical check-up for evacuation and relocation of at-risk populations and migrants.

The ongoing conflict in the Central African Republic has also severely disrupted access to prevention, early diagnosis and continuity of care/treatment of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. IOM aims to engage the Government, local health authorities, UN agencies, NGOs and other partners in reducing preventable mortality and morbidity by providing improved access to health-care services, with a focus on malaria, tuberculosis and HIV, as well as integrated mental health and psychosocial support to the most vulnerable conflict-affected and hard-to-reach populations in the country.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,500,000
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With one of the weakest border and migration management systems in Africa, there is an urgent need to train and equip the border police and immigration authorities in the Central African Republic through significant and long-term investments in the capacity-building of human resources and investments in infrastructure and technical equipment.

IOM aims to work closely with the Ministry of Public Security, Emigration and Immigration, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Integration and Francophonie in advancing this important objective by building sustainable partnerships with neighbouring governments in the frameworks of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CAEMC), as well as with the Governments of neighbouring Sudan and South Sudan.

The most urgent needs to be addressed include border security (including counter-terrorism,

trafficking and smuggling and other transnational organized crime), community policing and other security related interventions.

Furthermore, IOM aims to assist the Ministry of Justice, Judicial Reform and Human Rights in addressing land property and related reparation needs of migrants returning to the Central African Republic after having fled the country during the peak of the crisis.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance, Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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Related to the activities outlined in the section on border management, IOM aims to assess and address trafficking phenomena and other exploitative practices involving vulnerable migrants in the Central African Republic. Individuals vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation include single women and women heads of households; underaged, pregnant and lactating women; unaccompanied and separated children and children entrusted to unrelated third persons; and aged persons with medical conditions.

The main forms of exploitation of the vulnerability of migrants include abuse of power by transport companies and other stakeholders throughout the journey by imposing unjustified fees to migrants wishing to board buses or pass through checkpoints en route. Overloading trucks and imposing inhumane travel conditions to destitute migrants is a recurring phenomenon at major bus stations in Bangui and across the country.

IOM also liaises with concerned governments in West and Central Africa to facilitate the repatriation of stranded migrant workers whose embassies are not represented in the Central African Republic. Thousands of migrant workers who have been living in the Central African Republic for a long time were formerly employed in the mining industry in the eastern, northern and western provinces of the country, but have lost their jobs as a result of the continued crisis as many businesses closed and as their owners or operators left the country. However, it should be expected that with the crisis subsiding, migrant workers will return.

IOM intends to work with the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Public Security, Emigration and Immigration in order to build capacities of law enforcement at various levels to enhance the prevention of migrant abuse and exploitation, establish a protection mechanism and prosecute offenders. In addition, awareness-raising among the public, internally displaced persons, returnees

and migrant workers is required in order to fight the abuse and exploitation of migrants and other vulnerable groups.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

300,000

For many decades, land corridors between the Central African Republic, southern Chad, eastern Sudan and western Cameroon have been used by pastoralists and shepherds of the three countries during their annual migrations. This form of pastoralism – also known as “transhumance” – has allowed the passage of farmers and shepherds from one country to another at different times of the year to facilitate their agro-pastoral activities.

However, competition between nomadic herders and settled subsistence farmers has grown over recent years, and the current conflict has exposed undesired side effects of “transhumance” as the traditional system has been disrupted. Ensuing conflict has been exacerbated by increasing proliferation of small arms, thereby contributing to mass displacement.

IOM intends to partner with the Government of the Central African Republic, the Food and Agricultural Organization and other stakeholders for the purpose of studying this phenomenon and provide recommendations for identifying and applying measures to alleviate and redress the current situation and its underlying causes. This is relevant in terms of its wider implications for the future development prospects of the country.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs

CHAD

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

20,000,000

Chad continues to experience massive influxes of returnees, refugees and third-country nationals from the Central African Republic, Libya, Nigeria and Sudan. On 25 August 2014, IOM registered around 109,000 evacuees entering Chad, under the assistance of IOM and the Government of Chad or by themselves, directly from the Central African Republic or through neighbouring countries. Evacuees from

the Central African Republic are currently residing in three transit and four temporary sites in N’Djamena and in the south. IOM provides post-arrival assistance to all evacuees in Chad, including registration, profiling, intentions survey, displacement tracking, psychosocial support, basic health care and onward transportation to preferred destinations in Chad for returnees and countries of origin for third-country nationals. This massive influx is overstressing the absorptive capacity of host communities in areas of return that are already suffering from severe poverty and may cause conflict between the two. Due to the latest influx from the Central African Republic, the Shelter/CCCM Cluster co-led by IOM, was reactivated in Chad. The Organization and partners established the Djako site to receive returnees from Cameroon and the Republic of the Congo.

IOM continues to facilitate refugee resettlement from southern Chad and is expanding it to the east in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the US Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) and other resettlement partners.

IOM developed reintegration, stabilization and social cohesion projects for returnees from the Central African Republic, in line with the Chadian Government’s plan and IOM’s MCOF.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media
Academia

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,000,000

Strategies addressing migrants’ health needs are part of IOM’s approach to operationalize the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17). These aim at reducing migrants’ risks and vulnerabilities to health problems such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and ensuring access to appropriate health-care services through pre-departure medical checks, travel health assistance, psychosocial support, immunization, early diagnosis, treatment and timely referrals to hospitals, in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health, the Chadian Red Cross, the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF and the International Rescue Committee.

Currently, IOM implements psychosocial projects for returnees from the Central African Republic, Libya, Nigeria and Sudan, which include provision of direct psychosocial services to beneficiaries

and strengthening the capacities of the Chadian Government and local partners. IOM has developed additional projects to respond to the psychosocial needs of returnees from the Central African Republic.

IOM built a temporary health clinic in the Gaoui temporary site in N'Djamena that provides basic health services to evacuees from the Central African Republic.

IOM continues to conduct health assessments and travel health checks for government-sponsored refugees going to Canada, the United States and other resettlement countries that are implemented with UNHCR.

IOM is building a health clinic with an x-ray unit in Farchana (eastern Chad) for conducting health assessments for Sudanese refugees destined for resettlement into the United States and other countries.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media
Academia

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,600,000

Due to increasing security threats from fundamentalist groups in the subregion, that is, Boko Haram in Nigeria and Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQMI) in Niger, the Government of Chad has made the security of its borders one of its top priorities.

IOM has been requested by the Chadian Government for assistance to install the Migration Information and Data Analysis System at various border entry points.

To respond to the Chadian Government's request, IOM developed the project "Evaluation de la Gestion de la migration et des Frontières au Tchad," funded by the IOM Development Fund (IDF). The project started in October 2014 and will last for 15 months. The objective of this project is to assess 10 border points along Chad's borders with five countries, namely, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Niger, Nigeria, and Sudan.

IOM is also participating in the UN Sahel Strategy and is the leading agency of the Security Pillar in Chad.

IOM in Chad has additionally developed a border management project proposal to meet the potential gaps and needs that may be identified by the current border assessment project funded by IDF. An important component of this later project is the capacity-building of immigration officers in border control and in countering human-trafficking.

IOM also intends to develop a project proposal for potential UN Peacebuilding Fund for Chad to promote peace and stability in the region.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

7,000,000

As a member of the Protection Cluster in Chad, IOM will continue to address irregular migration concerns and challenges in the country, with a view of creating sustainable solutions and reducing smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, which are rampant in the country, as revealed by an IOM study on human trafficking in Chad carried out in 2011–2012, with results launched in June 2014.

Protection activities are all also part of all other IOM's emergency and reintegration activities implemented together with UNHCR, the International Communities of the Red Cross (ICRC), CRC and UNICEF.

Among CAR evacuees in Chad, there are a significant number of unaccompanied and separated children. IOM provides psychosocial support to identified unaccompanied and separated children and works closely with the Ministry of Social Action, Women and National Solidarity on family tracing and reunification and provide onward transportation to their destinations in the country.

IOM continues to facilitate the assisted voluntary return and reintegration of Chadian migrants back home from Europe, especially from Italy.

Finally, IOM seeks to assist the Government of Chad to ratify the international conventions on human trafficking and smuggling that it has signed with international institutions and conventions.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,500,000
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Assisting the Government of Chad in facilitating legal labour migration is one of the main long-term priorities of IOM in the country. Chad has thousands of migrant workers in its neighbouring countries, that is, the Central African Republic, Libya, Niger, Nigeria and Sudan, as well as in the Gulf States, Europe and the United States, who send significant amounts of remittances to their communities back home. The majority 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 destinations.

Following a request from the Office of the Prime Minister, IOM has successfully implemented the pilot project Facilitated Return of Qualified Chadian Migrants from France that aims to engage experts in the Chadian diaspora in France in temporary assignments in two identified priority sectors, public health (medical doctors and technicians) and higher education (university lecturers), with financial support from UNDP from February 2013 to October 2014.

Additionally, UNDP and IOM are currently pursuing, with the Government of Chad, the implementation of the second and multi-year phase of the project that aims to offer sustainable response to the lack of human resources in the country through increased and more sustainable return of the Chadian diaspora from France and elsewhere.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs
Diaspora

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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IOM will utilize the results of the Preliminary Study on Migration Phenomena in Chad, which was officially launched in April 2013 to assist the Chadian Government and counterparts to develop evidence-based migration policy and mechanisms aimed at mitigating migration concerns and crisis in the country.

IOM in Chad has participated in the study "IOM Migration Dimensions of the Crisis in CAR: Short, Medium and Long-term Considerations" published in September 2014. The study captured patterns of human mobility generated by the crisis in the

Central African Republic, with the aim of obtaining a complete picture of vulnerabilities and conditions related to involuntary movement as a tool for policymakers to develop an integrated response to the impacts of crisis mobility.

IOM has started the roll-out of the the Migration Dialogue for Central African States (MIDCAS) initiative in Chad. The next MIDCAS meeting takes place at the margins of the ECCAS summit in N'Djamena in November 2014.

IOM intends to carry out identification and mapping exercises of Chadian diaspora members and associations in foreign countries, besides France, that could contribute to the socioeconomic development of the country as part of the second and multi-year phase of the project.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia

CONGO

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	750,000
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Guided by the World Health Assembly Resolution on Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), IOM will support the Ministry of Health in addressing the health and well-being needs of migrants and communities along its border areas. It intends to collaborate with partners by conducting a situational assessment so that evidence-informed migration health programmes can be tailored to reduce the vulnerability of migrants, displaced persons and host communities and improve access to basic primary health care, including the prevention of tuberculosis, malaria and HIV, as well as access to maternal and child health care.

IOM will continue to provide government-sponsored health assessments and travel health assistance to refugees bound for resettlement countries.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	53,000,000
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For the last few years, migration management has been a government priority. The Government of Congo has officially requested IOM's support in identifying gaps to address the challenges relating



to irregular migration and, in turn, support the development and implementation of relevant migration management policies and programmes by providing targeted legal advice and border surveillance equipment, and strengthening national training mechanisms, infrastructure development and document examination equipment.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

350,000

IOM provides resettlement and/or reintegration assistance to returnees from a range of countries, including Belgium, Morocco, Switzerland and Tunisia. Other countries include Canada, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Sweden and the United States.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,500,000

IOM supports the Government of the Congo in harnessing the potential of migration and development by strengthening the capacities of the newly established Cell for Diaspora Mobilization. In addition, IOM also supports the temporary return of highly qualified experts from the diaspora, specifically in the field of health and university education. In the coming year, IOM will explore the possibilities of extending such programme to other sectors, in line with the National Strategy for the integration of the Congolese diaspora currently being developed with the technical support and guidance of IOM.

IOM also seeks to provide support to the Government in developing a long-term programme to follow-up on the 2014 IDF-funded MIDA project.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Diaspora

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,500,000

The Department of Congolese Abroad (Département des Congolais à l'Etranger) has launched a global initiative to develop a National Strategy for the integration of the Congolese diaspora into national development plans. This strategy aims to implement concrete actions to map, mobilize and engage highly qualified diaspora members to help decrease poverty in Congo. This interministerial initiative was launched in May 2013; a standing and a technical committee have been created to develop a number of research studies prior to the drafting of the strategy.

IOM action aims to support the Government to develop a mapping exercise of the Congolese diaspora and to draft an action plan for the implementation of sectorial projects.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,500,000

IOM will continue to work with partner agencies to address the post-crisis residual caseload. Specifically, IOM will provide return and reintegration assistance to returning refugees from neighbouring countries under the auspices of UNHCR.

Community stabilization and income-generating activities to provide durable solutions to the affected population will be carried out through cooperatives. Social cohesion and promotion of peace and reconciliation in the west of the country will be reinforced to sustain peace.

IOM will work with the Authority for the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of ex-combatants to return former combatants to productive civilian life. Special attention will be paid to those ex-combatants who are currently in exile.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,500,000
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Guided by the World Health Assembly Resolution on Health of Migrants (WHA 61.17), adopted in 2008, IOM will continue to advocate for equitable, quality and dignified access to health care for migrants and will continue to support its migrant-inclusive provision at various health centres. A specific focus will be put on migrants and host populations suffering from critical illnesses, such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases of public health interest, and will include preparedness, prevention of and response to the Ebola outbreak in the region.

In addition, IOM will continue to promote prevention of and sensitization on health risks associated with migration among migrant and host populations. Information on HIV/AIDS will be disseminated through outreach, and awareness-raising activities. This will be jointly undertaken by IOM and UNAIDS in support of the national HIV/AIDS Strategic plan and other related policies.

IOM will continue conducting self-payer health assessments and travel health assistance for immigrants bound for other resettlement countries.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	5,000,000
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The reinforcement of border management in Côte d'Ivoire requires strengthening physical presence at the border through the construction of border posts for relevant agencies, as well as enhancing the capacities of border personnel, with the respect to their knowledge of migrants' rights, to improve their understanding of standard operating procedures and strengthen competences in detecting document fraud, profiling and interviewing techniques.

In addition, officials at land and maritime border posts should be able to consult a central database and register cross-border flows of people. Additionally, an electronic link to Interpol's database on wanted persons, stolen travel documents and stolen vehicles would also contribute to the fight against organized crime. IOM will work closely with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to put in place a government-owned, efficient and effective border and migration management system. The proposed

approach will take into consideration the different components of border management, including its legal, administration and operational dimensions. IOM also plans to provide technical support to the Ivorian Government and train its personnel in border and migration management. With the recent Ebola outbreak, a focus will also be on strengthening the preparedness of the Government for sudden changes in cross-border movements due to man-made, natural or health outbreaks within or in neighbouring countries.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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IOM will continue to provide return assistance to Ivorians returning to their country from abroad. The assistance will commence upon reception at the arrival in Côte d'Ivoire and will continue through to assistance in reintegration and start-up of income-generating activities. In the succeeding months, follow-up visits will be made to monitor the process of reintegration at the social and economic levels.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	700,000
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IOM will continue to enhance the capacity of the Government to manage the Ivorian diaspora for development. While the country has qualified nationals in most sectors, expertise in certain areas is needed. The Organization will also help to encourage the Ivorian diaspora to contribute to national development through the transfer of resources and technical know-how.

In addition, IOM will work towards activities aimed at improving youth employability through skills development training, both within the country and elsewhere in the subregion, in an effort to decrease migration pressures further afield.

Target populations
Diaspora

GHANA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	250,000
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Ghana is regularly affected by floods caused by seasonal heavy rains. To mitigate the potential effects of such disasters, IOM will look into engaging disaster management authorities to work on DRR and CCCM capacity-building activities.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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The Western Region of Ghana is affected by a large flow of cross-border migration, including the influx of refugees and asylum-seekers during the recent crisis in Côte d'Ivoire. In addition, due to the country's rich mineral resources, including the recent discovery of oil, migrants from other parts of the country, as well as from within the subregion, are drawn to this region for work opportunities. To support the operationalization of the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), IOM has successfully implemented a project aimed at increasing tuberculosis detection among refugees and host communities, miners and mining communities, border communities and urban vulnerable communities in Ghana through a mobile diagnostic facility using GeneXpert technology. Following the successful implementation, IOM intends to expand its activities to other communities and regions, including targeting vulnerable community members within urban slums in Accra, which has been experiencing rapid urbanization and increased health vulnerability.

IOM provides migration health assessment and pre-departure medical screening services for government-sponsored refugees or self-paying immigrants bound for Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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It is clear that the issue of smuggling affects many countries in the region, including Ghana. In an effort to address smuggling within the country, strengthened partnerships with governments, CSOs

and other key partners to identify effective solutions to transit migration issues is required.

The lack of legislation and the inability of law enforcement agencies, border guards and judicial authorities to properly gather and analyse information to enable better understanding of the complex issues of human trafficking, smuggling and irregular migration, negatively affect their ability to detect, investigate and prosecute suspected traffickers, smugglers and middlemen. There is therefore a need to support Government and non-governmental partners in identifying gaps and needs to address the challenges relating to irregular migration and, in turn, support the development and implementation of relevant policies and programmes by providing targeted legal advice; strengthening national training mechanisms, infrastructure development, document examination and border surveillance equipment; constructing facilities; and developing and rolling out a training course to enhance awareness on the issue of smuggling.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,200,000
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Ghana has been identified as a country of origin, transit, and destination for men, women, and children subjected to forced labour and sex trafficking by the US State Department's Trafficking in Persons Report for 2012. Additionally, the 2003 Child Labour Survey conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service indicated that the Volta Region had 33 per cent of the 1.2 million child labour victims identified in Ghana. The majority of these victims are trafficked children who work in hazardous conditions in the fishing industry along Lake Volta. Although Ghana has taken measures to protect its children, having signed and ratified both international and national legislation and created anti-trafficking units within key ministries and services, a gap still remains between law and practice.

A FREE TO BE ME campaign and toolkit have been developed to bolster national and local trafficking prevention efforts and to create a community-driven approach to child protection. The toolkit has been piloted in six communities (three districts) in the Volta region and has received significant recognition with impressive results clearly showing behaviour change within communities. The campaign directly involves district officials, school personnel, community chiefs, parents and children in an interactive method to raise awareness.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM promotes the contribution of the diaspora to Ghana's socioeconomic development through skills and knowledge transfer. IOM is currently implementing a Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals project in Ghana, which was built upon the successfully implemented MIDA Ghana Health project. IOM intends to seek additional support to expand to other sectors outside of health, which is already addressed through current programming, and based on the needs of Ghana. In addition, IOM plans to expand the geographic scope to target Ghanaian diaspora communities in non-European countries, as well as support gaps identified within the newly established Diaspora Affairs Bureau.

Furthermore, in close collaboration with the Ghanaian Government, IOM would like to continue its support in the area of effective management of labour migration information, create greater mobility, and enhance the positive effects of migration on economic development.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	800,000
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In Ghana, the potential of migration for development is increasingly being recognized, although limited systematic policy attention has been given to the various aspects of the migration–development nexus. In addition, there is no national strategic framework to drive the debate on migration or provide relevant services, including capacity-building training. IOM has supported the Government of Ghana to draft a national migration policy and continues its assistance as the draft policy undergoes the validation process with relevant ministries and the Parliament. In addition, IOM assists in developing a comprehensive Migration and Development Training Module to build the capacity of policymakers and practitioners to implement migration policy. As many of the activities take place at the national level, there is a need to mainstream migration within local development planning and ensure that migration policy initiatives are put into practice. In order to assist the Government in addressing these gaps, IOM plans to support the development of a work plan and the implementation of policy initiatives.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

GUINEA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	800,000
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The Liberian Embassy in Guinea has requested IOM's assistance for the repatriation of more than 2,000 of its citizens located in the forest region of Guinea. IOM, in close coordination with the Guinean authorities, intends to provide voluntary repatriation of stranded Liberian migrants.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media
UN/IOs/INGOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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Though there have been decreases in transmission and mortality rate in recent months, IOM intends to strengthen its interventions in affected areas by supporting the Ministry of Public Health to meet the challenges posed by the Ebola epidemic. Current needs identified in terms of the overall response include improving coordination, through actions like strengthening surveillance, especially in areas with high mobility and in cross-border areas with the neighbouring countries of Sierra Leone and Liberia, and sensitization programmes on the individual protection of citizens in the affected zones, as well as health personnel in the field.

IOM will contribute to containing the spread of the Ebola virus in affected areas, notably along the country's borders with Sierra Leone and Liberia, through social mobilization and disease surveillance efforts.

Framed within the operational pillars of the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), IOM will support the Guinean Government in its fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis along border areas, with the aim of assisting the campaign for voluntary HIV/AIDS testing, prevention and early diagnosis of tuberculosis and malaria, as well as the fight against discrimination, stigma and sexual violence. The intended target groups are returnees under the AVR Programme, as well as their communities of origin. Beneficiaries in need of financial support will be assisted to develop income-generating activities. Targeted areas will be border zones and areas such as Koundara and its environs along Guinea's border with Senegal and Guinea-Bissau, and the major townships of Kindia,

Mamou, Faranah, Kissidougou and Guéckédou along the border with Sierra Leone.

IOM will intensify its efforts in pursuing funding for the establishment of a mobile testing unit for the TB REACH project. Targeted areas are the major mining zones in Haut Guinea, notably Dabola, Kouroussa, Siguiri and Mandiana, where the tuberculosis prevalence rates are high. Planned interventions will include sensitization of communities, as well as HIV rapid testing and tuberculosis screening.

IOM will continue its health assessment and travel health assistance for government-sponsored refugees and self-payer immigrants bound for Australia, Canada and the United States.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

UN/IOs/INGOs

Local NGOs and CSOs

Media

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,500,000

There will be an increase in border management activities in Guinea within the context of capacity building for border police; support in the provision of computer equipment; and the installation of the MIDAS information system at key border posts along the country's borders with Senegal, Mali and Sierra Leone. A Central Repository Unit at the Police Headquarters will be created, with the aim of centralizing migration data captured from key border crossings, including the only international airport located in Conakry. The police personnel will be trained in the use of the MIDAS.

The maritime services of Conakry will be strengthened, through capacity-building and logistics and technical support, to prevent the illegal and clandestine migration of migrants by sea. To be specific, the Maritime Centre will be supported by the acquisition of surveillance boats and communications equipment for rapid response at sea. Capacity-building and training activities will be reinforced to enable personnel to carry out maritime intervention on clandestine migration and human trafficking at sea.

The modernization of the communications set-up in the police services within the context of the Peacebuilding Fund is an effort pursued by the Government of Guinea to strengthen the capacities of the police force to undertake their responsibilities in safeguarding lives and properties. The modernization of communications equipment and capacity-building for the police force is expected to be replicated in remaining regional capitals in Guinea, as well as

in the Police Training School. The communications systems upgrade is expected to provide the police service with the requisite tools to respond rapidly to emergencies.

In addition, and with the support of the Ministry of Security and the security services, IOM will undertake projects which aim to modernize and collect data and create a human resources database on the Guinean police service and guards of Guinean national parks.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Media

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

800,000

Under the continuing voluntary return and reintegration programme, IOM aims to facilitate the return and reintegration of 90 Guinean nationals living in Switzerland, as well as of increased numbers from Belgium and Maghreb countries, among others. The programme will provide return possibilities to migrants' countries of origin, secondary transportation assistance if necessary, and support for the social and economic reintegration of beneficiaries through income-generating activities.

IOM intends to support Guinean authorities in sensitization campaigns to raise awareness on the dangers and risks of embarking on clandestine migration. The sensitization campaigns aim to impact on the importance of legal migration and the benefits thereof. The targeted areas are the Koundara area and its environs, because of its proximity to Senegal, and the high numbers of return under the AVRR programme from the region. The sensitization campaigns also target the youth in tertiary institutions because of the high unemployment rate among the youth in Guinea.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

UN/IOs/INGOs

Local NGOs and CSOs

Media

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

800,000

Youth unemployment is a major challenge in the country. IOM has been involved in the training and financial support of youth associations and women's groups to help them develop entrepreneurial skills. As addressing youth unemployment is one of the three main objectives of the Government, IOM intends to

develop projects in coordination with the Ministry of Youth Employment, and the Ministry of Social Affairs, Women and Children, to support Government efforts in strengthening youth employment programmes.

The Organization will continue its projects with existing donors through direct assistance to the youth employment, specifically by supporting income-generating activities. IOM intends to pursue the mentoring approach, with practical involvement in partnership with private ventures and enterprises.

This initiative is intended to train and mentor youth associations to be self-sustaining in similar engagements that the identified private ventures and institutions are currently involved in their respective areas of engagement.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

290,000

In coordination with the Ministry of Security and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Guineans Abroad, IOM intends to support the Guinean Government in the development of a migration policy for the country and to enhance the national capacity in migration management through targeted assessment and training activities. In line with this, IOM also intends to facilitate the establishment of an interministerial committee to work on policy development while the members of this committee must be trained on migration policy and management issues.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media

GUINEA-BISSAU

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

250,000

Guinea-Bissau is regularly affected by floods caused by seasonal heavy rains. To mitigate the potential risks that such disasters may bring, IOM will look into engaging disaster management authorities to work on DRR and CCCM capacity-building activities.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

500.000

IOM will continue to assist voluntary returning migrants and support their reintegration into Guinea-Bissau.

IOM aims to address the issue of child victims of trafficking, especially the *talibe* children (i.e. Koranic school children), in a regional approach and in partnership with other UN agencies.

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

In addition, IOM proposes to explore the issue of adult trafficking, in particular trafficking in women, in order to recommend actions where gaps exist.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
UN/IOs/INGOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

500.000

IOM aims to support the Government of Guinea-Bissau to match the diaspora's skills base with the country's development needs through a 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.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

300.000

IOM plans to support the Government of Guinea-Bissau in developing a comprehensive migration policy for the country, including through support in the collection and use of migration data.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

LIBERIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	39,000,000
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The Ebola crisis has precipitated a collapse in the Liberian health system's capacity to respond to disease prevention, care and treatment. The lack of Ebola Treatment Units further exacerbates the problem, as patients are turned away from Ebola treatment facilities because there is no longer enough space to take in new patients, and infected persons return to their homes or clinics that are not properly equipped and lack infection control procedures, creating a vicious cycle that increases the number of contacts and subsequent infections for every Ebola case.

IOM will support the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Liberia in the clinical and operational management of an initial three Ebola Treatment Units, each with an expected capacity of maximum 100 beds, in the counties of Grand Cape Mount, Gran Bassa and Bomi.

A request for return and reintegration assistance for a residual 8,200 stranded migrants has been received by IOM from the Liberian Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission through requests from various Liberian embassies. This assistance targets those who are not eligible for UNHCR refugee repatriation and were not assisted in the 2013–2014 repatriation, during which IOM provided repatriation and arrival assistance to stranded Liberian migrants from Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

IOM provides opportunities for sustained livelihoods to Liberian returnee households in five districts in Lofa County through the capacity-building of selected beneficiaries in income-generating activities that focus on improved agricultural techniques, practices and other skill areas. Beneficiaries will learn new and improved farming techniques; use high-yield seeds for better crop production; shift to the use of modern farming equipment and tools; train in preservation, harvest and post-harvest management; and implement marketing activities.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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Liberia has a long line of porous and busy borders with its Mano River Union (MRU) counterparts (Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone). Cross-border

trade is common among States; the Protocol of Free Movement of ECOWAS citizens, on the other hand, encourages the free flow of migrants across borders. According to data from the Federal Road Transport Union of Liberia, women account for 78 per cent of active cross-border traders in the MRU States while men constituted 99 per cent of commercial cross-border drivers (both light and heavy duty vehicles and trucks). Sex, therefore, has become a common medium of exchange for transportation services among businesswomen and vehicle drivers. There also exist strong sexual relationships between drivers and female residents in towns and villages along the transit route. In line with the Liberia Agenda for Transformation and Liberia Vision 2030, IOM intends to promote awareness of migrants' rights to health and improve access to sexual and reproductive health of both migrants and residents in the MRU Corridors of Liberia. The action will address three specific areas – family planning, maternal and child health, and HIV vulnerability – and will be implemented within the operational frameworks of the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17).

Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone are the three countries most affected by the Ebola virus disease. The WHO declaration of the Ebola virus disease as a public health issue of international concern has heightened efforts in Liberia to prevent the spread and reduce the risks of human-to-human transmission. IOM will continue to support government authorities, notably the border health and immigration officials working along Liberia's borders with Sierra Leone and Guinea, through intensified social mobilization and disease surveillance efforts.

In addition, IOM provides health assessments and travel health assistance for self-paying immigrants bound for Australia and Canada.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,000,000
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Border entry points in Liberia are poorly equipped, and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalisation lack the needed technology to manage cross-border data tracking and exchange. In 2008 IOM supported the Government of Liberia in establishing and installing the Personal Identification Recognition System (PIRS) – a system which has long since seen its full cycle and is in need of upgrade the current version of MIDAS – at the Robert International Airport in Margibi County. IOM intends to support this upgrade to build the capacity of key immigration officers at major air and land borders. The

Organization will also upgrade the infrastructure and lighting systems of selected land and air border facilities.

Data processing and management continue to remain key challenges for the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Liberian Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission. The lack of data processing equipment and capacity continue to pose serious challenges for data capture, storage and dissemination, which are critical to the functions of both entities. This will be achieved through the installation and operationalization of MIDAS at selected border points.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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IOM supports the Liberian Government in enhancing the capacities of the Liberian Anti-human Trafficking Task Force to implement the 2005 Liberian Act to Ban Trafficking in Persons. IOM provided technical support to the Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force and Secretariat in reviewing and finalizing the National Action Plan on Human Trafficking. This plan was launched by the President of the Republic of Liberia in 2014. Working closely with consultants from the Ministries of Labour and Justice, a working group, which includes IOM, developed a consolidated budget for the implementation of the National Action Plan. IOM intends to provide support to the task force in implementing the remaining portion.

The lack of government funding to provide care and support to victims of trafficking has left investigators and law enforcement officers with few options other than to leave victims in the “care” of their alleged perpetrators. This has resulted in victims declining to proceed with prosecution because of continuous threats from the alleged perpetrators. A project will help fast-track support to victims once they are identified.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,500,000
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IOM will continue to support the return of qualified health professionals to Liberia, with the aim of transferring the knowledge and expertise of highly

skilled Liberian migrants, to support and strengthen the health sector in Liberia. As the current Liberian health system has the lowest physician density in Africa (4 per 10,000 pop), such intervention is vital to ensuring that key health indicators in the country improve. By conducting surveys among Liberian health professionals in the diaspora and encouraging their return, along with employing virtual teaching methods in various medical teaching facilities, IOM will contribute to the upgrade of the existing expertise of young medical graduates in Liberia.

Target populations

Academia

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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In previous years, IOM supported the Government of Liberia in establishing a national migration policy and in building its capacity on migration management. IOM will continue to work with the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalisation and the Minister of Justice on the legislation of the policy, which has already been drafted and endorsed. In line with this, IOM will continue to provide support for the enactment of the policy and its operationalization in Liberia.

During the establishment of the national migration policy, it was discovered that Liberia did not have complete data on its diaspora population. Since the end of the civil conflict about a decade ago, Liberians who have acquired skills and a high level of education continue to contact their family relatives and friends back home for information regarding employment and the business environments. Liberia has recognized the economic potential of its diaspora population. A government-sponsored student's thesis done in the United States and information gathered through the Liberian foreign missions have indicated that Liberians in the diaspora can contribute to development through the provision of temporary services, filling in critical professional gaps, creating jobs, fostering competition, expanding in-country business development, increasing productivity, as well as bringing new innovations back home. The Government of Liberia has requested support from IOM in conducting a diaspora survey aimed at establishing complete data on Liberians in the diaspora. The data will be used to establish a “skills bank” of Liberian professionals in the diaspora.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

MALI

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	30,000,000
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IOM continues to support the Government of Mali in responding to the needs of the population affected by the 2012 conflict. IOM focuses its emergency and post-crisis programme on:

- (a) Tracking and monitoring population movements;
- (b) Supporting the most vulnerable internally displaced persons to return to their areas of origin in a safe and dignified way;
- (c) Providing protection and psychosocial support to internally displaced persons, returnees and returning community members in need;
- (d) Strengthening government capacity in conflict management, organizing inter- and intra-community dialogues, and delivering peace dividends to facilitate the reconciliation and the social cohesion;
- (e) Providing income-generating activities to the most vulnerable households in the communities affected by high numbers of returnees, to support the communities' resilience.

To provide comprehensive support to displaced persons, returnees and host communities, IOM co-leads the Durable Solutions Working Group with the Government of Mali, the UNDP and UNHCR. The Durable Solutions Strategy for Mali promotes approaches to short- and medium-term support for communities of return, resettlement and local integration, as well as integrating durable solutions considerations into government, humanitarian and development programmes.

Within the framework of Security Sector Reform, as MINUSMA is implementing the demobilization and disarmament processes for the armed groups, IOM plans to contribute to national reconciliation and stabilization, preventing further conflict-related displacement by focusing on the reintegration of former combatants and assisting them in their return to normal civilian life.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	5,000,000
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IOM promotes health assistance to internally displaced persons and international migrants (Malian migrants who have returned voluntarily to the country, victims of trafficking, and migrants crossing the borders with neighbouring countries). To this end and guided by the 2008 World Health Assembly Resolution on Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), IOM intends to work with the Government of Mali, particularly with the Ministry of Public Health and Hygiene, to build and/or strengthen existing health posts located alongside 10 of the 18 border posts of Mali, by providing health equipment, health training to governmental staff and technical support to develop strategies for the prevention and sensitization of the propagation of diseases of public health concern (such as tuberculosis and Ebola). The training will be oriented on the specific needs of international travel medical requirements.

In parallel and in order to meet the health needs faced by the population affected by the 2012 conflict, including displaced persons, returnees and host communities, IOM intends to reinforce the response capacity of community health centres, particularly in the northern regions of Mali (Mopti, Timbuktu, Kidal and Gao). IOM plans to provide these community health centres with capacity in terms of health-care equipment and medicine, as well as set up mobile clinics to provide primary health assistance to the most vulnerable.

IOM will continue to conduct health assessments and travel health assistance for government-funded refugees for resettlement countries.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	10,000,000
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IOM is supporting the Government of Mali, particularly the Ministry of Interior and Security and the Ministry of Defence and Veterans, in carrying out a border management project along the Mali-Mauritania border for the effective management of cross-border flows. This will be done by strengthening infrastructure capacity through the reconstruction of the border point in Gogui (in Kayes region on the Malian side), building the capacity of local immigration officers through training and provision of border control equipment.

IOM plans to expand its border management activities in Mali at the strategic level by building a strong foundation to enable the Border Police of Mali to effectively deliver daily border management services and ensure that border authorities are more prepared to respond appropriately to extraordinary cross-border movements and migratory pressures. At the operational level, activities will focus on rehabilitating/reconstructing border posts, preventing irregular migration, providing good quality of services to regular travelers and the necessary protection and assistance to be afforded to migrants with specific needs through capacity-building of Border Police officials, as well as by strengthening communication and cooperation between the Border Police officials and cross-border populations.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

5,000,000

In cooperation with the Ministry of Malians Abroad and the Ministry of Labour, Social and Humanitarian Affairs, IOM assists in the voluntary return of Malian migrants in situations of distress, including Malian migrants stranded in Libya and, more recently, the Central African Republic.

The arrival of Malian returnees exacerbates the already existing needs in the communities of return, which are already facing the socioeconomic consequences of the 2012 conflict. To mitigate the impact of the return, IOM provides individual reintegration support to prevent further migration, and to contribute to community stabilization initiatives that aim to avoid social tensions.

IOM continues to support the Malian Government in the fight against trafficking in persons. The country has been a source, transit and destination for victims of trafficking and irregular migration flows in the past years. Cases related to forced labour are the most frequent types of human trafficking identified, both internally and into neighbouring countries. The cases include not only Malians, but also citizens from other countries who have been trafficked into Mali or through Mali.

IOM plans to reinforce the prevention of human trafficking in Mali and to other countries through launching a hotline for the victims of trafficking, establishing protection assistance, implementing information campaigns, and training of government officials.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

4,500,000

IOM's approach to international labour migration focuses on fostering synergies between labour migration and development. Enshrined in the Treaty of ECOWAS, labour market integration among signatory States and facilitation of the free movement of persons promotes the effective integration of migrant workers in host countries, facilitates the concentration of human resources in development centres, reduces unemployment and under-employment, promotes remittances and reduces tensions and conflicts, all of which contribute to poverty reduction. IOM will contribute to efforts to ensure that the frameworks are in place to protect migrant workers and to optimize the benefits of labour migration for both the country of origin and destination, as well as for the migrants themselves.

Among others, through targeted skills development training, IOM will improve youth employability both within the country and in the subregion, in order to contribute to decreasing migration pressures further afield.

In parallel, areas of high out-migration will need to be identified, and root causes defined, in order to develop appropriate responses at the community level.

Recognizing the significance of remittances in Mali, IOM aims at supporting the mobilization of the Malian diaspora through the transfer of skills and know-how, as well as the investment of financial resources in relation to Government economic plans, through the establishment of co-development relationships.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

MAURITANIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

5,250,000

IOM will continue to provide humanitarian relief and assistance to vulnerable groups of refugees and local populations near refugee camps to avoid or reduce tension between the groups.

The local population will benefit from assistance in their livelihoods through activities such as digging wells to improve their irrigation capacities, installing

fences to protect pastures for their cattle, as well as providing access to veterinary care and training on the use of counter-seasonal crops.

Three integrated farms with crops, chicken coops and fish ponds will be established to increase the resilience and sustainability of local communities. Training in and equipment for processing, storing and packing of the farms' produce will further enhance the livelihood of these communities. Community loan services and cash-for-work systems will spread the benefit of these farms as broadly as possible. In addition, fruit trees and bushes will be planted in these farms to fight desertification.

Regular mixed meetings between the local population and the refugees facilitate agreements on the joint use of scarce resources, such as pasture and water. IOM intends to moderate these meetings and monitor the accords in the future.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

500,000

In accordance with the operationalization of the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), IOM will support the Ministry of Health in addressing the health and well-being needs of migrants and communities along its border areas. The Organization intends to collaborate with partners by conducting a situational assessment so that evidence-informed migration health programmes can be tailored to reduce the vulnerability of migrants, displaced persons and host communities and improve access to basic primary health care, including prevention of tuberculosis, malaria and HIV/AIDS, as well as access to maternal and child health care.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

UN/IOs/INGOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

3,000,000

IOM continues to assist the Mauritanian Government in the development and implementation of a national integrated border management strategy.

Further improvements in the capacity of the agencies to effectively manage borders continue to require investments in the construction of border posts, provision of equipment and communication infrastructure, and conduct of training. Concrete interventions include improving the analytical capability primarily of the police and



the gendarmerie, as well as the customs agency, to promote an intelligence-led approach to law enforcement and enhance selection capacity in border inspections.

Simultaneously, and indicative of the success of past interventions, there is an increased demand for support to improve the legal and regulatory framework for migration and integrated border management, and harmonize standard operating procedures between the services and with neighbouring countries.

Planned assistance furthermore foresees the establishment of concrete cooperation with neighbouring countries on the policy and operational levels. The construction of a trilateral border management coordination centre is foreseen in Mauritania, with the participation of officials from Mali and Senegal.

Increasingly, and as a result of IOM's direct advocacy, Mauritanian border management officials are able to serve as mentors to neighbouring countries' services, offering peer-to-peer learning opportunities.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,500,000

Mauritania lacks the proper institutional means to deal with the implications and side-effects of irregular migration, which include victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants. It is necessary to establish a national coordination system on smuggling, trafficking and child labour and to facilitate the voluntary return of victims of trafficking and smuggling through logistical, medical, psychosocial and legal aid.

It will be necessary to strengthen the national capacity to systemically manage mixed migration flows by supporting the enforcement and monitoring of the implementation of relevant international treaties and of the legal framework on trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

This should be complemented with support to stranded migrants, and particularly women and children, by providing tailored assistance according to their needs and vulnerabilities (first aid, psychosocial, medical, legal, etc.). In addition, IOM intends to provide support to victims of trafficking or smuggling through prevention and response initiatives on gender-based violence and through assisted voluntary return and reintegration of stranded migrants.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

400,000

In 2013 IOM has organized trainings for labour inspectors in Mauritania to strengthen their capacities on protection of migrant workers, which form part of the national migration strategy of Mauritania, adopted in 2012. Building upon these activities, the office intends to provide further capacity-building assistance on the understanding of national and international legal frameworks; protection and social security of migrant workers; and on strengthening the role of labour inspectors in the protection of migrant workers.

IOM will promote programmes to facilitate the transfer of skills from members of its diaspora, reduce the rate of remittances, and encourage investment by diasporas in productive sectors of the country. In all targeted communities, IOM will also reinforce institutional capacities that appropriately account for and maximize the linkages between migration and development, including through empowering migrants as development actors.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

50,000

IOM seeks to update the Migration Profile, which dates from 2009, in order to have a comprehensive understanding of the changing dynamics and the current state of affairs on migration and migration flows in Mauritania.

IOM will work with United Nations Population Fund and national authorities to analyse migration-related statistics. IOM continues to help improve the

capacity of the Ministry of Interior to produce and use migration data, particularly as part of its border management programmes.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

UN/IOs/INGOs

Local NGOs and CSOs

NIGER

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

4,000,000

IOM will continue to support the Government of Niger in addressing the challenges of the protracted crisis that resulted in irregular migrant flows going from and through Niger towards the Mediterranean Sea and other countries in the Sahel.

In close coordination with government authorities and local partners, IOM is responding to the needs of migrants in transit expelled by bordering countries (Libya and Algeria) or returning from Europe, passing through the Sahara desert and the Sahel to reach their destinations, mainly Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mali and Senegal.

IOM Offices and transit centres throughout the country are often the entry point for migrants in transit, both Nigerian and otherwise. IOM will continue to work closely with Nigerien authorities, both at the national and local levels, to support the economic and security stabilization of areas heavily affected by the unemployed returnees from the Central African Republic, Libya and Nigeria.

IOM will continue to empower local communities to address gaps in governance, security, cross-border stability and other potentially destabilizing factors by strengthening ties between communities, CSOs, and government officials at the local, regional and national levels.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Media

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

300,000

Framed within the four public health approaches to addressing the health of migrants and the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), IOM will contribute to the promotion of health for migrants and host

populations by supporting the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2010–2015 to reduce vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and others sexually transmitted infections. Planned interventions include operational research, capacity-building, sensitization and preventative activities targeting migrants and host populations along the corridor connecting the Niger border with Burkina Faso and in other spaces of vulnerability.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

3,800,000

Due to its central position in the Sahel, Niger has become a corridor for migrants going to Europe from West Africa and a crossroad for migrants, as well as trafficking and smuggling of human beings and drugs.

IOM seeks to assist the Government of Niger to gain stronger operational control of its borders, which in turn, would reinforce its capacity to interdict possible terrorists and other criminals involved in transnational organized crime.

IOM will provide technical support to reinforce border posts/check crossing points (e.g., through the provision of technical equipment, support in data collection) and conduct tailored training on technical skills to concerned officials.

Border areas with Nigeria, Algeria and Mali will be prioritized.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,000,000

IOM will continue to help the Nigerien Government in providing protection assistance, including for voluntary return, to migrants expelled from Libya and Algeria. IOM's assistance will be tailored according to the needs and vulnerabilities of these groups. It will also include family tracing, return and reception assistance for unaccompanied migrant children, psychosocial assistance, counselling, identification of victims of trafficking, and support to vulnerable women and minors.

IOM seeks to contribute to the efforts of the Nigerien Government in fighting trafficking in persons and protecting victims of this crime. IOM will continue to provide technical support to State and non-State stakeholders in implementing and reinforcing existing laws on trafficking and smuggling.

IOM aims to establish and capacitate a network of local partners on counter-trafficking and anti-smuggling of human beings in Niger. Facilities and services for victims of trafficking, such as State shelters, are not available in the country. IOM remains committed to providing direct assistance to these victims, who are mainly women and children.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs



Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	750,000
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IOM will continue to support the Government to enhance 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 members of the Nigerien diaspora who are willing to participate in the development of the country.

In 2015 IOM will also implement activities to foster skills development and promote employment among youth, facilitating their labour migration with selected countries within the ECOWAS region, while reducing risky and irregular movements overseas.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM aims to build government capacity to elaborate a national policy on migration, including updating its Migration Profile and planning procedures to maintain reliable and comparable migration data for evidence-based policy development.

IOM is engaged in expanding its research and analysis capacities, starting from the regular elaboration of data collected in the five transit centres around the country (Arlit, Agadez, Dirkou, Diffa, Tahoua and Niamey), which constitutes a solid baseline on migrants in transit through Niger.

Research projects in areas of specific interest like migration and sexually transmittable diseases along identified migratory routes (such as Burkina Faso and Niger) have been identified and are intended to be developed.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia

NIGERIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	4,500,000
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Nigeria has experienced huge population displacements as a result of the current insurgency and counter-insurgency activities in the north-east of Nigeria. IOM, as a shelter, NFI and CCCM sector coordinator, proposes to introduce measures that will

contribute to the delivery of effective humanitarian support and coordinated responses through activities that aim to support generation and dissemination of up-to-date information on displaced populations in the affected States. These measures will include training of national institutions on the use of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix and distribution of non-food items and shelter kits to the population based on their needs and priorities.

Following the escalation of conflict in north-east Nigeria, resulting in loss of lives and massive population displacement, compounded by lack of access to adequate protection services including psychosocial support services, IOM's action will reinforce the provision of psychosocial support services to the affected population and the communities, in coordination with UNICEF and other State actors.

In order to mitigate the root causes of conflict in conflict-prone states, particularly in the north east, IOM will support the institutionalization of a culture of peace, through the engagement of community leaders, religious groups and non-State actors in peace building and conflict-mitigation initiatives.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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Working in partnership with the National Tuberculosis and Leprosy Control Board and Federal Ministry of Health, IOM will continue to implement its tuberculosis screening programme for migrants travelling to the United Kingdom. Health promotion activities aimed at prevention and treatment of tuberculosis will be implemented. IOM also conducts health assessments and travel health assistance for government-sponsored refugees bound for resettlement countries.

Specific interventions to address the primary health-care and referral needs of displaced populations will also be carried out, particularly in the areas of maternal and child health; prevention of and access to treatment and care of tuberculosis, HIV and malaria; psychosocial support; prevention of gender-based violence; and other health-related activities, as may be deemed necessary.

IOM will also support capacity-building programmes for the Ministry of Health in the areas of post-critical care health assistance or rehabilitation projects for physical disability, physical rehabilitation centres, as well as involving the Nigerian diaspora in the health sector to support assistance.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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Building on the previous support provided to the Nigeria Immigration Service in ensuring effective border control and management, IOM will consider the expansion of MIDAS in six control border posts in Nigeria, and train officers on the use of this border management information system.

Since 2012, IOM has been supporting the Nigerian Immigration Service in the establishment of the National Intelligence Unit. Further capacity-building programmes in the areas of detection of document fraud and data management will be initiated in an effort to foster risk analysis capacity and intelligence-based policing.

ECOWAS has identified the need for the rapid development and implementation of a regional biometric identity card to be used as a travel document and which will replace the travel certificate in ECOWAS Member States. As part of the project funded by the EU and the ECOWAS Commission to Support Free Movement and Migration in West Africa (implemented jointly by the ECOWAS Commission, IOM, the ICMPD and the International Labour Organization) IOM will provide technical expertise for the ECOWAS regional ID Card initiative, including but not limited to the organization of a master class on identity management.

Provision of information to ECOWAS citizens on their mobility rights and corresponding obligations is an essential element of facilitating free movement of persons and migration in West Africa. IOM will partner with the ECOWAS Commission to develop a regional information and sensitization strategy on

free movement and migration addressed to ECOWAS citizens. IOM will also support the implementation of the developed strategy.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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Over the years, IOM has provided reintegration support to over 2,000 Nigerian migrants stranded in Austria, Malta, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and other European countries, as well as some African countries.

IOM will continue to provide support to migrants returning to Nigeria voluntarily under its ongoing AVRR programme. IOM will also reinforce its operations in ensuring active government participation in the sustainability of support given to the returning migrants through ownership and coordinated services. Further opportunities for returnees in accessing empowerment support programmes of the National Government will be vigorously pursued by identifying and engaging national institutions in the delivery of sustainable programmes for returnees.

IOM will also strengthen its activities that support State and non-State actors in assisting with the health and well-being needs of victims of trafficking and returning migrants, including unaccompanied minors, by enhancing identification, protection, referral services and access to justice.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations



Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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Between 2013 and early 2014, IOM conducted a mapping of the Nigerian diaspora in South Africa, United Kingdom and the United States. The result of the mapping exercise indicated a huge Nigerian diaspora that can potentially be mobilized to contribute to national development. IOM will work with national institutions and other relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, to ensure that the Nigerian diaspora is effectively mobilized and productively engaged in critical sectors of the economy. Continuous capacity-building programmes will also be carried out for the national institutions to mobilize the diaspora for development.

Building on ongoing interventions currently being funded by the European Union, IOM will continue to support the activities of the International Labour Migration Desk of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity, to be able to manage organized labour migration through capacity-building.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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As part of the project funded by the EU and the ECOWAS Commission to Support Free Movement and Migration in West Africa (implemented jointly by the ECOWAS Commission, IOM, the ICMPD and the International Labour Organization) IOM will support the ECOWAS Commission initiative in the development of a regional migration policy, building upon the ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration. The regional migration policy will be coherent and consistent with other regional strategies and policies.

IOM will ensure that the capacity of the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons in policy development and implementation is strengthened through the organization of focused trainings in migration policy and communications. Further support aims at improving migration data collection and dissemination among key stakeholders through the provision of information technology equipment and capacity-building in migration data collection and analysis.

Furthermore, IOM will continue to support the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons in advocacies towards the adoption of the National Policy on Migration and

the implementation of its action plan in partnership with other institutions.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

SENEGAL

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	250,000
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IOM provides government- and self-funded resettlement and family reunification services to a small caseload of refugees.

Senegal is regularly affected by floods caused by seasonal heavy rains. To mitigate risks brought about by such disasters, IOM will look into engaging Disaster Management authorities to work on DRR and CCCM capacity-building activities.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	750,000
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Within the operational frameworks of the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), IOM will continue to support the Ministry of Health by implementing initiatives that target reducing the vulnerability of migrant and host populations to HIV/AIDS, particularly focusing on at-risk groups such as sex workers and men who have sex with men. IOM also aims to strengthen the community health system, including health promotion and prevention of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and other sexually transmitted diseases in a region of Senegal, Kédougou, which is particularly affected by migration because of traditional gold mining and related activities (e.g. sex work).

IOM will build on this renewed involvement in the area of migration health in Senegal by engaging in the fight against child marriage, addressing in particular the cross-border/migration and men involvement components of the phenomenon.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs



Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	950,000
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IOM has been contributing to the Government of Senegal's efforts to improve its border management capacity through the provision of technical assistance, capacity-building and infrastructure upgrades with activities focusing primarily along the borders with Mauritania and Mali. The approach is designed to foster efficient management of border processes to facilitate the free flow of low-risk people and goods. IOM is now seeking to expand its activities to the southern borders of Senegal, notably along the border with Guinea and Guinea-Bissau.

Due to physical and technical shortcomings in border management capacity, the specific needs of vulnerable cross-border travellers, such as victims of human trafficking, unaccompanied or separated women and minors, and asylum-seekers, are not consistently met. IOM has developed new initiatives, specifically targeted trainings, to address this gap and seeks to implement these.

Finally, reinforcing effective bilateral and multilateral cooperation on border security with the countries neighbouring Senegal remains a priority for the Government and will continue to be fostered by IOM in order to further develop a coordinated approach.

IOM has been authorized by 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.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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IOM continues to assist vulnerable migrants in need, including those who have been trafficked and exploited in Senegal. IOM aims to provide further targeted assistance to children victims of trafficking and those who have been forced into begging, reuniting them with their families and/or referring them to higher institutions to receive alternative care in Senegal, always taking into account the best interest of the child. IOM also aims to provide capacity-building to government counterparts on the rights of migrants.

IOM will continue to provide direct comprehensive assistance for the reintegration of returning migrants, and aims to develop a stronger relationship with local partners who contribute to the entire reintegration process.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	250,000
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IOM will continue to support the Government in harnessing the positive impact of migration on development. In collaboration with diaspora associations and relevant government counterparts, IOM will continue to support activities that promote sustainable land management through innovative financing mechanisms in rural areas of West Africa, including those particularly subject to migration.

IOM is further involved in strengthening the contribution of migration to development in close partnership with UN agencies and local authorities. Special focus is given to maximizing the potential of migration for local development through the delivery of targeted support to local authorities and non-State actors. This includes reinforcing the capacities of local administrations to link migration and development (and also through better internal coordination) and connecting local authorities with each other and with other stakeholders to build global partnerships.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	250,000
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IOM will support the Government of Senegal to establish a migration policy and to operationalize the policy through training on the implementation framework of the policy.

Further training courses are envisaged to build the capacity of government counterparts and to support the update of the Migration Profile which was developed by IOM in 2009.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

SIERRA LEONE

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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In recent times, Sierra Leone has witnessed frequent disasters, which include mudslides, cholera, storms, wildfires and flooding, which have killed and rendered many victims homeless and in need of assistance. Some of the disasters are now a seasonal phenomenon. IOM seeks to propose measures to prevent and respond to the humanitarian needs of individuals affected by these disasters in Sierra Leone. IOM's proposed interventions include the implementation of disaster prevention mechanisms through education and training activities and the provision of humanitarian assistance through shelter, food and non-food items to vulnerable and displaced victims.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,500,000
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Although Sierra Leone has a relatively low rate of HIV infection among the general population compared to countries in the region, recent studies have showed that the rates among some key groups, such as fisherfolk, transporters, and sex workers are greater than the national average. It is recognized that migration is a key determinant of vulnerability to HIV. Framed within the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), IOM plans to implement interventions to better identify and address key determinants of health vulnerability, in particular those related to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, as well as prevention of disease outbreaks such as cholera among migrant and host populations.

Sierra Leone has been significantly affected by the Ebola outbreak since the beginning of 2014. IOM intends to continue working with the Ministry of Health and other sectors, including border/immigration authorities and partners, to prevent and reduce the risk of human-to-human transmission among migrants and communities along the borders it shares with Liberia and Guinea.

IOM will continue to conduct self-payer health assessments and travel health assistance under its Tuberculosis Detection Programme for immigrants bound for the United Kingdom.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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Sierra Leone has a long land border with Guinea and Liberia, with several unmanaged crossing points. With an ever-increasing presence of drug and people trafficking and people and arms smuggling networks operating in West Africa, the country has been exposed to the activities of these criminal syndicates. As a means to enhance migration management and limit the operations of criminal syndicates in the country, IOM is proposing a partnership with the Government to develop and carry out an initiative that enhances the border management and control capabilities of the Department of Immigration, thereby establishing a basis for modern migration management systems and procedures which are in line with international requirements, standards and practices.

IOM will focus on three main types of activities: (a) procurement and installation of communication and logistic equipment; (b) provision of adequate migration and border management training

for officials of the Department of Immigration, IT management and training of trainers; and (c) facilitation of exposure visits for officials of the Department of Immigration to countries in the region.

With these activities, IOM intends to contribute to enabling the Government of Sierra Leone to acquire increased readiness and capacity to address various security issues, such as transnational crimes and terrorism threats, and increase the quality and relevance of collected migration data.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

600,000

Sierra Leone faces substantial challenges in addressing the problem of children roaming the streets of urban areas, especially in the capital city, Freetown. These street 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 trade and children engaged in other forms of exploitative labour are very common. It is to respond to such concerns that 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 the relevant authorities and capacity-building of other stakeholders in best practices in the 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.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

3,000,000

In 2015 IOM will continue to engage the Sierra Leonean diaspora to promote the country's development and reverse the negative impacts of brain drain by promoting the physical and virtual transfer of skills. IOM will build on a project that developed a strategy for the engagement of Sierra Leonean health professionals living in the diaspora to support development of the national health sector, and will expand/sustain it by implementing a MIDA project targeting all sectors, with priority on the health sector and on capacity-building of the Office of Diaspora Affairs on circular migration for knowledge transfer.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,000,000

Sierra Leone is a country of destination, origin as well as transit for migrants. Furthermore, mixed migration flows consisting of both voluntary as well as forced migration – short-term, long-term, seasonal and circular patterns of migration are also observed. However, Sierra Leone has no overarching coherent framework governing the entry, stay and work of migrants. Instead, labour immigration and migration in general are governed by a number of different Acts. This situation poses a challenge to data collection and managing migration in the country.

In 2015 IOM intends to provide technical support to the Government of Sierra Leone to enhance its capacity to effectively manage migration in the country. IOM will support: (a) interministerial policy reform to facilitate the management of migration issues; (b) establishment of a labour market information database; and (c) build the capacities of labour/migration unit of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security to monitor and protect the rights of migrant workers.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

TOGO

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	250,000
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IOM will assist the Government in strengthening its efforts to prevent and respond to the humanitarian needs of affected populations as a result of recurring floods and other social tensions that lead to displacement.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	600,000
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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 smuggling of migrants 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.

Another task will be to assist the Government in including a course in migration and international protection in the initial training curricula of the law enforcement agents.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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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 Togo and identifies recommendations to address the protection gaps existing at the national level to develop a national response. This national response will include the establishment of an efficient referral mechanism to assist returnees and other vulnerable migrants in Togo.

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.

Furthermore, IOM will be involved in the efforts made by the Government to address the issue of human trafficking in Togo. This will include both assessing the current situation and strengthening the legal and institutional framework.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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IOM aims to enhance the capacity of the Government of Togo to strengthen the links between migration and development through training on diaspora management 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.

The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security is also undertaking efforts to conduct a study on the gaps in the area of labour migration and to set up departments responsible for providing counselling and assistance to Togolese and to the Government in the area of labour migration.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM aims to support 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 benefit from training on migration data management and development of migration policy. Additionally, the General Directorate of Statistics and National Accountancy will receive some equipment, and its staff will be trained in migration data management.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs

ACRONYMS

AVRR	Assisted voluntary return and reintegration
CSO	Civil society organization
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
IDF	IOM Development Fund
MIDA	Migration for Development in Africa
MIDAS	Migrant Information and Data Analysis System
MIDCAS	Migration Dialogue for Central African States
MIDWA	Migration Dialogue for West Africa
MRU	Mano River Union
RCP	Regional consultative process on migration
REC	Regional economic community
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WHO	World Health Organization

- Algeria
- Egypt
- Iraq
- Jordan
- Lebanon
- Libya
- Morocco
- Sudan
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Tunisia
- Yemen

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



REGIONAL STRATEGY

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

THE MIGRATION CONTEXT 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 – in particular, high rates of unemployment, internal and international conflict, and, in some cases, environmental pressure – are among the multitude of factors that influence migration dynamics in the region.

In recent years, many countries in the region have undergone significant political changes; in many cases, the situation remains fluid. Transitional environments in the region are dynamic and often unpredictable, as political competition takes place amidst institutional upheaval and shifting public opinion, posing significant challenges for socioeconomic development.

The migration context in the Middle East and North Africa can be broadly characterized as consisting of three closely interrelated patterns: (a) forced migration and internal displacement as a result of multiple, acute and protracted crises across the region, particularly in Iraq, Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic; (b) complex irregular migration flows, driven by a mix of economic and other factors, within and transiting through the region, particularly to and through North Africa and towards Europe, as well as towards Gulf countries; and (c) the movement of (regular and irregular) labour migrants both within and from far beyond the region, with Gulf countries acting as the principal magnet for migrant labour.

Migration dynamics in the Middle East and North Africa are, therefore, complex in nature, encompassing movements within, from, through and to the region. Depending on the motivations and conditions of their migration, migrants may be exposed to a range of risk factors, abuses, exploitations and other vulnerabilities. Movements are often irregular, following precarious routes and mediated by traffickers and smugglers, putting migrants at enormous risk. Migrants frequently experience serious human rights violations and exploitation, both en route and in the countries of transit or destination. Moreover, given the presence of migrant populations in many countries in the region, crises impact not only the nationals of such countries, but also international migrants, who often face specific vulnerabilities when caught in a crisis, as was evident in Libya in 2011 and, more recently, in the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq.

At the same time, regular migration flows have served to open up livelihood and professional opportunities for migrants and host communities alike, with, in many cases, migrants bolstering labour markets with needed skills and contributing to remittance flows, alleviating poverty and supporting development in communities of origin. There is also growing attention to the role of Arab expatriate communities, specifically those outside the region. Expatriates have expressed and in some cases demonstrated increased interest in investing their time, skills and resources in support of democratic transitions and socioeconomic development in their countries of origin. By contrast, where crises or policy changes in destination countries force migrants to return home, countries already grappling with social, economic and political fragility are faced with the additional challenge of reintegrating returnees.

Forced Migration and Internal Displacement

Acute and protracted crises have led to unprecedented levels of displacement that threaten to overwhelm both national and international response capacities. By mid-2014, more than 6.5 million Syrians had been internally displaced in the Syrian Arab Republic, and nearly 3 million Syrians had registered for international protection in neighbouring countries, with the total number of Syrians having fled to neighbouring countries likely to be significantly higher. More than half of those displaced are children.¹ Following years of relative instability, Iraq's security situation has deteriorated significantly as a result of violent clashes between Iraqi Security Forces and armed groups, including the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham. Violence resulted in more than 1.6 million internally displaced individuals in the first eight months of 2014 alone.² Meanwhile, 458,911 Yemenis returned from Saudi Arabia between June 2013 and June 2014, with a rate of up to 7,000 individuals a day. In a country already struggling with poverty and food insecurity, localized conflict and internal displacement, returnees and their families have acute humanitarian needs and face a loss of livelihoods, and remittances, which had previously

¹ UNHCR, "Syria Regional Refugee Response." Available from <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>.

² IOM, "IOM Iraq Mission: Displacement Tracking Matrix." Available from <http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page>.

supported families and communities back in Yemen.³ In the case of Libya, the tenuous political situation erupted in renewed violence in mid-2014, leading to internal and cross-border displacement, once again, affecting international migrant workers in the country, with repercussions felt in bordering countries and in the migrants' countries of origin. Furthermore, insecurity coupled with an increased demand for smuggling services, facilitated the work of people smugglers operating on the Libyan coast.

Complex Migration Flows

Instability and conflict, high rates of unemployment and underemployment (particularly among the youth), and perceived and actual socioeconomic opportunities abroad also contribute to irregular migration within, through and from the region, often towards Europe. At the same time, some countries in the Middle East and North Africa represent important points of transit along irregular migration routes. Indeed, macro-structural factors, in some cases combined with 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 economic opportunities. They are often exposed to exploitation and abuse at the hands of smugglers and traffickers. 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. Prolonged and arbitrary detention of migrants is a grave concern in some countries, as is the sudden and intense increase in migrants crossing the Mediterranean from North Africa by boat. In the first eight months of 2014, more than 100,000 migrants had arrived on the shores of Italy alone, a figure thrice the number of migrants who reached Italy from North Africa from January to December 2013. As far as the number of arrivals in Italy are concerned, the top countries of origin are Eritrea, the Syrian Arab Republic and Mali, followed by Gambia, Nigeria, Somalia, Senegal, Egypt and Pakistan, illustrating the geographic diversity of individuals leaving or transiting from North Africa. As of September 2014, nearly 3,000 migrants were reported to have perished during their journey across the Mediterranean according to IOM estimates based on migrant survivors' statements, and government and media reports.⁴

Labour Migration

Countries in the Middle East and North Africa are among the most important destinations for millions of migrant workers and contractual labourers, originating predominantly from South Asia, South-East Asia, the Arab region, and the Horn of Africa. In some countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the share of contractual workers of the overall population may exceed 87 per cent.⁵ In the Mashreq and Maghreb, there are also important labour-exporting countries, and intraregional migration still holds some significance. Labour migration continues to benefit both destination and origin countries in the region, with migrant workers helping to address labour market shortfalls in their host countries while relieving pressure on labour markets and contributing to economic activity and poverty reduction in origin countries through the remittances sent to their families and communities. Parallel to these positive dynamics exist challenges within the labour mobility systems in the region. The rapid expansion of labour mobility to GCC countries has resulted in strained labour market and immigration infrastructure. Many countries of destination in the region do not have adequate labour market assessment systems in place nor integrative programmes that effectively link labour mobility policy to supply-demand dynamics within national labour markets. In addition, the abuse and exploitation of migrant workers remain serious and ongoing concerns in the region; trafficking in and exploitation of migrant domestic workers, for example, continue to escalate. The majority of migrants are employed in marginal, low-status and inadequately regulated sectors of the economy that offer little security, while restrictive labour policies enshrined through the Kafala system in the Middle East and GCC countries have kept migrants in positions of vulnerability, dependent upon their sponsors and often not in possession of their identity documents.

IOM'S CAPACITIES AND PARTNERSHIPS IN THE REGION

IOM employs approximately 1,500 staff and has offices, often with numerous sub-offices, in 12 countries across the Middle East and North Africa.⁶ Across the region, IOM covers the full breadth of its programmatic areas, including movement, emergency and post-crisis migration management; migration health; labour migration and migration and development; counter-trafficking and migrant assistance, return and reintegration assistance for stranded migrants; immigration and border management; and migration policy and research. The Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa possesses dedicated expertise in the areas of immigration and border

³ IOM, "Yemeni migrants returned from Saudi Arabia through the Border Crossing Point of Al Tuwal, Hajjah," 30 June 2014. Available from www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/2014-07-01-Yemeni-Migrant-Snapshot.pdf.

⁴ IOM, "IOM Assists Probes into the Deaths of Hundreds of Migrants Lost this Month Off the Coast of Malta," Press Briefing Note 23 September 2014. Available from www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/news-and-views/press-briefing-notes/pbn-2014b/pbn-listing/iom-assists-probes-into-the-deat.html.

⁵ IOM, *World Migration Report 2013: Migrant Well-being and Development* (Geneva, 2013) Available from <http://www.iom.int/cms/wmr2013>.

⁶ The IOM MENA Regional Office covers Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. IOM has offices in Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen.

management; counter-trafficking and migrant assistance; labour migration and migration and development; emergency and post-crisis migration management; and migration policy and research.

Partnerships are central to IOM's way of working. IOM endeavours to bring its migration perspective and expertise to processes and strategies relevant to migration, with an emphasis on the role of migration in development and humanitarian issues. At the country level, IOM Country Offices are integrated in UN Country Teams and UN Humanitarian Country Teams, thus ensuring synergies and coordination at the level of strategy, operations and fundraising.

As the principal intergovernmental organization at the regional level, the League of Arab States (LAS) is an important partner for IOM. Joint activities focus on building the capacity of LAS Member States in various aspects of migration, as well as the promotion of spaces for dialogue and exchange on migration among governments in the region. IOM–LAS cooperation was formalized through a memorandum of understanding in 2000, while more recently IOM has also started to participate in the UN–LAS General Cooperation Mechanism.

As an outcome of the Arab States Regional Coordination Mechanism, LAS, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA) and IOM established and now co-chair the Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region, which includes all UN agencies working on migration-related issues in the Middle East and North Africa.

In 2013 IOM established the Migration Task Force for the Eastern African Migratory Route and North Africa (MTF–NOAH). This inter-agency coordination mechanism, jointly led by IOM, UNHCR, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (Nairobi) and the Danish Refugee Council, will work closely with humanitarian partners and government authorities across the region, at the central, local and regional levels, to promote a human rights-based approach to ensure the protection of people moving in mixed and complex flows along the North-Eastern African migratory route and in North Africa.

IOM also works with GCC countries, both as part of the Abu Dhabi Dialogue (a process for cooperation on labour migration between Gulf countries and 11 labour-sending countries in Asia) and on a bilateral basis, to build capacities and provide technical and policy advice on the effective management of labour migration from the recruitment process through to employment; countering human trafficking and other human rights abuses; and the successful voluntary return and reintegration of workers in need of assistance and wanting to return home. IOM is also part of the Bali Process, which seeks to combat people smuggling and human trafficking. Iraq, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic participate in this process.

IOM will continue cooperation with the Arab Labour Organization to facilitate dialogue on intraregional labour migration, including irregular migration, in the Middle East and North Africa.

IOM and civil society organizations (CSOs) cooperate on a broad range of migration issues. CSO partners in the region include non-governmental organizations, advocacy groups, migrants' organizations, trade unions and professional associations, media organizations, research institutes and universities, and philanthropic foundations. Furthermore, 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 in best practices, in-kind contributions and direct financial support.

PRIORITY AREAS

IOM's regional strategic priorities derive from IOM's mandate, as enshrined in the IOM Constitution and the IOM Strategy⁷ as adopted by the IOM Member States. IOM's regional strategy also considers and integrates the outcomes of regional and global processes in the field of migration, in particular the conclusions of the second UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.⁸

IOM's objectives for the region are to:

- (a) Contribute to enhanced capacity, knowledge and dialogue on migration, migration management, and migration policymaking among States, civil society and other stakeholders in the region;
- (b) Contribute to safer, protected, and regular migration, in full respect of the human rights of all migrants, and with a view to improving development outcomes of migration for migrants and societies in countries of origin and in countries of destination;

⁷ The IOM Strategy document is available from www.iom.int/cms/constitution and IOM document MC/INF/287; the 12-point Strategic Focus is highlighted at www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/about-iom-1/mission.html.

⁸ The UN Secretary General's 8-Point Agenda for Action was presented at the second UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013: (a) Protect the human rights of all migrants; (b) Reduce the costs of labour migration; (c) End exploitation of migrants including human trafficking; (d) Address the plight of stranded migrants; (e) Improve the public perception of migrants; (f) Integrate migration into the development agenda; (g) Strengthen the migration evidence base; and, (h) Enhance migration partnerships and cooperation.

- (c) Contribute to improved preparedness for and responses to the migration dimension of humanitarian crises, with a focus both on vulnerable mobile populations and affected communities.

IOM works towards these objectives through its operations, direct assistance to migrants, support and technical assistance to governments, and research and advocacy. The following section outlines the activities IOM undertakes in the region, in furtherance of its objectives, in three general programmatic areas: (a) migration management; (b) operations, emergencies, transitions and post-crisis; and (c) migration policy, law and research.

STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

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:

- (a) 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;
- (b) Fighting xenophobia, discrimination and social exclusion of migrants through awareness-raising and capacity-building activities for governments, civil society actors and host communities;
- (c) Protecting and empowering migrants in need by providing them with targeted direct assistance, including shelter, medical care, psychosocial counselling, legal aid, educational and training opportunities, microcredit schemes and other forms of integration or reintegration support;
- (d) Promoting alternatives to detention and supporting migrants in detention through training for authorities; legal, medical and psychosocial aid to migrants; and other programming designed to support migrants' rights;
- (e) Providing durable solutions and humanitarian alternatives to deportation, including 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;
- (f) Challenging exploitative practices and advocating the full application of international human rights standards through dialogue on migration management issues with and among destination, transit and origin countries;
- (g) Determining and documenting 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;
- (h) Facilitating intra- and interregional dialogue between origin, transit and destination countries on all aspects of migration;
- (i) Supporting governments of countries of origin and destination to develop policies and programmes on labour mobility that reflect their broader labour market and economic development objectives;
- (j) Engaging with Arab expatriate communities that can provide support and assistance to humanitarian and development challenges in their communities of origin.

Migrants' access to health in the Middle East and North Africa is hampered by a range of factors, with potentially negative consequences for migrants, their families and the societies in which they live and work. In line with the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17),⁹ 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:

- (a) Ensuring that governments develop migrant-inclusive health policies and programmes, including making sure that migrants have access to preventative health care at a reasonable cost and that services take a migrant-friendly approach, taking into account potential challenges relating to language, mobility and availability;

⁹ WHA Resolution 61.17 and the operational framework on migrant health agreed at the 2010 Global Consultation on Migrant Health.

- (b) Facilitating, providing and promoting migrants' equitable access to comprehensive health care, including through pre-departure health assistance and information for migrants on health issues and access to health services in the destination country;
- (c) Raising awareness of migrants' 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;
- (d) 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. Economic growth has not kept pace with population growth, and economies have not diversified sufficiently to provide appropriate opportunities for increasingly well-educated new labour market entrants, leading to both regular and irregular migration. Working with countries of destination to better align their labour mobility programmes to reflect their real labour market needs and with countries of origin to develop both training and mobility systems that better meet national and regional labour demand, IOM strives to maximize the development potential of migration for the region by promoting socioeconomic development, which includes the development and implementation of safe and regular labour migration schemes and the promotion of remittances, skills and know-how transfer towards productive ends. Specifically, the Organization aims to:

- (a) Address youth unemployment and underemployment in at-risk communities through activities that enhance their employability in local and foreign labour markets and which promote local socioeconomic development, thereby offering viable alternatives to migration;
- (b) Work with States and the region's substantial expatriate communities to better facilitate and encourage expatriates' engagement in development initiatives in their home communities;
- (c) Develop the capacity of governments to mainstream migration into development planning and design labour migration systems, in line with labour market needs and operated more efficiently between partners in countries of origin and destination;
- (d) Protect the most vulnerable, exploited and trafficked migrant workers through the provision of comprehensive direct assistance;
- (e) Reduce costs, human rights violations and abuses of migrant workers by promoting ethical and efficient recruitment, including by supporting the establishment of networks to better monitor the recruitment process and provide employers with clear options for ethical recruitment, as well as by building the capacities of public employment and training systems to effectively match international supply and demand.

Humanitarian crises, political instability and transitional processes in the Middle East and North Africa are challenges to peace and security across the region, impacting the capacity of countries to prevent cross-border criminality while ensuring the facilitation of regular migration and the protection of migrants' rights. IOM's immigration and border management programmes, together with organizations working in the area of counter-trafficking, promote a rights-based approach to regular and irregular migration while upholding the integrity of borders. IOM will build government capacity in this regard by:

- (a) Supporting comprehensive migration and border management assessments that examine administrative, regulatory and operational issues relevant to migration and border management. IOM will also assess beneficiary governments' training and infrastructural needs, including through the identification of the most urgently needed information technology equipment at key border points, as jointly identified with counterparts;
- (b) Designing and delivering country- and regional-level training for beneficiary governments based on specific training needs;
- (c) Offering technical expertise to provide quality policy advice at the request of governments, with a view to enhancing beneficiary States' capacities in the areas of migrants' rights and border management, including rescue at sea;
- (d) Promoting and facilitating dialogue and coordination among relevant agencies and authorities at the national and regional levels aimed at enhancing information exchange on regular and irregular migration and establishing internationally recognized rights-based best practices in managing migration;

- (e) Offering support and technical expertise to border agencies and policymakers to establish reliable automated border management information systems 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;
- (f) Assisting governments and partner agencies in adopting a humanitarian border management model by fostering a “preparedness culture” to better cope with the challenges of crisis scenarios. In particular, IOM will assist requesting countries in building analytical planning capacities to prepare and react to possible crises; developing standard operating procedures to save valuable time in the initial stages of crisis response; and delivering tailored training to border guards to enhance the knowledge and skills required to provide rapid and effective response to migration crises;
- (g) Offering technical expertise to respond with sustainable and feasible solutions to the needs of governments through the provision of services and technical support.

Operations, Emergencies, Transitions and Post-crisis

Much of the Middle East and North Africa is marred by conflict, ranging from continuous instability to full-scale international and non-international armed conflict. Applying IOM’s Migration Crisis Operational Framework,¹⁰ IOM will continue to combine its humanitarian and migration expertise to optimize preparedness, emergency response, and transitional and post-crisis programming more broadly for the benefit of a range of vulnerable mobile populations, as well as affected communities, by:

- (a) Working to enhance emergency preparedness and response by undertaking capacity-building in the area of disaster risk reduction; monitoring and analysing potential and developing crises to provide early warning; 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;
- (b) Assisting, protecting and advocating on behalf of groups facing heightened vulnerability during crises, including international migrants caught in crises, trafficked persons, unaccompanied migrant children, medical cases, pregnant women and the elderly;
- (c) Assisting in the transfer of migrants, refugees and displaced persons in need of international migration services, including medical assessment and counselling, documentation, cultural and pre-departure orientation, language and skills training, and transportation and logistics;
- (d) Delivering targeted humanitarian assistance and ensuring protection through camp management, monitoring of needs, tracking of population movements, and life-saving emergency assistance (such as shelter, non-food items, and water, sanitation and hygiene facilities) to affected populations in both camps and urban settings;
- (e) Seeking durable solutions for displaced populations that take into account both the displaced and communities, including through conflict mitigation, peacebuilding and transitional justice programming;
- (f) Promoting stability during a period of transition through interventions in the form of quick-impact income-generating activities, enhanced service delivery and the provision of psychosocial support to affected populations;
- (g) Promoting longer-term stability and socioeconomic development through measures such as the promotion of democratic reform, good governance and the rule of law;
- (h) Investing in community development and livelihood support to promote community stabilization in displacement- and return-affected communities, by creating sustainable employment and self-employment opportunities;
- (i) Working with government and non-governmental partners to assess the linkages between environmental factors and internal and international migration;
- (j) Mainstreaming core IOM areas of response into crisis response, with a focus on humanitarian border management, counter-trafficking and assistance to vulnerable migrants.

¹⁰ For more on the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework, visit www.iom.int/cms/mcof.

Migration Policy, Law and Research

The complex nature of migration in the Middle East and North Africa requires comprehensive policy responses, based on intra- and inter-State coordination. IOM will also help to address gaps in the evidence base and the paucity of reliable data and information on migration stocks and flows in the Middle East and North Africa. IOM contributes to more collaborative, informed and coherent policymaking on migration in the region by:

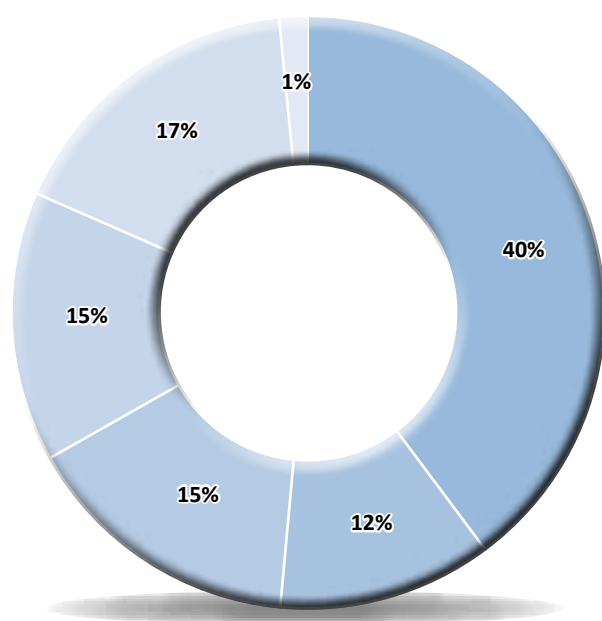
- (a) Increasing knowledge and acceptance of the legal instruments that protect migrants' rights, as well as promoting the ratification and implementation status of these instruments;
- (b) Supporting States in developing and/or amending migration policies and legislation to conform to international migration law, in order to manage migration more effectively and in a manner consistent with international legal principles;
- (c) Working with existing regional consultative processes on migration, in particular the Abu Dhabi Dialogue, and engaging with partners, such as the LAS, to promote regional inter-State dialogue and cooperation on migration;¹¹
- (d) Engaging with policymakers from migration and other policy sectors to connect the region's experiences with relevant global policy processes, particularly with regard to the post-2015 Development Agenda and in the context of World Humanitarian Summit 2016;
- (e) Promoting and facilitating information exchange and undertaking research to help national, regional and international development partners carry out evidence-based advocacy, policy development and programming, including with IOM's inter-agency partners in the Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region and MTF-NOAH;
- (f) Generating, monitoring and analysing primary data on migration-related phenomena and building capacity in data collection and data management systems, including as a member of the Steering Committee of the Mediterranean Household International Migration Survey.



¹¹ In their final declaration at the Regional Consultative Meeting on International Migration and Development in the Arab region, in preparation for the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, LAS Member States "emphasized the importance of establishing a regional consultative process on migration in the Arab region within the framework of the League of Arab States."



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



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

Country	USD
Regional Programmes	12,600,000
Algeria	1,700,000
Egypt	21,200,000
Iraq	24,000,000
Jordan	5,335,000
Lebanon	12,250,000
Libya	20,000,000
Morocco	7,400,000
Sudan	23,600,000
Syrian Arab Republic	53,900,000
Tunisia	9,400,000
Yemen	13,100,000
Total funding requirement	204,485,000

Programmatic area	USD
Emergency, Operations and Post-crisis	81,350,000
Migration Health	23,930,000
Immigration and Border Management	31,300,000
Migrant Assistance	30,180,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	34,550,000
Migration Policy and Research	3,175,000
Total funding requirement	204,485,000

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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The Middle East and North Africa is witness to significant challenges, and the development of appropriate responses must continue to be adaptable to change. Conflict and civil wars continue to escalate in the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq and, recently, Libya, posing enormous challenges, not only to these countries but also to the surrounding region, especially when migrants are caught in crises and are in need of urgent emergency assistance. IOM will continue to monitor and respond to the emerging needs of affected populations in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Tunisia and the Syrian Arab Republic. IOM will continue to work with UNHCR and other relevant counterparts to organize and assist with the transfer of migrants, refugees and displaced persons in need of international migration services, including resettlement and repatriation assistance.

In addition, IOM will promote stability during a transition period through quick-impact, income-generating activities and enhanced service delivery for the most vulnerable migrants and host communities, while continuing to enhance emergency preparedness and response. Also in a transitional context, IOM will support governments in stabilizing at-risk communities and enhance migration management, helping to establish preconditions for smooth transition processes and sustainable recovery, including through the EU-funded programme, Stabilizing At-risk Communities and Enhancing Migration Management to Enable Smooth Transitions in Egypt, Tunisia and Libya (START).

IOM will continue to work with partners and governments to coordinate approaches and responses to humanitarian affairs, information management, and disaster risk reduction and adaptation, including through its participation in the preparatory works for the Post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction and in follow-up to the second Arab Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,500,000
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The ongoing conflict and civil unrest across the region has significantly affected national public health systems in many countries where the health needs of conflict- or disaster-affected populations far exceed existing capacities and resources.

In line with the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), IOM intends to continue supporting ministries of health to improve the health and well-being of migrants, mobile populations and cross-border communities by:

- Ensuring evidence-based programming and policy development by conducting situational migrant health needs assessments at the subregional level to gather evidence and strengthen the knowledge base on the health of migrants;
- Ensuring equitable access to migrant-friendly and comprehensive health service delivery and providing capacity and operational support to local health authorities on non-communicable diseases and communicable diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, and maternal and child health care;
- Sustaining operational and technical support to health authorities in implementing tuberculosis prevention, treatment and care in emergency settings. Lessons learned and gained from the IOM tuberculosis projects among Syrian refugees and Iraqi internally displaced persons will be critical in supporting similar programmes in other conflict or disaster-affected countries. These activities will support the operationalization of the 2014 World Health Assembly resolution "Global tuberculosis strategy and targets on prevention, care and control after 2015" (WHA67.1);
- Supporting regional coordination to strengthen regional institutions and multisectoral partnerships to address the health vulnerabilities of migrants and of migration- and crisis-affected populations.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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Immigration and border management and humanitarian border management remain priority areas across the region, to allow border services to perform basic border control functions.

IOM remains committed to strengthening the capacities of governments in the region to manage their land borders more effectively and enhance national and regional security. Tailored training to enhance the knowledge and skills of border officials at both the operational and decision-making levels will ensure a rights-based approach to border and migration management. Addressing humanitarian border management needs will remain a high priority

for the entire region, and this will be done by assisting government counterparts to improve preparedness for sudden changes in cross-border movements, protect human rights and ensure the continued maintenance of the national security and economies of States affected by migration crises. International cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination of irregular migration remains critical. To this effect, implementing an integrated approach to immigration and border management will contribute to the effective delivery of both services and security at borders. IOM will continue to promote and facilitate cross-border and international cooperation initiatives to facilitate regular movements and curb all forms of transnational crimes, with a particular focus on the use of forged passports, identity fraud, trafficking of human beings and smuggling of migrants.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,500,000

Migrants remain in diverse need of assistance across the region. Sustainable, innovative and effective responses are needed to protect those on the move, including stranded migrants, trafficked persons, and unaccompanied and separated children.

IOM will continue its efforts to protect the rights of migrants, reduce human trafficking and ensure safe migration for all. In 2014 IOM created the inter-agency task force MTF-NOAH to promote a human rights-based approach to ensure the protection of people moving in mixed and complex flows along the North-Eastern African migratory route and in North Africa. Through coordinated efforts, IOM will work on key outputs, which will include the development of new policies, programmes and knowledge.

IOM will also ensure that migrant workers are protected against abuse, exploitation and human trafficking through a multifaceted approach. IOM will provide direct assistance to the most vulnerable migrant workers. Specific focus will be given to the mainstreaming of anti-trafficking responses within regional humanitarian responses to ensure that the needs of trafficked and exploited migrants caught in crises are equally addressed.

The Organization will further take action to reduce the incidence of xenophobia that results in the exclusion of and discrimination against migrant workers, largely through awareness-raising activities.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

4,000,000

Labour migration plays a critical role in the development of the region, which has some of the most important countries of origin and destination. Furthermore, with political instability in recent years playing havoc with the economies of some countries where foreign direct investments and major industries such as tourism have declined, the role that Arab diasporas play in development through remittances and knowledge exchange has gained an increasing profile among governments throughout the region. As such, IOM aims to build the capacities of Government institutions to better engage with and leverage diaspora support for sustainable development by: (a) implementing training workshops, undertaking research to develop diaspora profiles and understand where and how diaspora engage in development; and (b) supporting governments in the development and implementation of diaspora engagement strategies that align with their broader economic development plans.

The Organization continues to work on innovative migration and development projects, such as the development of crowdsourcing platforms and virtual return programmes, to enhance opportunities for diasporas to engage in development.

IOM will continue to work closely with regional and national partners to build the capacities of governments of both countries of origin and destination; to support the effective management of labour migration and promote the basic rights of labour migrants within the recruitment and employment process, as well as to ensure that governments develop labour mobility policies and programmes that are in line with their broader social and economic development objectives. Through intraregional and cross-regional research, as well as through training programmes and the implementation of innovative pilot projects that test new partnerships, IOM will support the capacity of governments, CSOs and regional bodies to better manage labour mobility in the region.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Local NGOs and CSOs

Private sector

Diaspora

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

100,000

IOM is a partner in the Mediterranean Household International Migration Survey, a regional programme

of coordinated international migration surveys carried out at the request of national statistical offices of selected countries of the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean. The surveys will provide unique and comparable data on migration dynamics in the region and on the links between migration and development.

The Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region, co-chaired by UNESCWA, the LAS and IOM, aims to strengthen knowledge on migration in the Arab region through the production of a biannual report that provides a comprehensive and multidisciplinary analysis of migration trends and their economic and social consequences in the Arab region for policymakers, researchers and practitioners. The 2015 report will have the theme "Migration, Displacement and Development in a Changing Arab Region."

The Organization aims to establish an online platform for research on migration in the Middle East and North Africa to serve as a forum to facilitate information exchange among practitioners, researchers and academics in the region.

As follow-up to the 2013 UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, and in cooperation with the LAS and upon the request of its Member States, IOM aims to establish a State-driven, non-binding and informal forum to foster policy dialogue and cooperation on migration in the region.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Academia

ALGERIA

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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HIV prevalence in Algeria is low. Considering that mobility is a key contributing factor to the spread of HIV, the Government has identified migrants as a priority at-risk population in the fight against HIV/AIDS. In this context, IOM will work with the Algerian Ministry of Health to support the implementation of the country'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. Within the framework of the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), this activity seeks to: (a) strengthen the capacity of health-care providers to give quality and culturally sensitive health services, including HIV/AIDS 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 and other host resettlement countries.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,200,000
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Poor economic conditions and the lack of employment opportunities cause certain rural regions in Algeria to continue to 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 province of Khenchela and by improving the agricultural infrastructure and building the capacity of the local community to engage in productive and sustainable agricultural practices.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

EGYPT

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	5,000,000
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IOM will continue to engage in facilitating refugee resettlement to third countries and family reunification for refugees, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR. The main countries of resettlement will be Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The assistance IOM provides includes casework management for US resettlement information provision, cultural

orientation, documentation and logistics support. The Organization also supports the voluntary repatriation of refugees.

IOM has long supported the Egyptian Government's efforts to stabilize communities prone to irregular or unplanned outbound migration. The Organization will continue to work with government partners to coordinate approaches and responses to potential crises, information management, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, and to monitor return migration and map vulnerable communities.

IOM will also enhance emergency preparedness and response by working with relevant partners to provide early warning mechanisms; build and maintain institutional channels to share up-to-date and relevant information; and enhance coordination and contingency planning.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,500,000

Within the framework of the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA 61.17), IOM will continue to work with the Ministry of Health to promote better health and well-being among migrants transiting through Egypt, 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; and (c) building capacities of civil society partners in supporting health-care services in holding or reception facilities.



The Organization's community health volunteer network will continue to be expanded to provide community awareness and support.

IOM will support the national referral mechanism for victims of trafficking by supporting the referral process through outreach activities, training for health-care providers on the health needs of victims of trafficking, and building the capacity of referral centres through the provision of equipment and technical training.

The Organization will also expand its support to resettlement countries through the provision of health assessments and travel health assistance for government-sponsored refugees. In addition, IOM intends to collaborate with Egypt's Ministry of Health through technical capacity-building programming for relevant national programmes, such as those for basic health care and tuberculosis, as guided by the WHA resolution "Global strategy and targets for tuberculosis prevention, care and control after 2015" (WHA67.1).

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,000,000

IOM continues discussions with Egypt's Ministry of Interior to develop customized interventions aimed at strengthening the administrative, regulatory and operational frameworks of migration governance and building the capacities of border officials in the field and at Headquarters. IOM seeks to enhance the skills and knowledge of border officials to better manage migrants' flows and curb transnational crimes such as smuggling of migrants and human trafficking. Fighting identity and travel document fraud at borders will be addressed by developing and institutionalizing a customized training curriculum on passport examination procedures and by providing high standard, in-house-developed training tools to establish a pool of high-skilled trainers to support the ministry's training capacities.

IOM will also support the Government by upgrading border posts in strategic areas. Proposed interventions will include the refurbishment and renovation of existing structures and the provision of essential equipment to strengthen the capacities of the State to respond more efficiently to the challenges of migration and border management.

By promoting an integrated border management model, IOM seeks to enhance cross-border and regional cooperation to promote and facilitate joint rapid responses to the challenges of migration that directly involve Egypt and its neighbouring countries.

IOM may build on recommendations and lessons learned from developing community policing programmes to assist in the security sector reform.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM continues to work with government authorities and civil society to reinforce the provision of direct humanitarian assistance to stranded migrants, including health care, and of protection to vulnerable migrants, migrants in custody and victims of trafficking. Through the assisted voluntary return and reintegration programme, IOM will continue to assist stranded migrants throughout Egypt who are able and willing to return to their home countries.

IOM will work to reduce the vulnerability of children and youth to irregular migration by preventing unsafe migration and trafficking, and by increasing protection in origin countries; protecting adults and unaccompanied migrant children in destination countries; and ensuring durable solutions, including opportunities for safe migration.

IOM will also support the Government's efforts to combat human trafficking by strengthening the legal capacities of law enforcement, prosecutors, lawyers, community-based organizations and NGOs to investigate and prosecute trafficking cases, as well as protect victims of trafficking; strengthening links between law enforcement and victim assistance agencies to improve victim protection and promote better access to legal advice and counselling; and providing legal and other forms of assistance to victims of trafficking.

IOM will work with partners to build the capacity of the Government and NGOs in upholding international human rights standards in all their migrant-related work.

IOM will work with local communities in remote border areas to promote income-generating projects as positive alternatives to irregular migration.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	11,500,000
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In an effort to provide positive alternatives to irregular migration, as well as to help address domestic labour market pressures, IOM continues

efforts to better manage labour migration in coordination with the Government of Egypt. IOM will continue to strengthen national capacities to analyse and respond to international labour market demands and introduce quality assurance mechanisms that improve the labour-matching process for employers and job-seekers.

IOM will promote sustainable livelihoods and social cohesion by facilitating regular labour migration channels for Egyptian youth; raising awareness of the risks of irregular migration; enhancing local skills through education and vocational training; strengthening protection systems; and facilitating dialogue and cooperation among origin, transit and destination countries to support and expand regular labour migration channels.

In order to harness the development potential of migration, IOM will also engage with Egyptian expatriate communities to support initiatives for local economic development, including stimulating entrepreneurship, commerce and trade. Among other activities, IOM will aim to identify how expatriate communities could add value to Egypt's development agenda, which expatriate communities could potentially advance Egypt's agenda, the strategic priorities that would best benefit from the involvement of Egyptian expatriates, as well as support migrant-led development initiatives.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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In 2015 IOM seeks to build on its efforts to strengthen regional coordination and dialogue to better understand irregular migration flows and subsequent migrant vulnerabilities from a regional perspective through the recently established MTF-NOAH initiative, a regional inter-agency task force that includes UNHCR, OHCHR, the Danish Refugee Council and the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (Nairobi). The task force aims to promote a human rights-based approach to ensure the protection of people moving in mixed and complex flows along the North Eastern African migratory route and in North Africa.

IOM will work on information-sharing and dialogue among concerned government counterparts; support the collection, compilation and dissemination of relevant data; and undertake innovative research, including photojournalism, and the development of related audio-visual material.

IOM will provide technical assistance to the newly established National Coordinating Committee for

Combating and Preventing Irregular Migration in drafting new legislation on migration and prepare and implement a national action plan.

IOM will provide technical assistance to the Egyptian Government in the facilitation of an interregional dialogue, including the African Union-led dialogue on irregular migration. The dialogue includes four African Union Member States, namely, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Academia

IRAQ

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

10,000,000

IOM remains dedicated to providing emergency life-saving assistance to populations affected by natural or man-made disasters across Iraq, through the delivery of non-food items and transportation and displacement-tracking services primarily aimed at saving and preserving the lives of the most vulnerable population groups – Iraqi returnees, internally displaced persons and host communities, and Syrian refugees in Iraq.

IOM works closely with the UN Country Team and with local, regional and national authorities, and other partners.

Through various employment and income-generation schemes, IOM also provides training and services

(capacity-building, on-the-job training, vocational and business development training, toolkits and in-kind grants), thus contributing to community stabilization in areas with significant populations of internally displaced persons and returnees. Proactive training and seminars on effective community policing and response continue to be a major priority in enhancing stability and security in Iraq. Community support structures, such as community management teams, women empowerment groups and youth empowerment groups, have been specifically created by IOM to better administer socioeconomic development initiatives and increase communities' participation in an immediate, efficient and coordinated manner.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,500,000

IOM will continue to implement its health assessment and travel health assistance programme for government-sponsored refugees and self-payer immigrants to resettlement countries such as Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom and the United States.

To contribute to collaborative efforts in enhancing access to life-saving primary preventive and curative health-care services for conflict-affected internally displaced persons, IOM intends to sustain the delivery of health-care services through static clinics and a mobile team that will focus on tuberculosis detection, referrals for treatment and awareness-raising in selected IDP camps in the Kurdistan region. These are



implemented in close partnership with local health authorities, WHO and other Inter-Agency Standing Committee Health Cluster partners.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,000,000

IOM will continue to implement durable capacity-building activities in border management to improve the migration management capacities of the Government of Iraq. In doing so, IOM will keep enhancing the Government's abilities to facilitate regular migrant flows and fight and prevent irregular migration. To this end, the Organization will provide technical assistance to relevant ministries, institutions and agencies regarding more efficient procedures and techniques in document examination and migrant registration at border posts, as well as best practices in the protection of vulnerable internally displaced persons and returnees against migrant smuggling and trafficking.

In particular, IOM plans to strengthen the training curriculum and the strategy of the Ministry of Interior on immigration and border management. In this regard, IOM will not only assist the ministry in the institutionalization of counter-trafficking courses within its immigration training centres, but will also continue implementing capacity-building initiatives in anti-trafficking policy development, standards of procedure, victim identification, and protection and referral mechanisms. Furthermore, the Organization will support the Government in developing an adequate data protection legal framework for Iraq, focusing both on the ministry's needs in terms of border information collection, analysis and processing, and the necessity to uphold international standards in ensuring the privacy of individuals.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

5,000,000

IOM continues to support and coordinate with the interministerial Central Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons in its endeavour to establish a task force to combat trafficking in persons in Iraq. Part of this continued support includes raising awareness of trafficking to further reinforce laws and the provisions for victim assistance stipulated in the country's new anti-trafficking law.

An additional part of IOM's response is realized in the assisted voluntary return and reintegration of Iraqis. This is achieved by means of a coordinated partnership with the private sector that aims to

deliver a range of employment and self-employment opportunities and job-matching services for returnees, pre- and post-departure, ensuring long-term sustainability and reintegration.

Furthermore, the Organization continues to support and work with the Bureau of Migration and Displacement and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Kurdistan regional government, in order to advance job placement assistance and support to Iraqi nationals returning voluntarily from host countries back to Iraq.

With the lessons of 2014 in mind, IOM aims to furnish even greater partnerships and advance the institutional knowledge of both private and public sector opportunities to bolster its reintegration and employment mechanisms.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

4,000,000

IOM will continue to improve the Iraqi Government's capacities to strengthen the link between migration and development in the country. To this aim, IOM plans to further support the Government through institution-building, so that government officials will have the adequate means to engage the diaspora in the socioeconomic development of Iraq.

To achieve this, IOM will further provide technical support to the Ministry of Migration and Displacement. Such support will include the drafting of standard operating procedures, outlining job descriptions and facilitating strategies.

Moreover, IOM will continue to enhance the Government's capacities in properly managing labour migration. A labour market assessment is planned to be undertaken throughout Iraq; once completed, it will feed into the development of assistance schemes for internally displaced persons and returnees, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. As an outcome of the assessment, IOM will also continue to assist the Government of Iraq in drafting a national labour migration policy tailored to the specific needs of the Iraqi labour market.

IOM renews its pledge to work with children in contact with the law in Iraq. IOM is committed to supporting the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Interior in improving the State's support given to children who pass through the legal system. This includes pre-incarceration assessments; monitoring and evaluation of children within the legal system; and post-incarceration follow-up to ensure

sustainable socioeconomic reintegration, reform and a stop to recidivism.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

500,000

IOM continues to carry out initiatives to build the institutional capacities of the Government of Iraq and other relevant stakeholders in migration research and training. The overall aim is to sponsor an evidence-based approach to migration policymaking and bridge the gap between academia, policy and practice by collaborating with selected universities in Iraq and abroad.

An integral part of migration policy research in Iraq lies in IOM's humanitarian information coordination and in the effectiveness of the Rapid Assessment and Response Teams deployed across Iraq. Through this mechanism, IOM effectively designs and carries out assessments and research programmes focusing on various migration-related topics in Iraq. The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, which monitors and regularly tracks the locations of vulnerable displaced persons, as well as their needs and vulnerability levels, remains the foundation for providing life-saving response and post-crisis assistance.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

JORDAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

650,000

IOM will continue to respond to the needs of Syrian refugees in Jordan through emergency transportation, pre-registration and reception services to newly arriving refugees. Since July 2012, IOM has transported over 400,000 Syrian refugees from border areas to camps.

IOM will also continue to support Jordanian host communities in mitigating the consequences of increased population flows on the environment. Foreseen initiatives include the organization of capacity-building workshops with local governments to better manage the current and expected effects of increased populations in certain governorates.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,230,000

IOM will continue to provide health assessments for government-funded resettlement programmes and self-paying migrants bound for major traditional resettlement countries (Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States). In addition, IOM will conduct health assessments for refugees being resettled to new destination countries, mostly in the EU. IOM's assistance ranges from general health assessments, radiology and laboratory diagnostics, treatment of infectious diseases of public health importance (e.g. pulmonary tuberculosis), DNA sampling and testing, mental health assessments, immunization and other related public health activities.

In response to the ongoing Syrian crisis, IOM will continue to support the Ministry of Health in meeting the health needs of Syrian refugees in Jordan through the provision of measles and polio immunization and fit-to-travel assessments upon arrival, as well as of awareness-raising, case detection and management of tuberculosis among Syrian refugees, in close coordination with UNHCR, WHO and other health partners.

As a new initiative, IOM plans to strengthen and complement the Ministry of Health's existing immunization programme through the provision of routine immunization services in remote areas of Jordan hosting Syrian refugees. One of the identified critical gaps has been the inadequacy of available information about the populations who reside in those areas, including Syrian refugees, Jordanians and other nationalities, and the challenges that primary health-care service providers face in reaching these populations.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,500,000

Since July 2011, the Jordan–Syria borders have been under pressure to open up to receive a huge number of Syrian refugees, and UNHCR estimates that the total population in Jordan will have reached 700,000 by the end of 2014. The Jordanian border guards were called upon to provide humanitarian border management, including direct assistance to migrants, in particular women, children and the elderly, who arrived exhausted following days of travelling by foot. They also dealt with the injured, the sick and those with special needs. At the same time, the border guards had to maintain their core duty of keeping borders secure and curbing irregular border crossings (as done by, e.g. smugglers and terrorists).



Since the beginning of the crisis, IOM has extended logistics support to border guards through the provision of vehicles to help ensure the safe and humane transportation of refugees, as well as capacity-building under an EU-funded project. For 2015, IOM plans to continue strengthening the technical capacity and rapid response capability of Jordanian border guards working along the Jordan-Syria border through technical assistance, provision of necessary equipment and tailored training to strengthen both their knowledge and skills.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	780,000
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IOM will focus its migrant assistance activities in a number of areas: the first element involves strengthening the capacity of the Government (in particular, law enforcement authorities, the Counter-Trafficking Unit and border officials) to fully implement legislative requirements and international standards for combating smuggling and trafficking in persons. This initiative also involves the identification of the most vulnerable groups and the provision of direct assistance to non-returning populations (i.e. Syrians), and/or assisted voluntary return and reintegration for stranded migrants who want to

return home and do not have international protection concerns (i.e. non-Syrian trafficked migrants).

Human trafficking, especially underage marriage and child labour, is an increasingly alarming problem. IOM plans to carry out awareness-raising sessions and a nationwide media campaign to sensitize authorities and the general public to the dangers of trafficking and how to report suspicious behaviour.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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There are currently an estimated 1.5 million migrant labourers in Jordan, but only some 290,000 of these are documented. Assisting migrant labourers in Jordan requires advocacy on several levels:

- IOM will conduct research on remittances in Jordan to support remittance services for migrant labourers in the country. IOM will work with the embassies of sending countries and the Jordanian Government to define recommended policies to make such

transactions easier and more economically beneficial to migrant labourers.

- (b) IOM will conduct information dissemination activities through small businesses (such as supermarkets) in sending countries about working conditions, the risks that migrant labourers face, labour rights and laws, and how to seek help in Jordan, in order to target migrant labourers who do not travel through official channels and are therefore unlikely to be informed.
- (c) IOM will build on its longstanding partnership with the Ministry of Labour and the Counter-trafficking Unit to advocate for applying the law in cases of salary disputes or overworked labourers; monitor whether employers are paying domestic workers through bank accounts or in cash; strengthen the effectiveness of labour inspectors by encouraging visits not just to factory workers, but also to domestic workers; and evaluate the performance of inspectors. These activities will involve meetings and negotiations with concerned officials, as well as capacity-building initiatives.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	75,000
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IOM is currently working with the Government on several research proposals, which include a mapping and assessment of local NGOs and CSOs in Jordan to gain a comprehensive picture of which issues are currently being addressed by local NGOs, who these NGOs partner with, and, in particular, what gaps exist when it comes to assisting victims of human trafficking.

Target populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

LEBANON

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	7,000,000
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IOM will continue to assist Syrian refugees accepted by governments for resettlement to third countries from Lebanon, by providing services such as medical screening, facilitating the issuance of travel documents, and providing cultural orientation and transportation, as requested. Additionally, IOM will

continue to assist in the transit and/or evacuation of third-country nationals and the resettlement of non-Syrian refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic or Lebanon onwards to final destinations.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM will continue to provide health assessments and travel health assistance for government-sponsored refugees and self-paying immigrants bound for third countries in North America, Europe and elsewhere.

Alongside its work to support Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees and host communities, IOM's health team will engage in initiatives related to health assistance under counter-trafficking programmes through capacity-building for government and NGO partners, and direct health assistance to victims of trafficking.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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In the context of the Syrian crisis, IOM will continue to support the Lebanese Government in implementing and further developing a humanitarian border management plan to respond to the challenges of managing large influxes of displaced persons and migrants fleeing the crisis. The plan aims to ensure the right balance between cross-border movement facilitation and security in cases of humanitarian crisis by creating ad hoc task forces involving government authorities and technical experts from partner agencies; conducting needs assessments on existing emergency management capacities; providing customized training to border officials; developing standard operating procedures on national border management procedures; developing joint capacity-building initiatives with partner agencies involved in crisis response; and rehabilitating or refurbishing border posts. IOM will support the Government in increasing its preparedness to respond to crises, improving responses and providing post-crisis durable solutions.

The Organization will continue discussions with national authorities to provide mid- and long-term technical support aimed at strengthening migration governance through interventions in administrative, regulatory, security and operational frameworks. IOM will provide equipment to enhance the capacities of

the Lebanese training centre for reinforcing airport security and organize regional events in the field of passport and identity fraud. IOM will also assist the Government in upgrading the border management information system with biometric solutions.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,000,000
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IOM continues to promote the human rights of migrants in Lebanon and protect them against exploitation, exclusion, discrimination and xenophobic treatment, while supporting the fight against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in the region. To support these objectives, IOM will: (a) strengthen the capacities of the Government, criminal justice agents and civil society to combat trafficking and exploitation; (b) protect the most vulnerable migrant workers by providing them with direct assistance, which may include assisted voluntary return; (c) empower migrant workers through better awareness of their rights, to help protect themselves from trafficking and exploitation; and (d) reduce the incidence of xenophobia towards the exclusion of and discrimination against migrant workers through awareness-raising activities. Activities will take a regional approach – that is, building on regional policy dialogues – while being tailored to national situations.

Building on initial assessments conducted in 2014, IOM will conduct counter-trafficking and anti-smuggling initiatives targeting Syrian refugees and other groups whose vulnerability to trafficking and migrant-smuggling have escalated drastically as a result of the Syrian crisis and the current situation in the country.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Media

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	750,000
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The Syrian crisis has had an enormous impact on the Lebanese economy. The impact of the mass influx of Syrian refugees on Lebanon's economy and labour market is considerable, and some 170,000 Lebanese are expected to fall below the poverty line. IOM aims to work with Lebanese authorities to build government capacity in policy and programme development to mitigate the negative impact and potential social conflict that can result from the situation. Given the current challenges, it is important that Lebanon mobilizes the resources of its expatriate community while also adapting its labour migration policy to the current situation. IOM will assist the Government in engaging expatriate communities to share their skills, knowledge and other resources,



either remotely or through temporary return processes. This will include the temporary return of qualified nationals to fill identified gaps and assist in addressing the humanitarian needs of both vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugees. IOM will develop a strategic committee on diaspora engagement, exploring opportunities for government and other stakeholders to map, communicate, and work with Lebanese expatriates to promote trade, investment and economic development. The committee will involve public and private sector representatives and will guide research and strategy relating to policies and programmes aimed at harnessing diaspora investment and expertise.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia
Private sector
Diaspora

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

300,000

IOM seeks to engage universities and research organizations in producing research on migration-related topics, including on migration and development, which will be used to assist the Government of Lebanon in shaping its policies. To strengthen the evidence base for humanitarian health assistance, the Organization will pursue research on understudied topics, such as non-communicable diseases in emergencies, in collaboration with high-profile academic partners.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia

LIBYA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

6,000,000

IOM recognizes that the condition of migrants in holding centres remain dire, with migrants suffering from overcrowded conditions, lack of sanitation and the spread of diseases. In addition to its usual return operations, the Organization seeks support for the safe and dignified evacuation of those who wish to return home, in order to ease the situation in the centres and enhance the situation for the remaining migrants through the distribution of non-food items.

IOM is engaged with civil society, with a view to enhancing its capacities to prepare for and respond effectively to migration and humanitarian crisis scenarios. The Organization is therefore planning to organize tailored capacity-building activities in camp coordination and camp management for internally displaced persons, emergency and disaster preparedness, and humanitarian border management, to facilitate response to possible mass-displacements. IOM will also continue to support CSOs in strengthening their capacities to establish networks and provide emergency assistance, such as non-food items, shelter, health and psychosocial support, to vulnerable groups of migrants. IOM will further support relevant Libyan Government ministries in dealing with CSOs in order to strengthen a public-private partnership in health and social care.

IOM is planning to support the safe return of up to 70,000 internally displaced persons to their homes once the security situation allows for it. Further effort would include capacity-building and vocational training, business development support and psychosocial support.

In complementing other initiatives for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in Libya, IOM will focus on the reintegration of disengaged combatants through the provision of psychosocial support, vocational skills development, community-based projects and community stabilization activities, such as building the capacities of CSOs in mediation, networking and enhancing dialogue among the youth, local leaders, social activists and conflicting parties.

The Organization intends to also provide community stabilization interventions in the southern part of Libya, which was the most affected during the crisis and still suffers from a lack of security. Such programming includes the identification of needs in coordination with relevant authorities, and working with the communities to identify priority areas, such as enhancing primary health-care systems, rehabilitating water supplies and renewable energy systems.

IOM will also continue to support Libya in its upcoming election(s) by building upon the out-of-country voting efforts undertaken in 2012 and 2013 in the 13 countries most relevant to the Libyan diaspora. IOM is engaged in related discussions, in coordination with the High National Election Commission, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and the United Nations Development Programme.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,000,000
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IOM has carried out a comprehensive programme to address psychosocial needs in crisis-affected communities. Core activities included establishing psychosocial centres in Tripoli, Benghazi and Misurata, and organizing a course in crisis response in partnership with Tripoli University, which has, to date, trained over 30 professionals to respond to crisis situations. IOM intends to continue the delivery of integrated psychosocial support services through the establishment of more 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; and the provision of psychosocial activities to the increasing number of Syrian refugees and migrants located in several holding centres in Tripoli and other parts of the country.

IOM will continue to provide fit-to-travel checks for migrants returning to their countries of origin under assisted return and reintegration programmes.

To support the operationalization of the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), IOM intends to collaborate with the Ministry of Health in strengthening the capacities of health authorities in providing primary health care, particularly for at-risk migrant and mobile populations, focusing its efforts on contributing to better health of migrant communities through sustainable prevention and care services, specifically addressing HIV/AIDS, malaria, hepatitis and tuberculosis.

There is still a need to build the capacity of government authorities in providing 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 migrants and host communities. IOM will also seek to conduct targeted training in human trafficking for health officials, as they are often some of the first responders.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	5,000,000
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IOM will continue developing the capacities of the Libyan Government to strengthen migration and border management governance at the strategic

and operational levels. In particular, cooperation with the Libyan Ministry of Interior's Department for Combating Illegal Migration will continue to enhance the skills and capacities of border officials in migration management and the rightful treatment of migrants in holding centres. IOM will also provide technical assistance, for example, by developing guidelines and best practices, as well as standard operating procedures for the use of transit, reception and retention centres, drawing lessons learned from internationally recognized best practices, which may be contextualized to Libya.

IOM will continue to provide technical support to enhance infrastructure in migrant retention centres, which will build on the accomplished installation of the IOM-developed biometric registration system in 6 out of 19 data centre infrastructure management holding centres for irregular migrants. These centres are accessible to international organizations and provide a multifaceted solution for the identification and registration of irregular migrants, and the profiling of vulnerable migrants in need of tailored support and assistance.

In collaboration with relevant Libyan authorities, a short- to mid-term strategic action plan will be developed to enhance migration management in Libya by identifying migration priorities for the Government that will guide the development of future policies and programmes addressing Libya's national needs.



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The Organization will also continue to work, in close coordination with the EU Border Assistance Mission to Libya, on enhancing the capacities of the Libyan Ministry of Interior, the Coast Guard and other related agencies and ministries, through targeted interventions relating to training, technical expertise and the refurbishment and rehabilitation of border infrastructure, including the provision of specialized technical equipment.

IOM also intends to expand its work in the area of humanitarian border management, in particular assessing the capacities and needs of Libyan migration and border authorities to better manage massive cross-border movements of internally displaced persons, stranded and vulnerable migrants within and towards neighbouring countries, including the necessary support to governments in providing assistance to migrants in humanitarian crisis situations.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,000,000
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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, through the conduct of training in counter-trafficking and irregular migration, on addressing migration management through the development of legal channels, and on migrants' rights and needs. In 2015 the Organization intends to further train and build the capacity of authorities to identify and meet the needs of different types of migrants in a consistent manner, across ministries and departments, including those working in the areas of law enforcement, social affairs, labour, health, internal security and local government. This will include the roll-out of standard operating procedures for supporting vulnerable migrants, together with the development of new tools, such as national plans of action.

With the aim of addressing the complex flows of migrants (including those smuggled, trafficked or arriving on their own through irregular means) that have different needs and require tailored support on a case-by-case basis, IOM seeks to create a "rapid response fund" to better address the diverse needs of vulnerable migrants in Libya.

IOM further plans to undertake a mapping exercise of the situations of migrants, their journeys to Libya and beyond, and the costs, motivations and challenges involved, in order to better customize appropriate responses in the country and the wider region, especially as regards the movement of some migrant

communities across the Mediterranean and into the EU.

Such a cycle of capacity-building activities would target CSOs, to enable them to address mixed flows with tailored responses related to protection, shelter, water and sanitation, health care, and return and reintegration, focusing on the most vulnerable migrants, such as victims of trafficking, unaccompanied migrant children and the disabled. Emphasis will be put on the sustainability of these interventions, as CSOs will learn to identify areas of intervention, develop referral mechanisms and take them to potential partners in the international community for their support.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,500,000
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Labour migration played an important role in the Libyan economy even prior to the uprisings. Foreign labour, in the form of both highly skilled professionals and low-skilled workers, is still needed today to meet the country's labour market needs. IOM will continue to support the Ministry of Labour and other relevant authorities in identifying obstacles to efficient recruitment and effective migrant protection. IOM will support the Government's efforts to monitor labour market needs and enhance its capacity in job-matching.

IOM will continue these activities, with a focus on updating national legislation, policies and action plans governing the recruitment and employment process for labour migrants. Interministerial and inter-State cooperation on labour migration management will be supported and enhanced.

With the aim of supporting Libya on its way to recovery, it is crucial that the Government engages its expatriate communities in sharing their skills, knowledge and other resources through short- or long-term return migration, to equip their compatriots with skills in key areas such as infrastructure, development, governance and health care. IOM will undertake further efforts to encourage expatriate communities to invest in the development of their home country through the provision of financial and human resources to support infrastructure or activities in particular areas.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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IOM will continue its support for enhancing migration management in Libya and, in particular, for addressing gaps that have emerged from the post-conflict context. IOM seeks to provide further support to the Government in enhancing existing migration-related legislation and policies through continued support to the interministerial task forces on policy and legislation, who will examine and put forth recommendations to improve the current migration-related framework.

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.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs

MOROCCO

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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With the ongoing influx of Syrian refugees via Algeria and their non-recognition as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the Syrian population requires continuous emergency assistance, such as non-food items, shelters, medical referrals and psychosocial support, among others. IOM aims to provide assistance to these vulnerable persons, who are often women and children.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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With the Government lacking sufficient health assistance capacity for migrants in the country, IOM will continue to reduce migrant vulnerabilities by providing direct assistance to migrants. IOM will provide professional psychological support to irregular and regularized migrants in Morocco and returning Moroccans, with a special focus on victims of trafficking.

Guided by the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), IOM will support the Government and civil society to improve their capacity to respond to the health needs of irregular and regularized migrants in Morocco.

IOM will facilitate health assessment and travel health assistance services for government-sponsored refugees moving to resettlement countries.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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Following the report by the Moroccan Human Rights Council and the High Instructions of King Mohammed VI in September 2013, Morocco has started moving towards a more comprehensive approach to migration governance that completely addresses the needs related to national security with a more human-rights based migration policy for migrants and nationals and are in line with international standards. IOM aims to support the Government of Morocco by conducting a training needs analysis and developing a tailored immigration training package, as well as by enhancing border operations with the development of standard operational procedures for orderly border management which will address passenger screening, interviewing techniques, international standards on immigration detention and non-custodial measures, and best practices for the identification and repatriation of irregular migrants.

Such activities would allow Moroccan border guards to strengthen their capacity to respond to the challenges at the borders, with a specific focus on particular challenges at the eastern border.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM will continue to provide humanitarian support to irregular and vulnerable migrants in Morocco by working with civil society partners to provide direct assistance to and assist these migrants to return home voluntarily, as well as facilitating their reintegration into their countries of origin.

The Organization will also focus on the continuously challenging issue of trafficking in persons by providing training to government officials and civil society 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.

Furthermore, 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 migrants' rights. Finally, the Organization will work with parliamentarians, journalists and schools to sensitize the different groups against racism and xenophobia and deconstruct prejudices.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,500,000
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IOM will continue to facilitate the local socioeconomic insertion of young marginalized Moroccans in regions prone to irregular migration by ensuring a reduction in school dropout rates, facilitating reinsertion into schools and providing vocational training and referral services to the private sector for internships and jobs.

The Organization will continue to assist returning Moroccan migrants, with a special focus on unaccompanied minors, in reintegrating into society and accessing education or finding employment.

The Organization will provide training to government entities to ensure language and cultural training for family reunification purposes.

IOM will continue to implement initiatives to facilitate the engagement of the Moroccan diaspora in investment, development and entrepreneurship initiatives in their communities of origin, and of qualified members of the diaspora to support identified sectors in Morocco.

The Organization will also continue to implement migration and development projects that aim to integrate migration into development planning at the national and local levels, to ensure that policies are developed to mitigate the potential negative effects and take advantage of the potential benefits of migration.

Finally, IOM will assist the Government of Morocco in developing its integration programming, with emphasis on training and job-matching for low-skilled regularized migrants in Morocco who have been

able to obtain a residence card following the recent amnesty grant.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs
UN/IOs/INGOs
Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM will work with the Government of Morocco in policy and research, including through the production of an extended Migration Profile, and in national and regional statistics and planning procedures for the collection and analysis of reliable and comparable migration data for evidence-based policy development. Furthermore, the Organization will collaborate with the Government to mainstream migration into the national development plan.

In addition, IOM will work on further analysing its internal data on beneficiaries and making the analysis available to the Government of Morocco, to contribute to decision-making processes.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

SUDAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,500,000
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IOM facilitates refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries, in close collaboration with receiving countries, UNHCR, the Sudanese Commissioner of Refugees, the Alien/Immigration Department and the Airport Authority. This includes the provision of pre-departure orientation, documentation and logistics support. These activities are fully funded by resettlement countries.

IOM continues to provide community improvement projects in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), infrastructure and livelihoods to populations with high mobility, such as displaced persons, pastoralists, irregular migrants, and returnees and host communities in the South Kordofan, West Kordofan, Blue Nile, Abyei and Darfur regions. In addition, the Organization supports social cohesion initiatives to promote peaceful co-existence in communities in the South Kordofan, West Kordofan, Blue Nile, Abyei and the Darfur border regions (East and South Darfur) with South Sudan that are at risk of or are prone to conflict.

Following efforts in 2014, IOM will continue to roll out the Migration Crisis Operational Framework in Sudan, training government entities, represented Member States and partners on its functionality in Sudan.

In 2015 the second phase of support to the National Election Commission will be ongoing, with a special focus on training officials of the National Election Commission at the State level. Training for civil society will ensure the participation of mobile populations, such as pastoralists and displaced persons.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,800,000

IOM will continue to work with the Sudanese Government's Ministry of Health and partners in addressing the health and well-being of many types of mobile populations, such as internally displaced persons, trafficked persons, refugees, returnees and migrant workers, among others, during all phases of the migration process and during crisis situations. IOM will also work with partners and key stakeholders in increasing migrants' knowledge and awareness of the care for and prevention of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis and, where needed, ensure access to early diagnosis, treatment and referral services.

The Organization conducts health assessments, pre-departure medical screening, fit-to-travel checks for self-payer immigrants and government-sponsored refugees bound for resettlement countries such as Canada, United Kingdom and the United States.

Guided by the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), IOM plans to support the provision of emergency primary health-care services and psychosocial support for conflict and disaster-affected populations, returnees, including their surrounding host communities.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

10,000,000

IOM's focus aims at strengthening the capacity of relevant law enforcement and border agencies in establishing orderly migration management and effective border control. Activities will also include the development of a comprehensive training curriculum on border management and passport examination procedures.

The Organization will continue to build the capacity of the Government of Sudan to fight transnational

organized crime, perform data collection and analysis on migration trends, to inform evidence-based migration policy; mainstream human rights into border management practices; and strengthen the implementation of travel document examination procedures and the use of relevant technologies to curb cross-border crimes such as irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.

IOM will also provide its expertise in humanitarian border management to improve the capacities of the Government of Sudan to be prepared to successfully and rapidly respond to migration crises, to effectively manage borders during crises and establish post-crisis durable solutions. IOM intends to support the Government's ongoing efforts to ensure that border control posts are well equipped to efficiently cope with external threats, thus contributing to the internal security of the country and the protection of migrants.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

5,000,000

IOM will focus on reducing migrant exploitation, particularly by combating migrant smuggling, trafficking in persons and kidnapping from and through Sudan, as the country continues to be a main crossing point en route to the Middle East and Europe (via Egypt or Libya).

The Organization will continue to assist migrants and host communities affected by high mobility within the corridors of complex migration routes in eastern Sudan and Khartoum. It will also address humanitarian needs of vulnerable and irregular migrants, enabling them to uphold their dignity and make informed choices regarding migration. Specialized protection support will be given to victims of rape, trafficking and other abuses including torture, as well as unaccompanied children, in line with international and IOM standards for care and counselling.

Currently, reintegration assistance is provided to Sudanese nationals returning to Sudan from the United Kingdom, Europe and neighbouring countries. This helps returnees to start a new life, with a view to sustainable return.

Returnees from crises abroad, in countries such as the Central African Republic, Libya, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic, are extended support, including emergency support upon arrival. Where needed and possible, IOM will also look to support the voluntary return, repatriation and reintegration of stranded migrants in Sudan.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	4,000,000
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IOM recognizes the invaluable role that the Sudanese diaspora can play in supporting the social and economic development of Sudan through investment, return, skills transfers and the establishment of knowledge and trading networks.

Through collaboration with relevant national and local authorities, IOM will support the participation of the Sudanese diaspora in development initiatives within the Eastern region of Sudan. The Organization intends to support the Government in this initiative by facilitating an interministerial dialogue between the Government and civil society and through the proactive participation of Sudanese diaspora representatives who would be able to inform the development of a strategy and roadmap for sustainable collaboration among the diaspora, Government and civil society actors in Sudan.

In addition, IOM will continue its Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals programme to link Sudanese in the Netherlands with development opportunities in their countries of origin.

IOM also intends to support government capacity-building in labour migration management, aiming to address labour market gaps in areas and sectors critical to recovery and further development, while providing technical support in the field of migration management for the development of labour migration policies, programmes, legislation, and procedures, to support the management of labour mobility conducive to Sudan's continued economic development.

Target populations

Diaspora

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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IOM will continue to work with the Government on its legal procedures regarding irregular migrants. As part of its work with South Sudanese nationals in Sudan, IOM will continue to advocate for the regularization of their status in Sudan. In particular, IOM will support the Government of Sudan in the registration of all South Sudanese interested in staying and working in the country based on an agreement reached between the two governments and to link the registration with Sudan Civil Registration. Given the current conflict in South Sudan and the continuous flow of arrivals from the country, these efforts are all the more important in light of the estimated number of South Sudanese who have been in Sudan since the separation of the two countries.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	43,000,000
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IOM's response to the crisis continues in 2015 through the provision of emergency assistance to internally displaced people and affected host communities, in particular through the distribution of core relief items, shelter and WASH interventions, as well as early recovery assistance, such as cash for work.

Maintaining a large presence in the field and building capacities of local implementing partners will continue to remain strategic priorities.

IOM will also continue to repatriate stranded migrants in cooperation with receiving countries, relevant embassies and UNHCR. This effort will include the provision of documentation and transportation assistance. IOM will also sustain its resettlement assistance for non-Syrian refugees.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs



Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	6,000,000
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Health assessments and travel health assistance will continue to be provided for 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 are conducted for migrant workers and other third-country nationals who decide to return to their respective countries of origin.

IOM 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, particularly the youth. The strategic aims for the year are to keep building capacity within the region, support the centres to be established for the returnees and foster psychosocial support and dialogue. The Organization further aims at the establishment of an expert team to be affiliated with national actors working on the peace and reconciliation process in the Syrian Arab Republic at the national level.

In a situation of protracted conflict, and in the presence of the relevant authorizations, IOM will capitalize on human resources built through capacity-building initiatives, coordinating the provision of direct psychosocial intervention based on needs identified through the established partnership.

Access to life-saving and emergency primary healthcare services will continue through the establishment of primary health-care units; provision of medical equipment and supplies; and the procurement of mobile clinics to extend IOM's outreach programme.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,500,000
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IOM's response to the ongoing crisis will aim to support border authorities in facing increased challenges resulting from humanitarian crises, for example, the massive outflow of refugees or migrants. Within the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework, humanitarian border management initiatives, which particularly address the most urgent needs during crises, could include rapid needs assessments, as appropriate, to set priorities and identify infrastructural and refurbishment needs (e.g. what modern equipment needs to be provided), and develop standard operating procedures that could be initiated to ensure adequate and rapid responses to the challenging situation, with particular

focus at the border. In 2015 IOM aims to deliver tailored on-the-job training to border officials to be conducted at both headquarters and border posts, specifically aimed at identifying the most effective border management operations in consideration of the current humanitarian emergency. A tailored and contextualized humanitarian border management programme would also rationalize the procedures for the exit of third-country nationals out of the Syrian Arab Republic, assist with the coordination of referrals of migrants to humanitarian actors, and provide equipment and support for field operations.

IOM can also assist in tracking migrant flows through a biometric registration system, provide emergency consular services, assist with the return of third country nationals, and assist with the development of DRR strategies.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,400,000
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Since the outbreak of the conflict in March 2011, IOM has evacuated and repatriated almost 4,500 vulnerable stranded migrants from over 41 countries. IOM assistance to vulnerable stranded migrants reached all 14 Syrian governorates, with the highest numbers in Aleppo, Damascus and rural Damascus. As the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic continued to increase in its complexity, almost 70 per cent of stranded migrants evacuated by IOM reported they had little access to food security and health-care services. The situation remains dire, and many lack diplomatic representation in the country, are displaced, have lost their documents or have had them withheld, and have been subjected to abuses, including human trafficking – these are particularly true of migrants working in the domestic household sector. IOM estimates that 6,800 out of 120,000 migrants in the country are extremely vulnerable and affected by the crisis. IOM continues to identify pockets of stranded migrants in need of assistance, including those in hard-to-reach and besieged areas in the Aleppo Governorate. IOM will continue to work to ensure that the most vulnerable returning migrants receive access to reintegration packages; and will continue to provide capacity-building and technical assistance to partners in anti-trafficking and assistance to vulnerable migrants.

In 2015 IOM will continue to build the capacities of national institutions and local community-based organization mandated in counter-trafficking, with the aim of understanding the scope of human trafficking and associated protection concerns in crisis contexts, such as in the Syrian Arab Republic to ensure that responses are evidence-based; building/enhancing the capacity of stakeholders to identify victims and to provide direct assistance; conducting

subsequent training of trainers sessions; and strengthening cooperation at the national level to identify victims and provide them with appropriate and comprehensive direct assistance.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

TUNISIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,000,000

To enforce and enhance national actors to better respond to migration crisis, IOM will focus on disseminating the new Migration Crisis Operational Framework adopted by IOM, which addresses migration crises transversely while respecting humanitarian reform.

To better organize the assistance provided to people rescued at sea, preliminary discussions were held between partners and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to present the standard operating procedures for assistance, referral and protection activities on Tunisian territory. Through training and coaching, as well as technical and operational support, IOM's overarching aim is to operationalize these standard operating procedures for more predictable and protection-sensitive management of people rescued at sea and other vulnerable migrants, involving all relevant national and international stakeholders. Tunisian authorities and other CSOs will be the direct beneficiaries, while irregular migrants (including smuggled migrants, stranded migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and other vulnerable individuals rescued at sea, who may be victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors or women at risk) will be the indirect beneficiaries. The project will be implemented jointly with UNHCR, and is funded by the Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development.

In the context of the ongoing conflict in Libya, IOM has been assisting a large number of third-country nationals transiting through Tunisia to return home, and is expecting the need for transport/evacuation assistance to continue as international migrants fleeing Libya reach Tunisia.

Similarly, IOM and UN partners are seeking co-funding for a UN Human Security Trust Fund project to promote community resilience and social cohesion at the Tunisia–Libya border, including emergency preparedness capacity-building for local stakeholders.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

UN/IOs/INGOs

Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

200,000

Migrants in the region and in Tunisia are among the most affected by the lack of access to health services. Linguistic or cultural differences, a lack of affordable health service or health insurance, administrative hurdles, legal status and the fact that migrants often work extremely long hours, are among their key barriers. It is a priority for IOM to maintain, sustain and develop the migration health initiatives.

Guided by the 2008 World Health Assembly (WHA61.17) Resolution on Health of Migrants, IOM, through its different projects focusing on migrants' protection in Tunisia, is actively committed to promote migrants' health and intends to continue and extend its reach in addressing youth and family mental health, providing medical assistance to vulnerable migrants in Tunisia, empowering the Ministry of Health and the health sector in addressing the health needs of migrants, delivering appropriate treatment to migrants rescued at sea and victims of trafficking, and extending its family health assessment.

In the framework of the EU-funded START project, IOM is planning a joint study with the Ministry of Health about migrants' health, including an assessment of the available health care services for migrants, particularly focusing on unaccompanied migrant children. This theme is widely integrated into the mobility partnership signed between the EU and Tunisia.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

UN/IOs/INGOs

Academia

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

3,000,000

IOM intends to continue offering technical support, including the provision of and capacity-building in the use of current border management equipment and participation in high-level fora on border management. More strategically, IOM will also provide support in defining the long-term needs of the Tunisian Government; providing technical assistance to address the most urgent needs at the Libya–Tunisia border within a humanitarian border management framework; and developing a modern border management information system. This would significantly contribute to the collection and processing of reliable and timely statistical migration data, which would then assist in the formulation of strategic and tactical intelligence to inform proactive migration policies in Tunisia. In this respect, IOM is seeking to formalize its collaboration with the

Ministry of Interior, as well as identify possible synergies and strategic partnerships with a variety of well-established partners, including Interpol, with whom IOM signed a cooperation agreement in March 2014.

In addition, while running the Canada Visa Application Centre in Tunisia, IOM is looking forward to collaborating with more countries to facilitate and support regular migration initiatives.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
UN/IOs/INGOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,000,000
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The increased numbers of boats departing for European shores from its neighbour, Libya, have called for increased and multifaceted responses, including direct assistance to migrants in Tunisia and assisted voluntary return and reintegration to their home countries. With an estimated 1,300,000 Tunisians living in Europe, IOM further offers AVRR services to Tunisia through various programmes. IOM aims to extend these programmes in the future and seeks for continued support to maximize the availability of assistance and the number of migrants supported.

IOM is also actively combatting human trafficking in Tunisia, and has supported the development of the new national legal framework on trafficking in persons. In terms of prevention activities, the Solidarity with the Children of Maghreb and Mashreq (SALEMM) project raises youth awareness on the risks of irregular migration, including human trafficking and the opportunities for safe migration. IOM also plans to reinforce institutional capacities on human trafficking and enhance its efforts in delivering direct assistance to victims of trafficking.

In addition and at the request of the Government, IOM is planning to increase the number of Migrant Resource Centres, in order to inform potential migrants of their rights and of opportunities for regular migration.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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As an implementing partner in the Youth, Employment and Migration Programme, IOM's work in Tunisia has a strong focus on development issues impacting the country. IOM has worked to stabilize and provide an economic stimulus to communities through the implementation of community projects. IOM is also a partner in the micro-credit/coaching entrepreneurship programme, which aims to promote the development of small businesses and commerce in Tunisia.

The Organization continues to work and coordinate with Tunisian diaspora communities to promote the engagement of Tunisians abroad in local development, including through support for entrepreneurship and social and political engagement.

Recognizing the historical importance of labour migration for Tunisia, as well as the role labour migration can play in alleviating domestic labour market pressures and supporting consumer growth through remittances, IOM will continue to work with government counterparts to build capacity in effective policy and the management of labour migration programmes to make migration work for Tunisia's development.

Relating more specifically to youth empowerment, IOM intends to establish a dialogue between youth, civil society, and local and national authorities on issues of migration and development, in order to include youth in the decision-making process at the local, regional and national levels, and engage youth as a consultative partner.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Private sector
Academia
Diaspora

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM aims to assist the Government in supporting the creation of an institutional platform promoting inclusive national consultations with all stakeholders and supporting a national action plan on migration. Within the migration and development framework, IOM plans to study the impact of remittances on local development. Likewise, IOM plans to conduct research on the impact of migration at the household level, with a specific focus on women. The results of the research will create better understanding of the migration context, the root causes of migration and

its social and economic impact, to guide policymaking and programming on migration.

IOM will support the Tunisian Government's growing interest in developing bilateral and multilateral agreements on mobility and will assist the Government in the implementation of such agreements.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

YEMEN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

3,000,000

The ongoing conflict in the Al-Jawf Governorate between the Al-Islah and Al-Houthi has led to the displacement of thousands of families from various districts within Al-Jawf. The number of internally displaced persons is expected to rise over the next months as the conflict, which began in mid-July 2014, continues to escalate and expand.

In August 2014, IOM in Yemen published a needs assessment report on conflict-induced internally displaced persons in Al-Jawf Governorate. The IOM report points to internally displaced persons' limited access to food, decent shelter, safe water and sanitation services within Al-Jawf due to its marginalized status. So as to better respond to the soaring needs of internally displaced persons, IOM plans to scale up WASH, shelter and non-food item distribution activities in target districts across Al-Jawf, expand geographically within the governorate and re-engage in emergency food distribution to vulnerable displaced populations and host communities.

IOM intends to build contingency stocks of WASH, shelter and hygiene kits at its local warehouses, to address the expanding needs of governorate residents not able to safely return home. IOM will also engage in community resilience by building their capacities to more effectively respond to the latest surge in internally displaced persons in Yemen.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,000,000

Improving migrants' access to health care and promoting their well-being is to uphold a basic human right that is also in the best interest of all countries and communities. Yemen continues to face tremendous migration challenges, both in addressing the massive influx of third-country nationals from the

Horn of Africa who intend to find work in Yemen or transit through Yemen in order to reach richer Gulf countries, as well as the hundreds of thousands of Yemeni migrants expelled from Saudi Arabia, many of whom arrive in Yemen with dire health needs. Throughout 2015, complementing its humanitarian efforts, IOM will continue building the capacity of Yemen's Ministry of Public Health and Population and other relevant partners in addressing the health needs of migrants, Yemenis and third-country nationals, notably in the implementation of the WHO Resolution on the health of migrants and its subsequent operational framework in the areas of:

- Monitoring migrants' health;
- Policy and legal framework affecting migrant health;
- Developing migrant-sensitive health systems;
- Partnership, networks and multi-country cooperation.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

3,800,000

IOM will pursue its support to the Government of Yemen in migration and humanitarian border management through a broad range of activities. These will include the establishment/refurbishment of government-run migrant reception facilities close to the main landing points of irregular migrant flows from the Horn of Africa, and the development and pilot of a basic migrant registration system to better monitor in- and outflows for purposes other than security. To this end, the EU-funded 2010 border assessment will be updated to reflect the most recent developments.

IOM will also reinforce government border management and reception capacities through the identification and piloting of a viable referral system for vulnerable migrants, including unaccompanied minors, women and victims of trafficking, in addition to the current referrals of asylum-seekers and refugees.

The establishment of a database to track migration flows through Yemen and identify critical passages and vulnerabilities is a recognized critical need to inform an effective, nationwide migration governance approach. To this end IOM plans to liaise with Yemeni authorities, coastguards and other regional and international actors in pursuance of the 2013 Sana'a Declaration on Asylum and Migration.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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IOM's counter-trafficking efforts in Yemen will continue to focus on the following key areas:

- (a) Prevention – Awareness-raising efforts targeting migrants, host communities, and community centres on the importance of safe migration and possible risks involved with irregular migration;
- (b) Protection – Screening to identify and assist extremely vulnerable migrants, such as victims of trafficking, torture, rape, and unaccompanied migrant children through the provision of safe accommodation, medical services and immediate material needs, as well as the coordination of travel arrangements with relevant embassies and reception/reintegration support in the countries of origin, whenever possible, to ensure the availability of assisted return and reintegration for stranded migrants, with a focus on the most vulnerable groups;
- (c) Partnerships – Facilitating the UN Country Team Inter-agency Working Group, and supporting the National Technical Committee Against Human Trafficking;
- (d) Capacity-building – Awareness-raising, legislation and training of the Government and civil society to support the implementation of a national Country Team strategy, corresponding legislation and the development of an effective national referral system.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM plans to continue providing assistance to Yemeni returnees from the region and further afield, in support of longer-term, sustainable reintegration or skills re-orientation, service delivery and micro-finance management and remittance flows.

IOM also intends to pursue and build on existing qualitative and quantitative research on labour mobility in and around Yemen, migrant communities abroad and the socioeconomic impact on communities of origin of large numbers of Yemeni returnees. This research is intended to fill critical information gaps, to inform national labour migration policies and contribute to more effective programme development. The research will build on the current return data being collected by IOM at border crossing points with Saudi Arabia, the Central Statistics Office's ongoing labour market survey; and household income and expenditure surveys (which includes a component on remittances).

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	800,000
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IOM plans to assist the Government of Yemen in creating a migration governance roadmap embracing a holistic and long-term approach to managing migration flows.

IOM also intends to pursue the recommendations of the Sana'a Declaration, an outcome of the Regional Conference on Asylum and Migration held in Sana'a in November 2013. Significantly, the recommendations go beyond mixed migration and into migration governance issues. IOM will help establish a plan of action for the implementation of the recommendations and for regular regional government consultations among the signatories of the Sana'a Declaration.

Articulating the composition of migrant flows within Yemen, including migrants engaged in the rural sector, the service industry and domestic workers, remains a priority. Equally, updating the mapping of Yemeni migrant communities, and corresponding financial and other services flows will better inform policymakers and Yemeni consulates of required services and protection needs.

IOM plans to complement its capacity-building efforts by updating and translating a number of salient IOM publications on migration management and data protection into Arabic.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

ACRONYMS

CSO	Civil society organization
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
LAS	League of Arab States
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MTF–NOAH	Migration Task Force for the Eastern African Migratory Route and North Africa
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights
UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Africa
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

ASIA AND THE 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



REGIONAL STRATEGY 2012–2015

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Regional Strategy for Asia and the Pacific 2012–2015¹ on human migration is to provide a strategic framework for responding to the particular challenges and opportunities faced in the Asia–Pacific region and its subregions. By identifying emerging issues and priorities for action, as well as synergies between activities, the regional strategy aims to provide a larger vision to guide IOM, its Member States and its other partners in programme development and implementation.

This regional strategy is set within the framework of IOM's global strategic objectives. IOM intends to act as a global resource for all key stakeholders involved in migration issues through its role as the lead migration agency.

In the coming years, IOM will focus on strengthening its capacity to support migrants and Member States. The Organization will continue to advocate for increased government and public recognition of the positive contribution of migrants and migration.

To achieve these goals, IOM will focus on activities as outlined in the 12-point Strategy (see page 5).

THE MIGRATION CONTEXT IN THE ASIA–PACIFIC REGION

Regional Issues and Trends

The Asia–Pacific region hosts more than half of the world's population of 3.7 billion persons. The region generated 56 per cent of the world's Gross domestic product (GDP) in 2010 and is characterized by dynamic and diverse forms of migration. The number of international migrants in Asia in 2010 was estimated at 27.5 million, which represented just under 13 per cent of the total global figure. This total includes 4.3 million international migrants from South and South-west Asia. The Asia–Pacific region comprises not only major migrant countries of origin, but also traditional and emerging destination countries. Countries like India and China have become countries of origin, transit and destination simultaneously. 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 improves the region's labour markets and facilitates the flow of remittances, trade and investment between countries. This brings positive impacts on consumption and economic growth. In the Philippines, the region's largest labour-sending country, remittance inflows accounted for 12.2 per cent of GDP in 2009, while they reached 22 per cent in Nepal. Notably, despite the global economic slowdown, remittance flows to South and East Asia have remained relatively robust. In 2010 alone, 4 of the top 10 remittance-receiving countries were in Asia, and two, specifically, in South Asia (namely, Bangladesh and India). The flows of labour migration in the Asia–Pacific are often from lower-income countries, such as India, Indonesia, the Philippines and Viet Nam, to countries/areas which have labour shortages and offer higher wage opportunities, such as Japan; the Republic of Korea; Hong Kong, China; and Singapore. 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 those involving North-East Asian men), are notable trends in the region.

A significant share of the migratory flows in the Asia–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 characteristic of the region, with some people on the move in search of better living conditions, while others are fleeing conflict and persecution. The increased security concerns associated with

¹ The IOM Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific covers the following 39 countries: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China (including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region), Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Federate States of Micronesia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.

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 country 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 finding 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 2.7 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, 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 are not recognized as citizens in their countries of residence, there is the issue of second-generation migrants not registered at birth by their parents, in an irregular situation, and are 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 no option but to resort to irregular migration channels. Their status often limits their social and economic opportunities and makes 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 phenomena 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.

By Subregion²

South and South-West Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

Every year, over 1.5 million workers migrate abroad from South Asia alone, mostly to the Gulf region to perform low-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 highly skilled migrants. Given the porous nature of borders in the region, there is also a trend of irregular, undocumented movements.

As the long-term impacts of the global financial and economic crisis begin to be felt across South and South-West Asia, avenues for regular means of migration are likely to decrease, which may lead potential migrants to perceive irregular channels as an easier option despite the 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 challenged the power of incumbent leaders and resulted in turmoil in Libya, leading to the massive evacuation of migrant workers from that country to South and South-East Asia. This has prompted governments in South and South-West Asia to develop strategies for coping with the effects of changes in the labour market in destination countries due to economic or political crises, as well as exploring longer-term support for the rehabilitation of affected workers and finding new job opportunities abroad (by 2050, South Asia will have the largest workforce in the world). Additionally, there are a large number of internally displaced persons migrating within their own countries due to conflict, rural–urban disparities and environmental factors.

East and South-East Asia: Cambodia, Brunei Darussalam, China (including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region), Indonesia, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam.

The search for a better life and economic opportunities within and outside the region continues to be the primary reason for migratory movements in the East and South-East Asian subregions. The potential emergence of a more integrated, interdependent regional market among countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is helping to drive the momentum towards the establishment of an ASEAN Community by 2015. Throughout the East and South-East Asia subregions, 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 growing cross-border, intraregional and interregional mobility, governments

² In bold: IOM Member States; in italics: IOM Observer States.

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 movements, trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation, sometimes through foreign marriages. Migration-related public health challenges continue to be a concern for governments, particularly with emerging and 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 disaster risk-reduction and disaster management initiatives throughout the region.

Oceania: Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu

This 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 towards Australia and New Zealand, which remain 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 the Federated States of 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, while concerns relating to boat arrivals continue to be high on the political agenda in Australia.



IOM'S CAPACITY IN THE REGION

Regional Office

The IOM Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, located in Bangkok, Thailand, 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 Policy and Liaison 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 the 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 Field Offices across the region. IOM offices bring the Organization's support closer to the beneficiaries and facilitate dialogue between it and its partners at the national and local levels.

Headquarters

In order 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 Asia-Pacific priorities are represented at the highest level in internal discussions.

Operational Budget

IOM's Programme and Budget identifies that Asia and the Pacific has been allocated the highest global level of voluntary contributions among all of IOM's regions, with USD 201,186,300 in 2012. The overall operational budget breakdown for the Asia-Pacific region in 2012 is as follows:

Budget area	Asia and the Pacific	Global allocation
Movement, Emergency and Post-crisis Migration Management	124,932,600	323,094,200
Migration Health	28,061,300	61,650,600
Migration and Development	25,300	29,726,000
Regulating Migration	29,822,500	141,968,700
Facilitating Migration	18,344,600	42,709,000
Migration Policy and Research	–	4,662,600
Repatriation Programmes	–	766,700
General Programme Support	–	10,799,200
Total (in USD)	201,186,300	615,377,000

Further information on the Programme and Budget for 2012 is available from www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/about_iom/en/council/100/MC_2317.pdf.

BUILDING SYNERGIES IN REGIONAL MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

IOM has identified six key areas for intervention across the region and promotes cross-cutting approaches across these areas.

The six key priority areas for intervention reflect an analysis of the current state of migration globally, and in the Asia–Pacific region and its subregions. These priorities are the outcome of a Regional Policy Formulation and Coordination Committee Meeting, which took place in Hua Hin, Thailand in February 2012 involving the Regional Office, the Chiefs of Mission from the region and IOM Headquarters representatives.

The six key areas for intervention are as follows:

- (a) Assessing migrants' vulnerabilities and support for vulnerable migrants;
- (b) Reducing mobility-linked health risks for migrants and the wider community;
- (c) Maximizing the development potential of labour migration;
- (d) Developing integrated border control mechanisms;
- (e) Supporting disaster risk reduction and preparedness;
- (f) Promoting a comprehensive approach to migration, climate change and the environment.

Cross-cutting Approaches

Strengthening strategic partnerships with key stakeholders

A primary objective in IOM's strategy is to consolidate partnerships in the Asia–Pacific region. IOM plays a key role in supporting partnerships and promoting informal dialogue between States, as well as cooperation among agencies, civil society and migrants. In helping to develop and strengthen partnerships on migration, IOM provides substantive, expert and organizational assistance to governments and other institutions.

Key stakeholders include:

- (a) **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.
- (b) **United Nations.** IOM has a longstanding and extensive working relationship with the United Nations at several levels. In practical terms, the increasing operational collaboration that has evolved over the past decade and a half between IOM and a broad range of UN entities has resulted in more frequent inclusion of IOM in relevant UN working groups in the region. IOM maintains a close working relationship with the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and, on a national level, through its inclusion in UN Country Teams.
- (c) **Regional organizations and institutions.** IOM works closely with regional organizations and institutions such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the ASEAN and the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) to promote development of regional responses relating to migration management.
- (d) **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 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.
- (e) **Research community. IOM maintains close working relations with regional research and academic institutions.** Formal collaboration agreements with research institutions include the Korean Labour Institute (to be specific, 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 for Social Sciences, and the University of Adelaide and Macquarie University in Australia.
- (f) **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.

- (g) **Private sector.** IOM has forged effective partnerships with private sector actors that focus 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 of projects. Agreed-upon goals and processes for monitoring, evaluating and publicizing partnerships are important elements of such partnerships.
- (h) **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 donor governments and the EU, IOM also receives funding from 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 new strategic initiatives, matching donor priorities with ongoing and prospective programmes. This is achieved through a range of complementary approaches, including bilateral donor consultations.

Support for policy development and capacity-building on migration management

IOM provides support and advice to key stakeholders regarding migration policy development and capacity-building on migration management. Each Country Office promotes strategic partnerships and delivers programmes with national governments and regional institutions, NGOs, civil society and donors to achieve this goal. The Regional Office aims to strengthen its support by serving as a hub for the monitoring and dissemination of new migration policy responses within the region. It is developing a format for the gathering of information and for the analysis of new developments in migration policy and legislation, as well as migration management practices. This will also include the development of policy briefs on a wide range of migratory issues while paying particular attention to gender and human rights issues. In addition, the Regional Thematic Specialists and the Regional Policy and Liaison Officer will continue to provide assistance to governments in the design, review and assessment of new migration policy and support reform of migration management systems.

Support safe and legal migration through the provision of facilitated migration services (self payer and other programmes)

Migrants in the region heavily depend on a variety of migration-related services, including pre-migration health checks and visa application services. Those services have to be accessible, reliable, provided at a reasonable and transparent cost, and in a way that ensures full integrity and respect for the rights of the migrants concerned. Providing or making available such services is one of the key roles of the Organization as laid out in IOM's Constitution, as well as in its Global 12-point Strategy. Therefore, enhancing and expanding IOM's facilitated migration services in the region, wherever appropriate and possible, constitutes another priority.

Foster international cooperation and agreements at the bilateral and regional levels

IOM aims to promote States' understanding of the range of options available when negotiating migration agreements or engaging in bilateral and multilateral cooperation frameworks. IOM offers to act as a broker between the parties by assisting in the identification of shared interests, possible trade-offs and leverage based on current international practices and in accordance with international standards.

IOM works closely with governments to enhance international cooperation in the International Dialogue on Migration, regional consultative processes on migration (RCPs) and the Global Forum on Migration and Development.

IOM will continue to actively strengthen migration management policy and practice in the region through its participation in RCPs such as the Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour ("Colombo Process"); Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia ("Abu Dhabi Dialogue"); Asia-EU Dialogue; and the Bali Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime ("Bali Process").

Currently, IOM assists the implementation of ASEAN initiatives on migration and has a presence in eight of the 10 ASEAN Member States. In the SAARC region, IOM has extensive programmes in seven of its eight Member States. Within the framework of SAARC, one of IOM's major goals is to strengthen regional cooperation to effectively counter trafficking in persons within the region. IOM cooperation with development banks at the regional level, including the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank, will continue to strengthen as common areas of interest are found. At present, this cooperation includes working together to address migration and development-related challenges, such as labour migration, migrant health care and mobility, border management and environmental degradation and climate change.

IOM also works closely with ESCAP, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), other regional UN offices, and regional research bodies to develop policy-oriented research and increase the knowledge base required for strengthening and initiating regional policy responses.

Develop outreach activities for parliamentarians and civil society

IOM's objective in the Asia-Pacific is to help legislators and civil society representatives better understand the challenges and opportunities of migration, regional migration trends, and changes in national and international migration law and policy. IOM will engage with parliamentarians and civil society representatives across the region to explore ways to increase parliamentary and public awareness of the international and regional migration agenda, and encourage these significant stakeholders to consider their respective roles at the national level, as well as in bilateral and regional processes.

Promote partnerships with the private sector

The private sector has an important role to play in the field of migration, either as an employer of migrant workers, an international corporation abiding by corporate social responsibility principles or, more generally, through its contribution to humanitarian and charitable projects. The Regional Office advocates for further involvement of regionally based companies as part of the UN Global Compact. This is an initiative for businesses that are committed to aligning their operations and strategies with 10 universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption, including in combating labour exploitation. Further, IOM will facilitate private sector charitable contributions to projects, such as those aimed at providing assistance to vulnerable migrants (e.g. victims of trafficking and stranded migrants), maximizing the contribution of remittances to development, or preventing labour exploitation through the organization of special events and fairs.

Support further stakeholder coordination in migration management

Migration is a fragmented policy portfolio in the hands of various ministries and institutional agencies. This is true not only for State actors, but also for civil society (i.e. NGOs) and donor agencies, with each institution often looking at the migration phenomenon from a particular angle. It is essential for key actors to have an overall understanding of the migration situation and of the migration management agenda to ensure, at a minimum, that there are no contradictions in efforts pursued, and, wherever possible, to facilitate the development of synergies between programmes and activities. IOM in the Asia-Pacific brings various actors together and assists in developing coordination mechanisms and in identifying possible synergies at the policy and programmatic levels.

Promote improvements in research, data collection and knowledge management

IOM aims to extend and expand its collaboration with experts and researchers on migration. There is a growing need for pragmatic and evidence-based analysis and research to guide and inform migration policy and practice. To respond to this demand, IOM will continue to promote best practice approaches to research, data collection and knowledge management. In addition, IOM notes the need to better integrate research components into the entire project cycle, improve the quality of research products, focus on demonstrating results, and expand information dissemination efforts throughout the region. Strong progress already made in this area can be further built upon.

Advocacy and communications

Using targeted traditional and new media, IOM will contribute to the public debate on migration by highlighting the rights of migrants (especially in the field of health) and the obligations of host and sending communities. IOM will show how human trafficking and people smuggling is ruining lives, and argue for better management of migration to prevent people from becoming victims of criminals. The Regional Office will ensure excellence in public communications through ongoing coaching, mentoring and direct training of Chiefs of Mission, Regional Technical Specialists and designated spokespersons. It will highlight IOM's role in emergencies and support, where possible, resource mobilization activities in both the emergency and development spheres. Finally, the Regional Office will ensure IOM's voice in the burgeoning field of "Communication with disaster-affected communities" in a regional and, occasionally, global role.

Promote sound programme/project monitoring and evaluation

Given that a substantial proportion of IOM's total income is generated from donor-funded project activity, its project monitoring and evaluation procedures and tools must continuously improve, be responsive to any changes in donor requirements, and be robust enough to withstand rigorous review and scrutiny. IOM will strengthen its regional focus on using evaluation results to contribute to knowledge, institutional learning and improvements in institutional performance.

Key Areas for Intervention

Assessing migrants vulnerabilities and support for vulnerable migrants³

Regional situation and challenges

Vulnerable migrants are migrants who are in situations of distress or are particularly at risk of being abused or exploited, and whose human rights are threatened. They can be, among others, migrants stranded in transit or destination countries, unaccompanied minors, asylum-seekers and refugees, Stateless persons, victims of human trafficking, individuals with emergency medical needs, the elderly, single parents with children with no support mechanisms in countries of origin, and migrants who may have developed vulnerabilities or special protection needs as a result of suffering from violence during the migration process.

In the region, vulnerable migrants are often found within mixed flows of migrants. These flows may involve irregular movements of populations along certain routes which comprise both voluntary and forced migrants (e.g. economic migrants and asylum-seekers). The hazardous journey, the abuses of smugglers, and the lack of food and medical treatment transform the situation for many of these migrants into one of extreme danger and despair.

Many of the policy and administrative structures of States in the region are not sufficiently resourced to respond to the situation of vulnerable migrants and provide assistance to these groups. This is partly due to a fragmentation of the portfolio, with policies and programmes focusing on certain narrowly defined categories of vulnerable migrants, such as victims of trafficking, asylum-seekers and refugees. This leaves many vulnerable migrants unsupported if they do not belong to any of these groups. States are sometimes reluctant to provide assistance to vulnerable irregular migrants, on the basis that this purportedly fuels further irregular migration and drains limited human and financial resources. While there is no evidence of such a correlation, moving from an approach targeting “special categories of migrants” towards an overarching approach looking at “migrants in terms of vulnerability” will lead to a more efficient utilization of resources.

Regional priorities and strategies

The 2012–2015 strategy aims to address these challenges and capitalize on past endeavours of IOM in the region targeting certain categories of vulnerable migrants. IOM has implemented reintegration and assistance programmes for victims of trafficking; supported the return of stranded migrants, as well as resettlement programmes for refugees and capacity-building activities to enhance policy; and developed bilateral agreements and standards for assistance and return of irregular migrants. Emphasis will be on building synergies with other IOM programmatic areas relating to migrant health, labour migration and information campaigns on safe migration, as well as border management.

Supporting the development of policy on vulnerable migrants, as well as setting up coordination mechanisms

IOM will assist States in developing policy that looks at migrants in terms of their vulnerability and need for assistance. This approach, while acknowledging the specificities of various groups (e.g. stranded migrants, victims of trafficking, asylum-seekers and Stateless persons), will focus on the commonalities of their basic needs (e.g. health, return or alternative solution and information). This change will require a new way to approach cooperation and coordination, with the involvement of different agencies dealing with specific groups of migrants or cross-cutting issues (e.g. health and combating smuggling). IOM will support the region and its subregions to develop and implement sustainable, institutional strategies that protect vulnerable migrants. This may also lead to the realization of greater efficiencies in service delivery and support addressing the basic needs of vulnerable migrants in an increasingly tight fiscal environment.

Moving beyond direct assistance to victims of trafficking towards assistance to vulnerable migrants

IOM will engage with governments and partners to expand programmes extending direct assistance to victims of trafficking to other categories of vulnerable migrants. Assistance will be provided to identify the most vulnerable categories of migrants that would be in particular need of protection and assistance, in order to develop evidence-based and effective programming and policy development. IOM will support the development and implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding and standard operating procedures at the national and bilateral levels (between countries of origin, transit and destination) to facilitate the return and reintegration of vulnerable migrants.

³ While IOM uses the term *vulnerable migrant* to cover a number of categories of persons at risk and subject to voluntary and forced migration processes, IOM recognizes the “separate legal status” afforded to some categories of vulnerable people, such as refugees. Precise legal definitions and other migration related terms are available on IOM’s website: www.iom.int/jahia/jahia/about-migration/key-migration-terms/lang/en#refugee.

Supporting capacity-building of State and non-State actors

Many governments in the Asia-Pacific region require assistance in accurately identifying, processing and protecting vulnerable migrants. First, governments must be able to identify categories of migrants that may be in a vulnerable situation and the type of assistance they would need. Second, there is a need to assess the roles of public authorities and other stakeholders, such as NGOs, in the assistance of vulnerable migrants, taking into consideration outreach and conflicts that may arise from competition over limited resources. Finally, although migration management issues have an important place on government agendas, national resources remain limited. IOM will assist governments to assess their human resources and financial needs for managing migration, and provide advice on how to direct resources towards activities with the most beneficial impact. Where applicable, IOM will, in addition, mainstream training and assistance programmes for vulnerable migrants to ongoing capacity-building initiatives in counter-trafficking and other areas of migration management. Finally, there is a need for improved monitoring and evaluation of assistance programmes to ensure that activities are effective and to sustain and stimulate donor interest.

Promoting cooperation through formal and informal frameworks

Cooperation between Member States will be encouraged through the existing frameworks and initiatives at the regional level focusing on the issue of trafficked victims and stranded migrants, among others, such as the ASEAN Framework on Trafficking, SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children for Prostitution and the COMMIT Process, and interregional processes such as the Bali Process. Other fora and frameworks on migration issues (e.g. the Colombo Process, the Abu Dhabi Dialogue and the Asia-EU Dialogue) will be also targeted for the creation of synergies between activities aiming to protect migrants from abuse and exploitation.

Delivering IOM resettlement programmes for refugees

Resettlement of refugees is one key pillar of IOM's work and it will continue to implement large-scale resettlement operations in the region, particularly for refugees. IOM's resettlement assistance includes the following activities:

- (a) Processing legal documents and requirements to facilitate the safe departure of refugees accepted for resettlement;
- (b) Medical assessments and counselling to ensure that refugees are fit to travel and meet the requirements of the destination country, as well as arrangement for medical and non-medical escorts, as necessary;
- (c) Language and skills training to equip refugees with basic communication and vocational skills to be able to adjust and become self-sustaining;
- (d) Pre-departure orientation to give refugees realistic expectations of resettlement by briefing them about life, basic adaptation and culture in the destination country;
- (e) Pre-departure briefing on travel by air, including information on in-flight safety, departure and arrival protocol, packing and travelling with children, since most refugees are first-time plane travellers;
- (f) Movement assistance in coordination with authorities, NGOs and others, as well as transportation of the refugees from their current locations to their future host communities, usually through air travel.

Having facilitated the successful relocation of an estimated 100,000 refugees out of Thai camps and more than 20,000 out of Malaysia since 2004 and 2005, respectively, IOM continues to be actively engaged in resettlement to a number of countries, including the Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the United States and those of the EU. IOM will also continue to facilitate the resettlement of refugees from Nepal. IOM has assisted over 70,000 refugees to leave camps in Eastern Nepal and resettle in eight third countries since the beginning of 2008.

Supporting the reintegration and return of vulnerable migrants

For vulnerable migrants who need to return home but lack the means to do so, IOM's assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) programmes are often the only solution to their immediate plight. IOM will continue to promote partnerships and consultation between a diverse range of national and international stakeholders in the region, as these are essential to the effective implementation of AVRR projects – from the pre-return to reintegration stages.

The provision of reintegration assistance to migrants in their countries of origin is an important element to ensure the sustainability of returns. IOM and its partners in countries of origin in the region will continue to provide migrants with socioeconomic support to promote their self-sufficiency, as well as engage in development programmes with their local communities as a tool to prevent unsafe migration.

Reducing health risks linked to mobility for migrants and the community

Regional situation and challenges

In the Asia and the Pacific, the study and monitoring of migrant health needs should be expanded, given the dynamics of contemporary migration, the great diversity of vulnerabilities among migrant groups, and the lack of standardized approaches to collection, analysis and reporting of empirical data for programming and policy development on migration health. While data collection and reporting systems are already in place among the involved sectors, further movement towards standardized processes would be beneficial. As the public health sector has the primary mandate over health, it is important to strengthen its capacity to integrate migration health, as a public responsibility, and to design and implement tools that will support implementation. A standardized migrant health information system that produces data with that of other countries is a tool that can be used in this endeavour.

Policy approaches have not kept pace with the growing challenges associated with the volume, speed, diversity and disparity of modern migration flows. In particular, current approaches do not sufficiently address the existing health inequalities, gaps in social protection and determining factors of migrant health services, goods and facilities. In Asia, migrant-sending countries are challenged to ensure social and health protection for their migrants, which may increase resource burdens on national health sectors, while addressing emerging public health challenges. In countries of destination, equal access to health care for migrants, regardless of their immigration status, is highly dependent on the economy and security, as well as popular opinion and perceptions. While progress has been made in raising awareness, building partnerships and generating consensus on policy frameworks concerning the health of migrants among relevant sectors and States, translating these frameworks into policies and legislative approaches is where the real challenge begins. Moreover, compliance with and harmonization of these policies among countries is required to support ensure uninterrupted access to health care throughout the migration process.

In the region, the capacity of health systems to deliver affordable, accessible and migrant-sensitive services is challenged by the diversity of needs, vulnerabilities and health determinants of an evolving multi-ethnic and multicultural society. Public health services do not sufficiently address the needs of marginalized populations, which include persons internally displaced by disasters, irregular migrants in detention facilities, victims of trafficking and undocumented migrant workers. This has implications for public health. Despite the fact that migrants are becoming permanent members of societies, public health systems have not yet integrated services and costs related to the care of migrants in their permanent budgets and programme frameworks. Migrants can play an important role in the planning and delivery of services to their communities, and their involvement may overcome problems relating to language barriers and outreach.

Finally, the “health of migrants” agenda has not received adequate attention and support in national and regional governmental frameworks on health, nor in the relevant networks and platforms for migration and development. Regional consultative processes, such as the Bali Process, Colombo Process, Abu Dhabi Dialogue and Asia–EU Dialogue, offer avenues that stakeholders can use to advance the migration health agenda. Partnerships, advocacy and engagement with regional economic communities, such as ASEAN, SAARC, the Greater Mekong subregion, and regional and global health networks like the Joint United Nations Initiative on HIV/AIDS (JUNIMA), Mekong Basin Disease Surveillance (MBDS), WHO’s STOP TB Partnership, WHO’s Mekong Malaria Programme, among others, need to be strengthened to support programme and policy development related to the health of migrants. Thematic working groups, joint teams and task forces on health and other areas of migration management, both at the country and regional levels, are to be engaged more consistently in this agenda, not only to promote ownership and participation, but most importantly, to provide guidance and support to policy and programme development that addresses the health needs of migrants.

Regional priorities and strategies

IOM’s Health Strategy for Asia and the Pacific aims to improve the standards of the 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 in Asia and the Pacific.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Regional Office and Country Offices will assist and work with partners and governments to implement the following five distinct yet interrelated and mutually supportive strategies:

- (a) **Strengthen knowledge and increase the pool of evidence relating to health vulnerabilities and challenges faced by migrants and migration-affected communities to support evidence-based, effective programming and policy development.**

Priorities will include increasing the understanding of migration and health, including health worker migration, through research; promoting migration and health as a research agenda; and raising the profile of migration and health through information dissemination.

- (b) **Advocate for 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.**

This will be addressed through advocacy for regional, national and sectoral policies that address migration and health concerns. In addition, IOM will facilitate and strengthen national coordination on migration and health; and support the region to develop and implement human resources for health strategies conducive to development.

- (c) **Facilitate, provide and promote equitable access to migrant-friendly and comprehensive health-care services, information and referrals in order to improve the health outcomes of migrants, migration-affected communities and crisis-affected populations.**

Facilitating, providing and promoting access to relevant health services for migrants and communities affected by migration is essential. This requires increasing the technical capacity of stakeholders to provide health services that are sensitive to the needs of migrants and communities affected by migration. Efforts will be made to strengthen and scale up the public health and primary health care components of health assessment and travel assistance services to migrants and refugees at the request of host and destination governments. Given that the region is highly disaster-prone, IOM will provide assistance to governments and others to enhance emergency preparedness, response and recovery, in order to better manage health issues related to population mobility due to natural and man-made disasters.

- (d) **Develop and strengthen 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.**

The positive relationships between IOM, regional partners and donors across Asia and the Pacific will be strengthened through the development of synergies between programmes and activities, and the pooling of resources and outputs through partnerships, strengthened networks, coordination and collaboration. Investments to facilitate multilateral and intersectoral cross- and transborder programming will be prioritized.

- (e) **Provide secure, reliable, flexible and cost-effective health assessment services for international migrants.**

International migrants in the region depend on a variety of migration services, including pre-migration health checks. Such health examination services have to be easily accessible, reliable and provided at reasonable and transparent costs, in a way that ensures full integrity and respect for the rights of the migrants concerned. Therefore, the establishment and continuation of IOM's proven high-quality health assessment services in the region, wherever appropriate and possible, constitutes another key activity for the Organization.

Maximizing the development potential of labour migration

Regional situation and challenges

Some 25 million Asian workers are currently employed outside their home countries. The Asia–Pacific region receives more than USD 113 billion in remittances annually – the highest regional total in the world. On average, remittances in Asia and the Pacific equate to 15 per cent of exports. Although transfers make up just 3 per cent of regional GDP, remittances constitute a large portion of per capita income in certain countries such as Indonesia and Nepal.

Policies for managing labour migration have received increased attention from many governments in the region in recent years. There is a consensus that migration needs to be managed in a way that balances the needs of economic growth and the labour market with national security, humanitarian and social concerns. However, some governments lack the capacity to develop policies that respond to the challenges and opportunities posed by migration in their respective countries.

Many countries in the region face the dilemma of promoting overseas employment and, at the same time, protection of their workers abroad as seeking more rights and better wages for their citizens may make them less attractive to host countries. In several countries, efforts are being made to improve migration policies and make them more protective of migrants' rights. However, sending and receiving countries often try to shift the responsibility for protecting the rights of migrants from one to the other. This situation makes regional and interregional initiatives particularly attractive to move such issues forward. There is increasing interest in sharing good practices between regions to improve regional systems, such as between SAARC and ASEAN or between Asian sending and receiving countries of the Abu Dhabi Dialogue.

Inter- and intraregional highly skilled migration is also significant. For instance, Filipino professionals commonly seek better income opportunities in more developed countries, even when employment is available in their home country. However, the movement of skilled workers sometimes constitutes "brain waste," with university graduates working as caregivers, nannies or domestic workers in, for example, Europe and North America.

Some countries of origin face skill shortages due to emigration. These countries are looking at new ways to satisfy domestic demand for skills. In this regard, student mobility programmes are becoming increasingly attractive.

Because labour migration in the region is mostly temporary, countries have developed (or plan to develop) schemes to maximize the positive impact of temporary movements on development. This includes sustainable return and reintegration schemes, or circular migration programmes that are beneficial to both origin and destination countries. More information is needed about the effectiveness of these schemes to be able to improve them.

Maximizing the development potential of remittances is a high priority. This is made difficult by the transfer of money through informal or illegal systems. Efforts are being made to channel remittances into the formal banking sector, which will further promote development due to increased access to saving and lending mechanisms to support individuals and businesses.

The Global Forum on Migration and Development is an inter-State initiative which provides a forum for discussion of the multidimensional aspects of international migration and the ways to maximize its development benefits and minimize its negative impacts. The high interest in migration and development in the region is evident from the active participation of governments in events of the Forum, and the UN-hosted High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013. The regional UN Commission, ESCAP, together with IOM, works with governments and other UN agencies to support the development of a regional perspective on these issues.

Regional priorities and strategies

Maximizing the positive relationship between migration and development has long been a strategic focus of the work of IOM. In an era of unprecedented levels of human mobility, the need to develop a fuller understanding of the linkages between migration and development is particularly urgent, as is the need to act in practical ways to enhance the benefits migration can have for development, and to elaborate sustainable solutions for challenging migration situations.

(a) Policy formulation and implementation

This can be done through capacity-building, as well as encouraging dialogue in various international and regional fora such as the Colombo Process. IOM will engage its Member States in regional preparations for the High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development in 2013, and will co-chair the ESCAP preparatory process.

(b) Promoting and protecting the rights of migrant workers

IOM will support programmes to complement the ASEAN Declaration of Promotion and Protection of Rights of Migrant Workers or the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, in addition to awareness-raising and pre-departure orientation/training for migrant workers. In particular, IOM will continue to support national efforts to build upon these regional frameworks for the protection of migrants. The UN Asia-Pacific Regional Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking can facilitate engagement in these potential areas of activity.

(c) Developing return and reintegration projects for migrant workers

Return and reintegration is an important part of comprehensive labour migration management. Pilot projects, with effective monitoring to assess their effectiveness and relevance, need to be developed. Programmes assessing the return of qualified nationals could be the key to maximizing their contribution to national development.

(d) Maximizing the benefits of internal migration

Maximizing the positive relationship between migration and development has long been a strategic focus of the regional work of IOM. Given that internal population movements are growing in the Asia-Pacific region, IOM will increase its focus on improved management of internal migration, with a view to promoting livelihood opportunities and economic development and alleviating poverty. In many countries, rural development and urban planning strategies need to be further adapted to respond to key changes in the pattern of regional internal population movement in recent years (e.g. the feminization of migration, youth migration and increased movements towards cities).

There is an increasing need to develop a broader understanding of internal migration and development challenges in Asia. IOM is interested in working with researchers, policymakers, international organizations and NGOs to better collect data on migration patterns, learn from successful models and build the capacity of policymakers to manage internal migration in ways that contribute to development and poverty reduction. In this endeavour, IOM will also promote policy responses that better support internal migrants in accessing services, especially those related to adequate housing, health, education, water, food, insurance and wages, and develop ways of maintaining social and financial links with sending communities.

(e) Channelling remittances through the formal sector

This will be pursued by supporting programmes encouraging the financial sector to offer attractive packages to migrant workers and their families; improving the financial literacy of migrants and their families; and engaging financial institutions and promoting partnerships for linking remittances to community development projects. IOM will explore possibilities for more research on the diversification of financial services, in order to maximize the impact of remittances in migrants' countries of origin.

(f) Developing diaspora and student mobility programmes

The Organization will look at potential programming linking diasporas with development through skills transfer. Particular attention will be given to assessments and studies examining the contribution of diaspora to remittances, investment, and in connection with Return of Qualified Nationals (RQN) programmes.

Student mobility programmes offer a good way to acquire skills at the national and international levels. The Regional Office is considering options for two programmes with local universities.

(g) Developing migrant self-payer programmes to better facilitate migrant mobility

IOM provides assistance to facilitate migration under organized and regular migration schemes, and helps improve existing processes to make it easier, more efficient and reliable for both migrants and the governments concerned. The limited consular representation abroad of some countries in the region, among other reasons, requires innovative solutions to improve the migration process, particularly in the areas of health assessment, document verification, migrant information, interviews, applicant testing and logistics support.

IOM is considering options for the development of migrant self-payer programmes to better facilitate mobility and direct migrant access to services. Under this model, IOM would procure or deliver specific services on a cost-recovery basis targeting migrants that are ready to pay for these services. Fee-for-service activities coordinated by IOM could include:

- Health assessments
- Pre-consular support service, including assistance with visa processing
- Language and skills development training
- Pre-departure orientation (introduction to culture/society of the destination country)

Upon request from governments, IOM could undertake a feasibility study into how it can best add value, address existing gaps in service delivery, and present comparative advantages to available services.

Strengthening border management systems

Regional situation and challenges

Governments around the world are confronted with a common challenge: to facilitate movement of regular travellers and goods while maintaining secure borders. The majority of the countries in the Asia–Pacific region have invested much time and resources into the establishment of physical border management infrastructure, particularly at main international airports, in the form of hardware, such as buildings and equipment. However, infrastructure is often not used efficiently or at all, given the lack of user understanding or skills. Data collected at a border crossing point is not updated nor shared with the headquarters or other border crossing points on a real-time basis. Further, inter-agency coordination and information-sharing among relevant government ministries and entities and partnerships with external agencies do not occur as needed to maximize the efficiency of these systems.

Another crucial element in border management is document examination at border crossing points. Travel documents are the key instruments on which front-line immigration and border control officers rely to make decisions. Officers need to be informed about the big picture behind the concept and value of travel documents. In addition, officers need to know the more microlevel details about the types, production process, and security features of documents, as well as their personalization and issuance. This is a highly complex and technical field of expertise, requiring thorough knowledge of the different phases of the travel document chain.

The use of counterfeit, forged, stolen and other types of fraudulent travel documents is a means through which criminal entities – as well as smuggled peoples and trafficking victims – move across borders undetected. While the critical role that front-line officers can play in contributing to national security and upholding the rights of migrants is undeniable, this area of immigration and border control is often either neglected or considered a low priority by governments around the world. The Asia–Pacific region is no exception. Officers are either not well-trained or do not have access to proper equipment to detect illegal use of travel documents and detain the users of such documents at the border before they can enter or exit a country.

Over the last two decades, immigration and border management has become a dynamic field. Related processes and systems require the concerted efforts of and close coordination among governments and international organizations. While information and data are the most powerful tools to combat irregular migration and transnational organized crime, the latest migration trends, the newest technologies and the best practices in immigration and border management are often not shared among governments and relevant partner entities due to the lack of proper mechanisms and secure, user-friendly platforms for communication and information exchange.

Regional priorities and strategies

IOM's immigration and border management (IBM) activities are directed at helping governments create policy, legislation, administrative structures, operational systems and the human resource base necessary to respond effectively to diverse migration and border challenges and to institute appropriate migration governance. Such activities are designed as partnerships, with the requesting government and others working closely with IOM to identify needs, determine priority areas, and shape and deliver interventions.

In line with global IBM objectives, IOM's strategy in the Asia–Pacific region aims at supporting States to enhance their border and migration management structures and procedures; protecting migrants' rights; reducing irregular migration and smuggling; enhancing international cooperation; and harmonizing national policies and practices internally and within regional contexts towards common international norms. In particular, IOM considers the following activities to be the priority areas for IBM expertise and solutions in the region:

(a) Supporting governments in ensuring connectivity of border management infrastructure.

Connectivity to sources, preferably real-time, should be considered as a high priority for countries looking to strengthen their border management systems. Emphasis will be placed on promoting partnerships and coordination with internal as well as external entities, such as INTERPOL.

(b) Raising the awareness and building the capacity of governments.

There is a need to place greater priority on training immigration and border control officers in document examination, and on improving the knowledge of document examiners to infrastructure in countries to support the recognition, interception, and analysis of fraudulent travel documents.

(c) Facilitating the exchange of information and ensuring international cooperation.

This can be done by establishing viable mechanisms for governments to exchange, via secure, user-friendly platforms and forums, state-of-the-art developments, technologies, and solutions in the immigration and border management field. It will include hosting large-scale events like regular Border Management Conference series, as well as developing mechanisms, such as the secure website of the Bali Process.

Disaster risk reduction and preparedness

Regional situation and challenges

As one of the most risk-prone regions in the world, the Asia-Pacific is extremely vulnerable to loss of life, economic loss and general instability as a result of disasters and other emergency situations. Over the past 20 years, more than 1 million people have lost their lives and over 5 billion have been severely affected by natural disasters. Most recent studies, including the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2011, state that “Governments cannot influence the severity of droughts, earthquakes, tsunamis and tropical cyclones.” Similarly, the exposure of people and assets to emergency situations is influenced by the fixed location of historical investments in infrastructure, urban and economic development, social and cultural attachment to a place, or by geographical constraints, such as those living on small islands. If hazard severity cannot be reduced, the main opportunities for reducing risk lie in reducing vulnerability and exposure. Many governments in the region, while convinced of the need to strengthen risk management strategies, have limited capacity to develop responses without external aid.

The region hosts the highest number of internally displaced persons in the world. At the end of 2010, some 4.6 million people were internally displaced in South and South-East Asia, 70 per cent more than the 2.7 million in 2005 and 300,000 more than at the start of the year. The increase noted between 2005 and 2010 can almost exclusively be attributed to a rise in the number of internally displaced persons in Pakistan and, to a lesser extent, in Afghanistan. (The largest return movements during 2010 took place in Pakistan, Sri Lanka and the Philippines. In Pakistan, an estimated 400,000 internally displaced persons returned home. In Afghanistan, the majority of the victims of landmines during 2010 were internally displaced persons or returnees. In Sri Lanka, most of the estimated 180,000 internally displaced persons who returned home in 2010 remained in need of protection and assistance. In the Philippines, most of the people who had returned to their homes in Mindanao still had significant humanitarian needs in 2010.)⁴

Finally, emergency situations continue to impact directly on populations from Member and Non-Member States in the Asia-Pacific that are located in other regions of the world. IOM has extensive experience in evacuating foreign nationals from countries undergoing political and other crises. During the Arab Spring in 2011, IOM repatriated thousands of migrants from the Middle East and North Africa region, including over 36,000 Bangladeshis, as well as Filipinos and nationals of Egypt and Libya. IOM also assisted to return migrant workers to their home countries during the Lebanon crisis in 2006. More recently, as part of IOM’s emergency response activities in the ongoing Syrian crisis, more than 263 Filipino workers were evacuated urgently from the Syrian Arab Republic to the Philippines in early September 2012.⁵

Regional priorities and strategies

IOM leads the global Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in natural disasters under the Interagency Standing Committee. All IOM Country Offices are required to be prepared to initiate activities to protect migrants in the event of disasters as per IOM’s global obligations as Cluster Lead. Within the context of an emergency response, synergies with emergency and post-conflict (EPC) programmes will be encouraged through the investment of resources from EPC programmes into migration management initiatives in coordination with the donors, and the use of information generated through emergency response for migration management programming.

(a) Mainstreaming “preparedness” into capacity-building activities to reduce the effect of disasters, environmental degradation and conflict.

IOM, over the last 10 years, has carried out over 100 projects in the region directly related to assisting governments and beneficiaries to prepare for natural disasters. IOM will focus on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (DRR) in new programming, together with separate DRR programmes and initiatives to enhance populations and regional governments’ ability to prepare for, adapt to and manage the effects of disasters and conflict.

(b) Supporting the delivery of services that target persons displaced internally and affected by conflict and natural disasters.

IOM will support Member and non-Member States to respond to crises that adversely affect their populations. This will occur through many avenues, such as camp coordination and camp management of displaced populations; provision of shelter materials and non-food items; medical assistance and referral

⁴ Statistics in this section are drawn from www.internal-displacement.org.

⁵ IOM, Syrian Crisis: Humanitarian Situation Report, September 2012. Available from www.iom.int/jahia/jahia/media/press-briefing-notes/pbnAF/cache/offonce/lang/en?entryid=32251.

services; movement and logistics assistance; and technical capacity-building of governments. In particular, IOM will continue to provide support, such as evacuation assistance, in response to emergency situations that impact on the populations of IOM Member and non-Member States in the Asia-Pacific region.

(c) Supporting recovery transition and stabilization programmes post natural disasters and conflicts.

IOM will continue its longstanding involvement in activities related to recovery efforts, demobilization activities, and stabilization initiatives. It will focus on promoting the application of international norms, and that best practices are mainstreamed and Member and non-Member States drive the process toward further development.

Historically, IOM's EPC activities link to programming that leads to development, and managed migration. IOM will ensure that simultaneously with emergency programming it will begin to mainstream traditional IOM migration programmes to end the cycle from preparedness to response, recovery to development and sustainability.

Promoting comprehensive approaches to migration, climate change and the environment

Regional situation and challenges

Environmental factors have long had an impact on global migration flows, as people have historically left places with harsh or deteriorating conditions. However, the scale of such flows, both internal and cross-border, is expected to rise as a result of accelerated climate change, with unprecedented impacts on lives and livelihoods. Climate change and environmental degradation are therefore playing an increasingly important role in inducing the movement of people. Such migration can have positive and negative effects on both the local coping capacity and the environment in areas from which these migrants originate, as well as in their temporary or permanent destinations.

Migration, climate change and the environment are interrelated. Just as environmental degradation and disasters can cause migration, the movement of people can also have significant effects on surrounding ecosystems. This needs to be addressed in a holistic manner, taking into account other possible mitigating factors, including human security, human and economic development, livelihood strategies and conflict, among others.

Migration often seems to be misunderstood as a failure to adapt to a changing environment. Instead, migration can also be an adaptation strategy to climate and environmental change and is an essential component of the socio-environmental interactions that need to be managed. Migration can be a coping mechanism and survival strategy for those who move. At the same time, migration, and mass migration in particular, can also have significant environmental repercussions for areas of origin, areas of destination and the migratory routes in between, and contribute to further environmental degradation.

Multiple factors indicate that the Asia-Pacific region possesses a high degree of vulnerability to climate change. Many nations within the region already struggle to cope with the current climate variability to which they are exposed, which includes tropical cyclones, rainfall extremes, frequent droughts and extreme tides. Currently, regional cooperation and national response capacities to deal with climate change-induced migration remain underdeveloped.

Climate change adaptation is one issue on which the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Parties made significant progress in 2010. At a Conferences of the Parties meeting in December 2010, the Cancun Adaptation Framework was adopted, inviting governments to link their implementation of climate change adaptation to other policies and processes, including the Hyogo Framework for Action. Given that most adaptation programming has been indistinguishable from disaster risk management, these agreements will potentially increase the resources available for risk reduction in general. There is growing momentum towards the integration of climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk management into national development planning and investment. However, in most countries, institutional and programme mechanisms are managed separately and are weakly coordinated. Both disaster risk management and climate change adaptation need to be integrated into national development planning and investment, local governance should be strengthened, and partnerships with civil society facilitated.⁶

⁶ Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2011.

Regional priorities and strategies

Sound migration management is needed to enhance the potential of migration to help people adapt to a changing environment while minimizing the negative repercussions of environmental migration. IOM's central objectives in managing environmental migration are:

- (a) Prevent forced migration resulting from environmental factors to the extent possible;
- (b) Where forced migration does occur, provide assistance and protection to affected populations and seek durable solutions to their situation;
- (c) Undertake evidence-based research to contribute to better understanding and informed interventions and responses to climate-induced movement;
- (d) Facilitate migration as an adaptation strategy to climate change.

IOM will continue to promote 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. Given the dearth of research and data on climate change–environment–migration nexus in the region, IOM will endeavour to undertake evidence-based research and mapping of the climate vulnerable migration areas in the region. Policy advice and support to community-based organizations and affected populations and communities will also remain a focus; for these, collaboration and partnership with regional organizations will also be explored.

THE WAY FORWARD

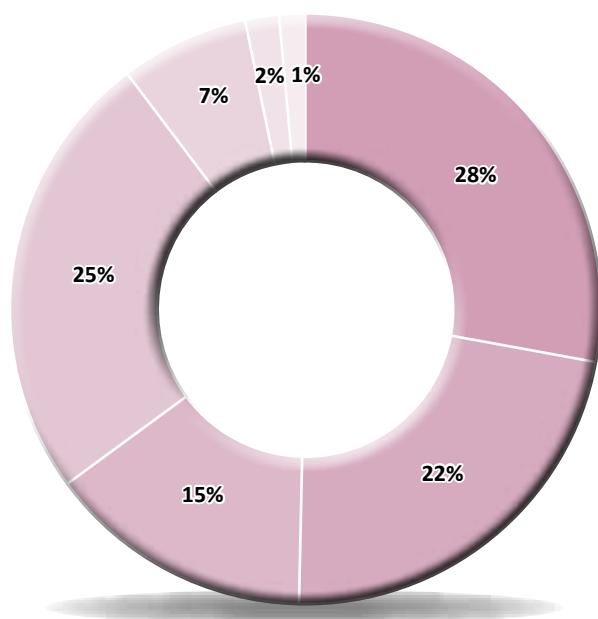
The Regional Strategy for Asia–Pacific is a five-year strategic vision for the Asia–Pacific region. IOM will review it mid-term in consultation with key partners to ensure that implementation is progressing and priority areas are current and sufficiently flexible to meet emerging regional needs.

IOM looks forward to continue working with partners to respond effectively to the challenges and opportunities presented by the complex and diverse nature of migration in the region.





FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



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

Country	USD
Regional programmes	14,300,000
Afghanistan	46,500,000
Australia	funded
Bangladesh	7,550,000
Cambodia	4,270,000
China	3,300,000
Hong Kong, China	415,000
India	2,000,000
Indonesia	4,800,000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2,200,000
Japan	funded
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,700,000
Malaysia	1,310,000
Maldives	3,100,000
Marshall Islands	3,800,000
Micronesia (Federated States of)	1,950,000
Mongolia	1,550,000
Myanmar	27,700,000
Nepal	12,700,000
Pakistan	28,100,000
Papua New Guinea	5,600,000
Philippines	29,500,000
Republic of Korea	500,000
Sri Lanka	4,500,000
Thailand	14,900,000
Timor-Leste	6,800,000
Vanuatu	2,400,000
Viet Nam	2,300,000
Total funding requirement	233,745,000

Programmatic area	USD
Emergency, Operations and Post-crisis	65,300,000
Migration Health	52,600,000
Immigration and Border Management	34,110,000
Migrant Assistance	57,970,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	16,400,000
Migration Policy and Research	4,015,000
Migration and Environment	3,350,000
Total funding requirement	233,745,000

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	6,000,000
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In Laos and Viet Nam, IOM has devised a pilot project to contribute to improving access to HIV prevention among cross-border communities through increased coverage and quality of services. In collaboration with the National AIDS Programme and the Ministry of Health, IOM will support the design and development of learning tools for behaviour change communication training modules, and conduct workshops for health managers and experts to facilitate cross-cultural knowledge exchange, training in learning tools and the development of referral systems. The project aims to contribute to the efforts to halt the spread of HIV/AIDS in Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam by improving access to HIV prevention activities among target communities in border areas.

With the spread of artemisinin resistance becoming an increasing public health concern, IOM has designed a project to address key gaps in the mapping, coordination, service delivery and monitoring and evaluation of scaled-up and intensified malaria prevention, diagnosis and treatment among migrants, mobile population and border communities along the Thailand-Myanmar, Thailand-Cambodia and Cambodia-Viet Nam borders, where evidence of artemisinin resistance is present in most areas. The project aims to contribute to the elimination of *Falciparum* malaria in the Greater Mekong subregion and prevent the emergence and spread of artemisinin resistance, in line with the Regional Framework for Emergency Response to Artemisinin Resistance in the Greater Mekong subregion.

To address the problems among cross-border communities of the Greater Mekong subregion of increasing undetected, untreated and multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, limited and expensive rapid diagnostic tools, insufficient second-line tuberculosis medicines and low demand for tuberculosis services, IOM aims to increase the use of the innovative diagnostic tool, Xpert MTB/RIF, and the availability of second-line tuberculosis medicines through targeted behaviour change communication campaigns for migrants and other vulnerable populations in cross-border communities in Myanmar, Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam. Overall, the project aims to increase tuberculosis case detection and treatment among the target populations and reduce cross-border transmission of the disease in the Greater Mekong subregion.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Initiatives 2015
Migrants and Cities

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,300,000
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Since 2011, IOM has been implementing an initiative in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam that aims to contribute to combatting smuggling in persons. The focus of these projects, which are funded by the Canadian Government, is to build capacities among front-line officials to enable them to recognize and prevent smuggling in persons more effectively.

As part of this project, IOM has established the Document Examination Support Centre to provide document verification support to the governments of all ASEAN countries, as well as Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. This Support Centre has also assisted in providing equipment to verify electronic passports. Thus far, six countries have been provided with such verifiers. IOM seeks to continue to offer the services of the Support Centre throughout 2015 and beyond.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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In the first four phases of this PRM-funded project (2010–2014) that looks into addressing the risks and needs of vulnerable migrants in the Greater Mekong subregion and Malaysia, IOM has led a targeted intervention aimed at addressing the needs of and providing relief to vulnerable migrants, while also noting the effectiveness of the support, as well as the gaps in assistance provided, and identifying the most vulnerable migrant groups. The current phase aims to contribute to strengthening the capacity of stakeholders in the Greater Mekong subregion and Malaysia to identify and effectively address the protection needs of cross-border vulnerable migrants in a consistent and coordinated manner, with a view to promoting their well-being and increasing their resilience. At the same time, IOM continues to analyse emerging migration trends impacting migrant vulnerabilities in the region to shape effective programming in the medium to long-term.

In South Asia, IOM intends to undertake a project that focuses on trafficking and labour migration management between countries in the region. This includes labour migration from Bangladesh, Maldives and Nepal. This project is built on the assessment made in Maldives on labour migrants.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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IOM aims to contribute to migration strategies for South Asia by addressing policy directions in improving migration governance in international labour migration by: (a) improving the conditions of migrant workers and family members in countries of destination as a result of increased collaboration among countries of origin; (b) enhancing the capacity of civil society organizations to protect migrant workers; (c) strengthening labour migration frameworks and the capacity of governments to implement these, with special focus on international collaboration; and (d) integrating migration into development. This initiative will be built on ongoing efforts on mainstreaming migration into development in South Asia (Nepal and Bangladesh). Furthermore, good practices from Sri Lanka in integrating migration into national health policies, as well as in enhancing the development impacts of remittances and the return of migrants with skills acquired abroad, will be examined.

IOM continues to support the Greater Mekong subregion in managing labour migration by improving access of cross-border migrant workers to basic social services and facilitating safe cross-border labour migration. Furthermore, this initiative aims to improve the flow of information to cross-border labour migrants in sending countries.

IOM continues to support ASEAN countries in realizing the ASEAN Economic Community. Building on existing programming to support ASEAN for the free movement of the highly skilled, IOM will support ASEAN in strengthening the management of labour motilities.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration and Environment

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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A regional initiative will be undertaken in 2015 to assess existing evidence on environmental degradation, climate change–migration nexus in South Asia through field research and national consultations in three extremely climate-vulnerable countries, namely, Bangladesh, Maldives, and Nepal, followed by a regional dissemination meeting. The impact of natural hazards is amplified by the fact that (a) most countries in the region lack strong economies and infrastructure; (b) majority of the population and the industries depend on land

resources; and (c) large proportions of the population live in environmentally vulnerable areas. IOM seeks to undertake a similar regional project in the Greater Mekong subregion, as well as among Pacific Island States.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Academia
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

AFGHANISTAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	13,000,000
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Afghanistan is one of the multi-hazard-prone countries of South Asia, with earthquakes, floods, droughts, landslides, sandstorms and avalanches as the common natural disasters.

As deputy lead of the Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Item Cluster and leading the National IDP Task Force for natural disaster-induced internally displaced persons, IOM is responsible for coordinating the work of cluster members in assessing and assisting natural disaster-affected populations countrywide.

In 2015 IOM will continue to provide vital emergency relief, in coordination with the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority and the Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Item Cluster members. It will also expand focus from relief to resilience through a comprehensive DRR strategy.



In addition, IOM will seek to implement infrastructure projects, which provide much-needed services that enable better reintegration of returnees while generating employment.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,000,000

IOM will continue to provide donor government-funded and self-funded migration health assessments and travel health assistance for immigrants and refugees accepted for resettlement by Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

In 2015 IOM plans to mainstream health needs into its emergency response for returnees. Evidence has shown that there is a dire need to address the health and psychosocial needs of vulnerable Afghan migrants from neighbouring countries. IOM intends to conduct a health assessment to better identify specific health gaps. At the same, it proposes to provide targeted programming to address the needs of vulnerable returnees, including persons with substance abuse problems from the Islamic Republic of Iran through medical treatment and reintegration programmes.

IOM also plans to design and develop cross-border programmes on communicable disease control, specifically for malaria and tuberculosis, with neighbouring countries. These programmes can help address the vulnerabilities of migrants and mobile populations in the border areas, most of whom are Afghans, to these diseases. In designing and developing the programme, there needs to be baseline information established on the health conditions of migrants, the availability of and their access to health services, and the migration dynamics in the region.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

16,000,000

IOM has focused on assisting the Government of Afghanistan, specifically, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the full roll-out of the machine-readable passport and an internationally compliant visa issuance system.

As one of its new major initiatives, IOM will assist the Afghan Government with rolling out its first electronic ID system (the "E-Taskira"), focusing first on Kabul Province, to be expanded in subsequent phases across the country. This will have major

implications both in terms of equitable access to basic social services, as well as in terms of ensuring better governance.

IOM will also seek to assist the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation in displacement tracking and profiling of returning undocumented Afghan migrants from Iran and Pakistan.

In addition, on a regional level, building on the results of Humanitarian Border Management Assessment in the Silk Routes Region under the Budapest Process, IOM will seek to strengthen border management capacities.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

13,000,000

IOM's assistance to vulnerable migrants will focus on two main categories of migrants: (a) victims of trafficking and (b) vulnerable Afghan returnees from Iran and Pakistan, as well as those returning from European countries and Australia.

IOM will continue to provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking, as well as technical support to the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled and other relevant government and NGO counterparts. IOM also proposes a regional initiative to strengthen protection and assistance mechanisms for victims of trafficking.

Every year the largest category of Afghan returnees continues to be that of undocumented Afghan migrants, most of whom have been deported from the Islamic Republic of Iran, with some from Pakistan (approximately 200,000 to 300,000 per year). IOM will seek to continue to provide return and reintegration assistance through both immediate post-arrival humanitarian assistance, as well as targeted reintegration activities. IOM will also continue to assist the Government in supporting the return and reintegration of Afghans from European countries and Australia.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,500,000

IOM has already had considerable success in mobilizing the Afghan diaspora to support development and reconstruction. In the past decade about 1,000 Afghan experts have returned either

temporarily or permanently to Afghanistan. There is a long-term strategic need for qualified Afghans to participate in the ongoing reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts of the country. IOM will continue to support the return of qualified Afghan nationals currently in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as those in the Netherlands and other European countries.

With the withdrawal of the International Security Assistance Force and the related economic downturn, there will be a need for increased focus on building the economic resilience of the population. IOM has been providing policy development support to the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled in drafting its National Labour Migration Policy in 2014. To address the high unemployment levels, especially among the youth, IOM will continue supporting the direct implementation of the National Labour Migration Policy in 2015 and finalizing and implementing a Labour Migration Strategy through technical advisory and guidance.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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IOM has been active in supporting the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation in the development of the Government's first national IDP policy endorsed by the Government in February 2014. As part of the National IDP Task Force, IOM aims to assist in the policy implementation. In addition, it will seek to directly assist the ministry in implementing targeted migration management policies to better manage return and reintegration issues.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

AUSTRALIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM supports the offshore Australian Humanitarian Settlement Programme through the provision of transportation arrangements and cultural orientation services to accepted refugees resettling in Australia. This is done in coordination with the Australian Department of Immigration and Border Protection, the Australian Department of Social Services, 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.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM provides support to the offshore Australian Humanitarian Settlement Programme through the provision of health assessment services to accepted immigrants and refugees resettling in Australia.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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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.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM provides assistance to migrants who may have initially arrived legally in Australia but now need 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 voluntarily return to their home countries, IOM provides assistance in the form of logistics and financial support for travel and their initial reintegration period.

IOM also works with a large number of irregular maritime arrivals who have travelled to Australia to seek asylum. These arrivals may be housed by Australia in communities (if on bridging visas), in 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 provides 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 be delivered post-arrival in order to support a sustainable voluntary return.

In 2015 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).

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

BANGLADESH

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

450,000

As Bangladesh is a country prone to natural disasters, IOM intends to build multi-purpose cyclone shelters which are sustainable, community-owned and operational year round. The shelters are constructed with support from the United States Department of Defense and USAID, through capacity-building of the local community to efficiently maintain and manage the shelters.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

4,800,000

IOM will work alongside the Government on HIV prevention among international and internal migrants through policy review, advocacy with authorities, capacity-building of relevant officials and community-based awareness programmes on migration and health specifically focusing on HIV. Additionally, the Organization will promote referral linkages to facilitate external and internal migrants' access to HIV and sexually transmitted infection-related services, as well as voluntary and confidential HIV counselling and testing through government health facilities.



IOM will also strengthen the health-care delivery mechanism in the UNDAF priority district of Cox's Bazar to ensure better health-care provision for the host population of 400,000 and approximately 500,000 undocumented Myanmar nationals who fled from Myanmar, have no official status in the country, and lack access to primary health care and humanitarian assistance, thus leaving them highly vulnerable.

IOM will continue to promote the sexual and reproductive health rights of internal migrants and displaced population in urban slums through the development of existing urban health-care infrastructure and the promotion of outreach and sensitization activities at the community level.

IOM provides government- and self-funded health assessments and travel health assistance services to refugees and immigrants bound for Australia, Canada, New Zealand the United States and other countries.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

600,000

IOM will enhance the capacity of the Government of Bangladesh to detect and interdict individuals and organizations associated with transnational organized crime and terrorist activities, in a manner that safeguards the rights of vulnerable individuals caught in the middle. The equipment, software and training to be provided through this proposed initiative is expected to increase the capacity of key agencies (immigration, intelligence and border control departments) to detect and deter suspicious cross-border activity.

The Teknaf border crossing point is the main point of entry on the Bangladesh–Myanmar border. To contribute to the prevention of irregular migration in Bangladesh, IOM intends to enhance migration management on the Bangladesh–Myanmar border. IOM will work closely with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Bangladesh Border Guard, Coast Guard, Immigration and Police to strengthen their technical and operational capacities. More specifically, IOM will enhance the technical capabilities of the Teknaf border checkpoint and train officials of the Bangladesh Border Guard, Immigration, Coast Guard and Police on the correct processing of the new version of the passport.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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To address the issue of irregular migration, IOM intends to contribute to government efforts towards effective border management by improving the abilities and capacities of border guards and coast guards to detect and respond to issues of human trafficking and smuggling (human and drugs). Moreover, IOM aims to raise the community's awareness of human trafficking.

Furthermore, IOM will work with the criminal justice system to build their capacity to implement the new human trafficking law.

IOM will support the return and sustainable reintegration of Bangladeshi returnees from Norway and the United Kingdom by providing counselling and needs assessment, leading to viable livelihood options; skills training for employment in the tourism/hospitality sector in Bangladesh or overseas; and in-kind grants or partial funding for business start-ups.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	700,000
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IOM will continue work on strengthening the labour migration management capacity of government agencies to identify emerging labour markets, promote and monitor ethical recruitment practices and look after the welfare of migrants abroad. IOM also intends to continue to provide technical support for a market research cell to strengthen the capacity to capture demand in destination countries.

The UNDP–IOM joint programme on mainstreaming migration will continue to mobilize the expertise of the Global Migration Group to support country-level cooperation on migration and development under the umbrella of UN Country Teams and the UNDAF. It will support the Government in building a strong evidence base for migration and development policymaking; identifying, prioritizing and implementing migration and development objectives; and assessing progress through participatory monitoring and evaluation frameworks. The project aims to develop a National Strategy and Action Plan on Migration and Development supported by thematic strategy papers.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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In order to clarify critical issues of labour migration from the view point of gender in South Asia, IOM is currently developing a situation analysis and plans to further work on labour migration and gender based on the observations that will be made from this analysis. Additionally, IOM is collecting regional and global good practices related to gender and labour migration to promote safe labour mobility from and within South Asia.

IOM is assisting in the development of a national strategy and action plan on migration and development supported by four thematic strategy papers: poverty reduction; social protection and rights; environment, climate change and disaster management; and human resource planning.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

CAMBODIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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Cambodia is highly vulnerable to natural hazards, particularly flooding. Floods are recurrent and often cause major disasters. IOM's 2011 and 2013 flood response underlined the urgent need to address gaps in institutional and community capacities for disaster response preparedness. IOM plans 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.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,200,000
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Cambodia had one of the highest rates of tuberculosis in the world, but in the last 10 years, new approaches that provide universal access to tuberculosis care through primary health centres have led to declining rates for the first time. Despite

this positive development, detection rates remain low and Cambodia still remains one of the 22 high-burden countries worldwide. According to WHO's recent global tuberculosis report, more than 38,000 new tuberculosis cases were detected in 2012, with National Tuberculosis and Leprosy Programme estimates indicating that 34 to 54 per cent of the total new incident tuberculosis cases in Cambodia are missed every year. Cambodian migrant workers deported from Thailand are at a high risk of tuberculosis infection, largely due to prolonged detention in Thailand, poor socioeconomic, working, living and migration conditions, frequent mobility, and limited access to tuberculosis services. Based on implemented pilot projects, future activities include establishing a Migrant Satellite Clinic at the Immigration Centre, conducting systematic tuberculosis screening among returning irregular migrants using symptom checks, digital X-ray screening and rapid diagnostics. All detected tuberculosis cases will be referred and assured treatment under the National Tuberculosis Control Program.

IOM provides government- and self-funded health assessments and travel health assistance services to immigrants and refugees bound for Australia, Canada, New Zealand the United States and other countries.

As an integrated sector of IOM's response to disasters, emergency primary health-care and referral services through mobile clinic teams will contribute to collective efforts in ensuring access to basic preventive and curative care for disaster-affected communities.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

500,000

Hundreds of thousands of Cambodians migrate through irregular channels without proper documentation every year. Prior to March 2013, national passports and visas were only processed in Phnom Penh, which meant that prospective migrants had to spend money and time to travel to the capital in order to obtain legal documentation, which was a major reason for many choosing cheaper and more convenient irregular channels. In 2013 the Ministry of Interior of the Royal Cambodian Government opened new provincial passport offices close to the Thai border in the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Koh Kong, to address the flow of irregular migration from Cambodia to Thailand whereby migrants travel without proper documentation. The Ministry of Interior has specifically requested IOM to: (a) provide further capacity-building to immigration officers at the provincial level for the newly opened Provincial Passport Offices; (b) provide additional capacity-building for front-line border officers in an effort to combat irregular migration (including smuggling and related crimes); and to (c) assist in strengthening institutional capacity to prevent smuggling activities through the provision of equipment and technical support for regular decentralized passport issuance services.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations



Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	870,000
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IOM is seeking to strengthen the protection of Cambodian victims of trafficking and labour exploitation, with a primary focus on male migrants. To achieve this, IOM will support the Government of Cambodia to improve existing voluntary return and reintegration mechanisms to achieve more sustainable outcomes for beneficiaries, including by increasing employment opportunities available to vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking in Cambodia.

IOM will also seek to contribute to the greater protection of vulnerable migrants by working closely with the Government of Cambodia to strengthen capacities of consular officials and embassy staff in destination countries for the rapid identification and safe and voluntary return of Cambodian victims of trafficking and labour exploitation. In addition, IOM will support efforts to: (a) build the capacity of service providers to enhance the delivery of health services to victims; (b) reduce the vulnerability of victims through the provision of direct and immediate assistance, with emphasis on psychosocial support and referrals for mental health services; and (c) strengthen reintegration support to prevent re-trafficking.

In addition, IOM will support the efforts of the Government of Cambodia to enhance the capacity of law enforcement authorities to effectively investigate and prosecute illegal brokers/recruiters and traffickers.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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Extreme vulnerability of Cambodian migrant workers in the fishing industry in Thailand is highlighted in several reports. Hundreds of Cambodian fishermen have been repatriated by IOM over the last few years. IOM works to enhance South–South cooperation in the protection efforts of marginalized and vulnerable Cambodians migrating to Thailand for work in the fishing industry. IOM proposes to raise awareness among Cambodian migrant workers in the fishing sector, advocate for their rights in both Cambodia and Thailand, as well as build Cambodian and Thai capacities for knowledge-sharing among stakeholders on both sides of the border. Awareness-raising and the empowerment of migrants of their rights, access to redress and safe migration channels will be achieved through the establishment of two Migrant

Resource Centres in Cambodia and Thailand, as well as by initiating dialogue between representatives of Cambodian fishermen and legal recruitment agencies.

These activities aim to encourage Cambodian migrants to assert their rights through regular means and promote dialogue between Cambodian migrants and legal recruitment agencies, and to ensure fair and legal recruitment practices in the fishing industry.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

CHINA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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In the Chinese context, multiple ministries are involved in operations, emergencies and post-crisis, including the Ministry of Civil Affairs (for domestic disasters), the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (for the protection of overseas migrants). Given the increasing numbers of overseas Chinese migrants working around the world, particularly in Africa and the Middle East, the issue of protecting Chinese migrants in the context of emergencies has become a growing issue of concern. In light of the sudden conflicts in countries like Libya, the Chinese Government has recently been involved in the emergency evacuation of its nationals living abroad.

In 2015 IOM will conduct pilot capacity-building activities with the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the protection of overseas migrants in crisis. Based on the outcomes of these pilot activities, IOM plans to expand the conduct of this training to the Ministry of Commerce, as well as private companies and intermediary agencies involved in the recruitment, employment and return of overseas migrants.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Private sector

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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China is a country of origin and transit but is also increasingly becoming a country of destination for international migrants. Existing evidence of the impact of international migration on health in China is limited, with small-scale studies largely focused on HIV/AIDS. Given their population profile and migration context, low-skilled migrants – many of whom migrate in an irregular fashion – are more likely to be exposed to health risks and vulnerabilities.



In light of recent migration trends, key population groups of concern are Chinese migrants in the African region and migrants from the Greater Mekong subregion and Africa in China.

Based on findings from preliminary research jointly conducted by IOM and the Sun Yat-Sen Centre for Migrant Health Policy, there is evidence that these migrant groups potentially face numerous health risks such as sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV, and other infectious diseases.

IOM plans to conduct pilot assessments in two countries in Southern and Eastern Africa. These health assessments will provide an important knowledge base for both Chinese and African policymakers to improve the management of migrant health and reduce migrants' vulnerability to potential health risks.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,000,000

With China's new Exit and Entry Administration Law implemented in 2012, there has been a strong emphasis on the need to promote an integrated approach to immigration and border management. In particular, IOM will continue its activities in exchanging experiences and capacity-building in return and readmission.

Following two phases of the Capacity-Building for Migration Management project in China, implemented from 2007 to 2014, IOM also plans to implement an initiative focusing on supporting EU-China dialogue on migration and mobility, with specific emphasis on: (a) organizing and facilitating legal migration and mobility; (b) preventing and reducing irregular migration; and (c) maximizing the development impact of migration and mobility. Adopting a flexible and strategic approach, this three-year initiative will provide support to the evolving dialogue between China and European countries.

IOM also plans to continue its activities on developing a standardized training curriculum on fraudulent document examination in China and conducting specialist training on this topic.

Finally, IOM will work with key government partners on addressing irregular migration flows, including strengthening the understanding of migrant smuggling and human trafficking. This will include the conduct of specialist training, as well as information campaigns on the risks of irregular migration in source provinces.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	600,000
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IOM will work on internal migration issues in partnership with the labour rights NGO, Yilian. IOM will conduct capacity-building activities with the Government and NGOs to prevent exploitation, as well as conduct information campaigns and direct assistance activities among migrant workers in China's main manufacturing hub, Guangdong Province.

IOM plans to continue its capacity-building activities to strengthen management of incoming mixed migration flows. IOM will expand its counter-trafficking activities, including developing a standardized approach among key government ministries (namely, public security and civil affairs) to victim identification, assistance and referrals. In addition, IOM will also work with exit and entry authorities on immigration screening and the protection of vulnerable groups, such as victims of trafficking and unaccompanied and separated migrant children. Direct assistance to foreign victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants identified in China will also be continued.

In order to address the increasingly prevalent issue of international marriage migration to China and to prevent trafficking and exploitation in the context of international marriage migration, IOM intends to work with key government partners and local women's federations on activities that include reaching out to community members through information campaigns at the village level.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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Outgoing labour migration from China has increased in recent years. This has occurred due to a number of interrelated factors, including: a more conducive policy environment (i.e. new regulations on outward labour migration), expansion of Chinese investments, the conduct of business in other countries, and the comparative wage advantage, which draws individual migrants into the international employment market.

Although China has no national labour migration law, there are several labour migration regulations that point to the need for pre-departure training for Chinese labour migrants, including occupational health and safety, migrants' rights and the laws and regulations of countries of destination.

IOM will work in partnership with the Ministry of Commerce on the development of a standardized pre-departure training package for outgoing labour migrants. IOM will subsequently conduct various capacity-building activities on pre-departure training for central and provincial government, as well as intermediary agencies and Chinese companies with overseas operations.

Finally, given the increasing labour shortages for both low- and highly skilled workers (e.g. manufacturing and agriculture sectors) in China, IOM will work with relevant ministries to strengthen understanding on policy options to facilitate regular migration to China in line with labour market needs. This will prevent migration to China through irregular channels, which often put foreign migrants at high risk.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM will continue to provide policy-oriented research in order to inform migration policy development in China.

With a skewed sex ratio as a result of the one-child policy, it is projected that China will have 35 million more men than women by 2020. As a result, marriage migration has already begun to increase in the country. Marriage migrants face a host of different risks, including fraudulent marriage, trafficking for forced marriage and domestic violence and abuse. To address these issues, IOM will work with relevant government ministries on researching appropriate policy options to strengthen the protection of marriage migrants coming to China.

China has one of the largest diaspora communities in the world; however, comparatively little is known about the ways in which this population contributes to the country's economy. In order to better understand the linkages between the Chinese diaspora communities and economic activities in China, IOM will conduct research among significant Chinese diaspora communities living in Europe. As there currently is government interest in attracting highly skilled overseas Chinese back to the country, this research also intends to look into the diaspora perception of return to China. Based on the findings of this research, IOM will conduct several interactive policy-orientated seminars among key government actors.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Academia

HONG KONG, CHINA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM facilitates refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries, in close 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 for integration, IOM seeks opportunities to provide this service to migrants and refugees prior to departure.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM facilitates the health assessments and travel health assistance services for government- and self-funded immigrants and refugees bound for Canada, the United States and other countries.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM works to support the Government's efforts to counter trafficking, which include support to strengthen the referral system in combating human trafficking. In particular, IOM seeks to address the needs of victims of trafficking by providing them with direct assistance, as well as return and reintegration assistance. In addition, IOM understands the importance of raising the awareness of the general public of the crime of trafficking, and plans to organize seminars and training workshops for NGOs and communities to raise the profile of human trafficking.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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There are more than 300,000 foreign domestic workers working in Hong Kong, China. Although the

importation of foreign domestic workers has been a standard practice for a few decades, and migrant workers are, in general, protected under the special administrative region's labour laws, exploitative and abusive cases still exist.

Currently, pre-departure orientation may be provided to foreign domestic workers prior to their arrival, in an effort to mitigate challenges and risks encountered in Hong Kong, China, if any. However, during their stay in Hong Kong, China, no systematic support services are available to them, except for ad hoc support provided by local recruitment agencies. Reintegration support for these workers, especially those coming from countries that have newly joined the Hong Kong, China labour market, such as Bangladesh and Myanmar, is an issue to be considered. IOM proposes to undertake post-arrival support services for foreign domestic workers currently working in the special administrative region.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	15,000
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IOM has been promoting policy dialogue on labour migration among academics, Government and civil society. Since 2013 IOM has been partnering with the City University of Hong Kong; recently, the Organization brought over 50 researchers from all over the globe to discuss the migration issues of Hong Kong, China and Macao, China. The outcome of this conference will be published by the City University of Hong Kong.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia

INDIA

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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India is a source, destination and transit country. A large number of children, young women and men are trafficked for various purposes, mainly for labour and commercial sexual exploitation. IOM plans to look at both the prevention and rehabilitation aspects of trafficking in India in the coming year.

For the purpose of prevention, IOM proposes to work closely with the local governance system (consisting of Panchayati Raj Institutions) in raising their awareness and building their capacity in trafficking issues, including prevention. Simultaneously, IOM intends to identify vulnerable youth and provide them with skills development to reduce their vulnerability to trafficking. The identified youth will also be provided with vocational life skills training to protect them from risks of being trafficked.

The Government of India has set up a number of homes to provide a rehabilitation place for rescued trafficked victims. To ensure that these victims are economically independent, skills training through professional qualification courses and placement services will be provided. This would not only support the victim in earning a livelihood but also prevent him/her from being re-trafficked.

IOM proposes to work with India's Ministry of Women and Child Development, local governance structures, state and district authorities, and civil society organizations on anti-human trafficking issues.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,500,000

IOM in India is presently implementing a skills development initiative targeting: (a) potential migrants from the eight north-eastern Indian states; and (b) vulnerable young girls and survivors of human trafficking, with the aim of seeking sustainable

solutions in the skills spectrum and reducing the vulnerability of young girls by providing them with alternative livelihood options and helping in their community reintegration. IOM intends to build upon the success and best practices from this initiative and is presently in discussion with various stakeholders to finalize the concept of a second skills development project.

Building capacities of government officials and NGOs on migration has been a significant area of focus for IOM in India. IOM, in partnership with various government, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, will continue to provide comprehensive training to stakeholders.

IOM intends to establish additional Migration Resource Centres in major sending States within India.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

INDONESIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

500,000

Indonesia ranks 12 among countries with relatively high mortality risks resulting from multiple natural hazards. Indonesia has demonstrated strong commitment to disaster management efforts and IOM has established itself as a key supporting partner of the Government to accelerate the implementation of Indonesia's agenda on this subject. Most recently,



IOM has embarked on a new partnership with the National Disaster Management Agency to contribute to enhanced resilience by means of supporting key stakeholders in better preparing for population displacement based on the principles of disaster risk reduction and camp coordination and camp management. IOM is providing technical expertise to tailor the CCCM concept to the needs and realities of Indonesia, and to develop a set of supporting tools for preparedness, management, coordination and information-sharing. Upon completion of such a contextualization process, IOM will further support the National Disaster Management Agency to socialize the CCCM concept and tools at the sub-national level through extensive training delivered to both province- and district-level disaster management actors countrywide. Through such capacity-building support, it is expected that local actors will have enhanced capacities to effectively plan for the whole life cycle of the relocation sites, from collective centre/camp set-up and planning, to maintenance and closure, all according to international standards and best practices.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,100,000

The HIV epidemic constitutes a major development challenge for Indonesia. The economic, social and cultural implications of the epidemic need to be thoroughly analysed so that appropriate policies and strategic measures can be implemented to prevent new infections, scale up treatment, and provide care and support to those in need. There is limited information on the health and well-being of migrant and mobile populations in Indonesia that could facilitate more effectively tailored HIV and general health education and specific interventions targeting these groups and increasing awareness about the factors affecting these populations. IOM aims to support the Government in working towards the provision of enhanced access to health and psychosocial support services, including the reduction of HIV incidence and the impact of AIDS among migrant and mobile workers, their families and the communities within which they interact.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

650,000

Over the past years, reports have surfaced on the prevalence of trafficking in persons for labour exploitation purposes in the fishing industry. Once concentrated in the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Ocean, private fishing vessels now ply the territorial waters of dozens of nations, including Indonesia.

Over the past three years in Indonesia, IOM has assisted 352 trafficked fishermen, mostly Myanmar and Cambodian nationals intercepted by the Indonesian Marine Police and Indonesian Navy. These last cases have highlighted the limited capacities of Indonesian frontline authorities to identify and handle cases of victims of trafficking, often mistakenly detaining foreign victims of trafficking as irregular smuggled migrants or criminal offenders, instead of providing the required assistance and protection due them under international and national law. IOM proposes to work in partnership with the Government of Indonesia to strengthen local capacity in combating trafficking in persons as a transnational crime through effective frontline response and improved protection of victims of trafficking as a distinct vulnerable group of irregular migrants. Through such intervention, it is expected that the relevant government agencies will better understand and provide for the specific protection needs and rights of victims of trafficking and reduce their re-victimization.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,000,000

Indonesia is a key source country of labour migration. On average, 500,000 Indonesian migrant workers are deployed each year, with an estimated 4.3 million currently working overseas. However, migrating abroad is seldom a no-risk endeavour, and due to the lack of information, labour migration source communities often have little knowledge of the procedures, realities and risks of labour migration before deciding to embark on such a journey. Furthermore, pre-departure orientation delivered by the Government does not fully prepare these migrant workers for the realities of labour migration prior to departure. As a result, many of them are frequently physically, financially and mentally abused or exploited throughout the migration process. As a key partner to the Government of Indonesia,

IOM is already providing targeted labour migration management support and will continue to do so, to ensure that labour migration is an informed and safe choice for community members. Particularly, IOM will provide further support to equip key migration source communities with timely information on the opportunities, as well as the realities and risks of labour migration prior to recruitment, and further strengthen the Government's pre-departure services for departing migrants.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration and Environment

Funding requirement (in USD)

550,000

Indonesia is one of the countries identified to be most affected by climate change. Socioeconomic implications of climate change are being extensively researched and documented, yet little is known about people's intended adaptation behaviour and whether in this regard, migration (be it internal or cross-border, temporary or permanent) is used or being considered as one adaptation option to respond to the effects of climate change. The only attempt so far to research on the potential impacts of climate change on future population movement in Indonesia is a study undertaken by the Asian Development Bank. The study confirms that Indonesia has a long history of families and communities responding to economic, social and environmental adversity by moving on either a temporary or a permanent basis, and accordingly in areas impacted by climate change. It is likely that there will be an exacerbation of existing trends. However, much of the analysis is drawn from the juxtaposition of available secondary data on climate change impacts, vulnerability assessment and existing migration patterns, while acknowledging that further detailed research is needed to support the evidence for policymaking.

IOM proposes to conduct quantitative and qualitative field research to build evidence on climate change vulnerability and adaptation capacities at the micro-level. To be specific, it will look into communities' intentions to use migration (either internally or internationally) as a form of adaptation to environmental change, including climate change. Such an initiative will provide the needed empirical base for policy planning that has yet to recognize migration as a potential adaptation option to climate change impacts.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/INGOs/NGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

Funded

IOM works closely with governments and UNHCR on facilitating refugee resettlement. The process begins with UNHCR, which identifies interviews and submits refugee cases to countries for resettlement consideration; subsequently, under cooperative agreements with those same countries, IOM resettlement services (i.e. case processing, health assessments, pre-departure orientation and movement) take place. Upon arrival, resettlement countries provide refugees with legal and physical protection, including access to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights similar to those enjoyed by nationals. Most refugees eventually become naturalized citizens of their respective countries of resettlement.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,200,000

IOM conducts government-funded health assessments to identify significant health conditions and ensures the 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 sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, substance abuse-related issues, tuberculosis and the general health needs of migrants.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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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 travel documents, 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 International Airport; (b) provision of medical assistance, if needed; (c) provision of counselling and information about available reintegration services, 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.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	150,000
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IOM aims to develop projects or programmes related to labour migration, in order to further familiarize the officials of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs with key concepts in labour migration, including “brain gain” and circular migration, and to 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.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	350,000
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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, to be conducted as part of the Migration Profile, will: (a) serve as a catalyst for collaborative research on different migration issues; (b) disseminate the findings of such research through different forums 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.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

JAPAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM provides pre-departure health assessment, cultural orientation and language training, and transportation to accepted refugees under the refugee resettlement project of Japan.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM supports the efforts of the Government of Japan in addressing the many challenges associated with trafficking in persons.

As an alternative to forced return, IOM provides AVRR services to migrants with irregular status in Japan, in close coordination with the Government of Japan and relevant embassies.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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With a view to facilitating the educational integration of migrant children whose parents were affected by the 2008–2009 global economic crisis, IOM acts as the Secretariat to the Bridge School Fund established by the Government of Japan.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations



LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	550,000
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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 displaced populations and, if return is not possible or 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 Department of Disaster Management, the National Disaster Management Office, other UN agencies and NGOs to prepare for and respond to emergencies, minimize their impact and reconstruct affected communities. IOM is partnering with the Lao Government to establish and implement a National Disaster Management Training Framework, to provide the basis for a national, ongoing and sustainable structure for disaster management capacity-building of the national and provincial governments.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Academia

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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IOM promotes health in migration situations to reduce 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.

By means of pragmatic and rights-based approaches in implementing effective and culturally appropriate mechanisms, IOM seeks to partner 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 seek ways 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, information campaigns, project monitoring and evaluation and the development of culturally appropriate health education and training materials.

Malaria is of growing concern in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Until recently, it was confined to the south-easternmost region of the country, but illegal forestry undertaken using migrant labour from Viet Nam has seen it increasingly spreading northwards along the Lao-Viet Nam border, affecting not only migrant labourers but also host communities.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	150,000
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IOM enhances the ability of the Government to improve its management of labour migration to and from the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Capacity-building of front-line border officers and Immigration Department officials is an ongoing priority in combatting people trafficking and people smuggling. Lack of access to information, legal service providers and appropriate resources puts potential labour migrants at risk of exploitation from criminal networks and other illegal labour recruiters and brokers. Through the facilitation of capacity-building and training workshops for government officials

and community awareness campaigns, IOM directly addresses key abuses and risks in irregular migration.

International consultants provide training covering the integrity of travel documents, prevention of corruption, smuggling methods, investigation and case management, interviewing techniques and records management.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

300,000

IOM collaborates with the Lao Government to promote safe migration practices and protect communities at risk of irregular and unsafe migration, trafficking in persons and exploitation. Through projects centred on education and publicity campaigns, IOM implements activities such as: (a) dissemination of information and education materials; (b) peer discussions; (c) informing communities of legal migration channels and the risks of unsafe migration; and (d) capacity-building within the Government. Providing support and direct assistance to trafficked victims through the operation of the Vientiane Transit Centre is an ongoing priority, in association with the Department of Social Welfare.

In 2014 IOM undertook community awareness-raising and capacity-building of local officials in the northern province of Bokeo. IOM sees a growing need for awareness-raising and capacity-building in the northern provinces of the Lao People's Democratic

Republic, where there is little knowledge of the risks of trafficking and exploitation.

IOM has identified an opportunity for wider broadcasting of the message concerning the risks associated with trafficking and irregular migration, and seeks funding to produce a series of visual and audio messages for national broadcasting on television and radio. With funding, IOM plans to produce a video, to be screened on national television and in cinemas, portraying re-enactments of the stories of people who have been trafficked and exploited.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

UN/IOs/INGOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

200,000

Lao migrant workers are highly vulnerable to exploitation due largely to a lack of awareness of the risks to which they are exposed, exacerbated among those with rural backgrounds and/or low education levels. IOM enhances the capacity of the Government to improve its management of labour migration to and from the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Lack of access to information, service providers and appropriate resources are the principal obstacles to labour migrants using safe regular channels. Through the facilitation of capacity-building and training



workshops for government officials and community awareness campaigns, IOM directly addresses key 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, transit and post-arrival stages of migration, and works in partnership with relevant organizations, such as the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons, and Lao recruitment agencies.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs

MALAYSIA

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	400,000
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In collaboration with Malaysian health authorities, UNHCR, WHO and other relevant counterparts, IOM works to promote the health of migrants in Malaysia. It intends to continue supporting access to basic primary health-care services to facilitate the timely referral and treatment of vulnerable migrants, including asylum-seekers and refugees registering with UNHCR. It will also provide them with culturally and language-appropriate health education information as part of health education efforts and to minimize health risks.

IOM provides government-funded health assessments and travel health assistance services to refugees bound for Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	560,000
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IOM intends to build on past activities to support responses to irregular mixed maritime movements in the Malaysian maritime zone. Capacity-building activities on document security and fraud recognition, interviewing, investigation and evidence-gathering techniques targeting front-line officers from the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency will be implemented to reinforce maritime border control

and, at the same time, provide support in ensuring that responses to irregular mixed maritime flows appropriately take into account all the protection needs of individuals who are smuggled and, in some cases, trafficked at sea. IOM also aims to support similar activities targeting the Royal Malaysian Customs Department, to enhance their capacities in addressing smuggling activities, including people smuggling.

To enhance border control and security at airports, IOM intends to support capacity-building initiatives relating to the access to information on lost and stolen documents, both at the primary and secondary inspection levels. The activities targeting border control officers and airlines officers at major international airports in Malaysia would include passenger assessment, as well as the handling of potential matches with the INTERPOL's stolen and Lost Travel Document Database.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Private sector

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	350,000
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IOM's interventions will continue to support the efforts of the Malaysian authorities to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants through capacity-building activities at the State level.

IOM will provide training on the identification of labour trafficking cases, interviewing and investigation techniques for front-line law enforcement officers, especially those from the Immigration Department of Malaysia, the Royal Malaysia Police and the Department of Labour. Protection officers and shelter staff from the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development will be trained in crisis management, to empower them to cope with crisis situations, as well as in the handling of victims. Also, training for health providers from the Government sector will be organized to increase their understanding of human trafficking-related issues and enable them to provide proper care and referrals.

In addition, IOM will continue to address the protection needs of vulnerable migrants through the provision of direct assistance to vulnerable groups, including victims of trafficking, unaccompanied and separated children, and victims of abuse and exploitation.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

MALDIVES

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	400,000
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As the global lead agency of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster during natural disasters, IOM will continue to contribute to the sectoral responses for the preparation of the country's Contingency Plan.

Disaster risk reduction is another important area of involvement. IOM is conducting an initial assessment in collaboration with local authorities to identify country priorities, with the aim of building the capacity of relevant authorities in emergency preparedness, as well as mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in livelihood and community stabilization projects.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	700,000
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Following discussions with the Government of Maldives and recommendations from the IOM-facilitated study visit to Bangladesh by the Maldivian delegation in May 2014, IOM has identified the following priority areas of support for the Maldivian health authorities:

- Development of pre-departure health assessments/screening of migrant workers;
- Review of the legal framework for migration health assessments in each sending country;
- Drafting of technical guidelines for screening based on evidence-based public health research (e.g. mapping of disease profiles and possible public health threats in each country);
- Drafting of ethical guidelines, including those pertaining to informed consent and the right-to-treatment policy;
- Promoting the use of health screening as a public health tool (e.g. to provide treatment to patients), instead of as a migration control tool;
- Identifying potential partners to conduct such screenings;
- Recruiting health professionals;
- Conducting health assessments, including for vulnerabilities to HIV and tuberculosis, among migrant and mobile populations.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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To address the numerous migration challenges, the Maldives Department of Immigration and Emigration has requested technical assistance from IOM with the preparation of a five-year strategic plan that aims to improve overall migration management capabilities in Maldives based on the recommendations outlined in two recent assessment reports produced by IOM for the Department of Immigration and Emigration: (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 Maldivian migration and border management.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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The Government of Maldives has requested IOM's assistance in combating trafficking in persons, particularly in relation to labour exploitation. 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 exist that contribute to the vulnerability of workers to trafficking and therefore need to be addressed by: (a) strengthening foreign employment policy against abuse; (b) regulating recruitment fees; (c) consolidating processes and interdepartmental coordination on visa and work permit issuance; (d) reinforcing labour inspection capacity; (e) addressing xenophobia; and (f) increasing awareness of trafficking on the part of government officials, among others.

IOM aims to raise awareness and sensitivity of key government officials, parliamentarians, the press and corporate leaders on the causes and consequences of trafficking, with a commitment to counter trafficking. IOM will also work with the Government to strengthen its capacity to investigate and prosecute cases of trafficking in persons.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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To improve the protection of migrant workers and 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-evaluating its quota system; (b) increase awareness among arriving migrant workers of their rights and obligations; (c) disseminate information on how and where to seek assistance from; and (d) increase the capacity of the Government to collate and analyse data to assess labour market needs.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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IOM will continue to provide comprehensive support to the Government of the Marshall Islands in hazard mitigation, disaster preparedness and post-disaster reconstruction through the Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response (PREPARE) Programme. Extensive school and community education will also continue to be implemented under the Climate Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Education (CADRE) Programme. The continuation of this highly successful programme will be contingent on the availability of further support in 2015.

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.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media
Private sector

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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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 those in other North Pacific countries that have visa exemption to the United States.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	600,000
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IOM has built strong relationships with the Division of Immigration of the Marshall Islands to support efforts to ensure that humane and orderly migration practices are adopted within the Republic of the Marshall Islands. For example, IOM has conducted an assessment of the immigration and border management systems of the Marshall Islands and provided recommendations on strengthening the existing systems, including enhancements using biometric technologies. IOM will assist the Government of the Marshall Islands in the installation of new border management systems.

IOM seeks to further build the institutional capacity of the Government by developing mechanisms to better identify irregular migrants and implement an integrated approach to migration management. This will 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.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	750,000
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IOM will continue to combat trafficking in persons through awareness-raising activities in the Marshall Islands. IOM plans to expand its efforts to counter human trafficking with the support of the

Government, specifically by enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officers to screen, identify, refer cases and assist victims, and by strengthening the capacity of local officials to respond to suspected and verified cases of human trafficking. With limited data available on trafficking in persons in the Marshall Islands, IOM plans to conduct primary research together with the Ministry of Justice and the Division of Immigration.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	150,000
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IOM will continue to work on enhancing the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration through the development of regular labour migration procedures and by building the capacities of the Government in the area of labour migration management, including by linking education, vocational training and skills upgrading programmes available in the Marshall Islands and abroad with the activities of the Migrant Resource Centre.

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. Data on the movement of Marshallese nationals to the United States will continue to be collected, and IOM aims to assist the country in implementing programmes that address some of the impacts of the compact arrangements, some of which are being addressed through activities implemented by the Migrant Resource Centre.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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IOM proposes to build the capacity of Government counterparts through the provision of technical information on migration trends and challenges. IOM aims to obtain such information partly by developing a Migration Profile for the country.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	750,000
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IOM will continue to provide comprehensive support to the Government of the Micronesia in hazard mitigation, disaster preparedness and post-disaster reconstruction through the Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response or, simply, PREPARE Programme. Extensive school and community education will also continue to be implemented under the Climate Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Education (CADRE) programme. The continuation of this highly successful programme will be contingent on further support in 2015. IOM has pre-positioned critical humanitarian relief supplies and services throughout the Federated States of Micronesia.

IOM is also working with local schools and communities to raise awareness of the impacts of climate change and disaster risk, as well as to implement climate adaptation measures across the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). IOM seeks to expand on the successes of its CCA and DRR activities by implementing more community awareness-raising and climate adaptation measures in the outer islands of the Federated States of Micronesia.

In addition, IOM is looking at working with the Government of the FSM to develop its capacity for evacuation management and other DRR measures, in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media
Private sector

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM has built strong relationships with the Division of Immigration and Labor to support efforts to ensure that humane and orderly migration practices are adopted within Federated States of Micronesia. For example, IOM has conducted an assessment of the country's immigration and border management systems and provided recommendations on how to strengthen them, including through enhancements using biometric technologies.

IOM seeks to further build the institutional capacity of the Government by developing better mechanisms for identifying irregular migrants and implementing an integrated approach to migration management. These include mechanisms in 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.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

750,000

Through the Migrant Resource Centres, IOM and the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia have provided migrant assistance services to over 300 potential migrants from Pohnpei looking to migrate to the United States. Additionally, IOM is already raising 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 on trafficking in persons in the Federated States of Micronesia, IOM plans to conduct primary research together with the Department of Justice, the Micronesian Transnational Crime Unit and the Division of Immigration and Labor. Moreover, IOM will assist the Government in enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officers to screen, identify and refer cases, as well as assist victims and raise public awareness of the issue of trafficking in persons.

To date, IOM has already assisted the Government in developing anti-trafficking laws and has raised awareness of human trafficking. 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.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

150,000

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 movement of Micronesian nationals to the United States will continue to be collected, and IOM aims to assist the Government of the FSM in implementing programmes that address some of the impacts of the compact arrangements, some of which are being addressed through activities implemented by the Migrant Resource Centres.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations



Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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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 partly through the development of a Migration Profile for the country.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

MONGOLIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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As Mongolia is prone to numerous hazards, including earthquakes, fires, floods and severe winters (known locally as *dzuds*), IOM will continue to work in the area of disaster response and preparedness in close cooperation with the Government. While *dzuds* and floods are the most common hazards, earthquakes have the largest potential impact on the Mongolian population.

In 2011 at the request of the Mongolian Humanitarian Country Team, IOM became the lead of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster during natural disasters. IOM will conduct capacity-building training activities with relevant government counterparts in camp management and camp coordination.

IOM also plans to implement a project in the area of urbanization, disasters and mobility. IOM will work with NGO partners in the mapping and registration of vulnerable at-risk populations living in the peri-urban areas (*gers*) of Ulaanbaatar, in order to ensure their access to life-saving services in the case of a disaster. IOM will also assist the Government of Mongolia and vulnerable populations to: (a) identify and plan for potential disasters in their areas; (b) promote better building and planning processes through training and “go and see” visits; (c) increase sustainable infrastructure utilization in vulnerable areas; and (d) provide vulnerable populations with opportunities to test and pilot innovative methods to reduce disaster risk in their communities.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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IOM plans to contribute to improved health outcomes among vulnerable communities in areas impacted by the activities in the Oyu-Tolgoi mine, as well as contribute to strengthened urban planning of the semi-permanent mining communities.

IOM will develop and implement health promotion activities to prevent the spread of infectious diseases among migrant populations, such as tuberculosis, sexually transmitted infections and HIV. IOM will also strengthen health-care services in target areas, including through mobile clinics.

Finally, IOM will work with government partners on the development of pilot standard operating procedures relating to gender-based violence. These procedures will promote: (a) gender-based violence screening and access to treatment during routine health exams at (mobile) clinics; and (b) referral for appropriate support, including psychosocial counselling and legal assistance, from relevant agencies and/or NGOs.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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Mongolia is experiencing a surge in both internal and international migration. Building on IOM's capacity-building activities in Mongolia since 2009, the project Supporting the Government of Mongolia to Improve Migration Management (2014–2015) will strengthen the response of the Mongolia Immigration Agency (MIA) and the Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection to the country's emerging migration challenges.

In December 2013 Mongolia's new border management law was passed, leading to the merger of the General Authority for Border Protection and the MIA. In light of the MIA's increased responsibilities, IOM plans to conduct several capacity-building activities focused on integrated border management, fraudulent document examination and risk profiling.

Meanwhile, as regards international migration, key challenges include addressing irregular migration and protecting migrant rights, as well as preventing human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

Finally, the project Capacity-building for Border Security in Mongolia will strengthen the MIA's

capacity in border security structural reform and identity management.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

300,000

IOM will continue to work on strengthening the capacity of local NGOs to prevent human trafficking and provide livelihood opportunities to internal migrant women in Mongolia's mining-impacted areas.

IOM will also continue its work with the Mongolia Gender Equality Centre in providing direct assistance to Mongolian victims of trafficking through two shelters in Ulaanbaatar and Zamyd-Udd, on the Mongolia–China border. IOM will provide victims with a comprehensive assistance package, including medical, psychosocial and legal services. IOM will also provide return assistance for victims trafficked overseas, as well as more longer-term reintegration assistance, such as vocational training, in order to help victims rebuild their lives.

IOM will continue to provide direct assistance to returned overseas Mongolian migrants through return and reintegration support, including vocational and livelihoods training, to help them rebuild their lives in Mongolia.

In addition, IOM also plans to conduct a number of capacity-building activities with the Mongolian Government. IOM will provide technical support to the Mongolian Government's returnee programme. Furthermore, in light of Mongolia's passing of a new national law on human trafficking, IOM will work with key government counterparts on the implementation of the law, including the development of national referral mechanisms and standard operating procedures.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

150,000

IOM will continue to work on labour migration management to and from Mongolia. Currently, and largely as a result of its burgeoning mining sector, Mongolia's labour market needs are rapidly changing. Job opportunities in Mongolia are attracting international migrants from around the globe, with profound implications for both its skilled migration and internal labour policies. In particular, there is a lack of highly skilled workers with technical skills to

take up the jobs created by the mining sector in the South Gobi.

Addressing the recommendations from IOM's labour migration assessment, IOM will conduct capacity-building activities on international approaches in addressing labour migration, including bilateral labour agreements, as well as temporary labour migration schemes. IOM will also provide technical support to the Ministry of Labour on the development of a draft labour migration law that effectively addresses Mongolia's current labour market needs.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

100,000

IOM will continue to conduct research to inform policy development in migration management. Currently, Mongolia is facing the challenge of a brain drain of highly skilled workers who are migrating overseas.

Responding to the lack of reliable data on migration, IOM will also work with the Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection on the development of a Migration Profile for Mongolia, to inform policy development on migration management. Currently, the country's issues of concern include the overpopulation of Ulaanbaatar, rural–urban inequality and imbalanced social development.

In addition, to better understand their complex realities in destination countries, IOM will conduct qualitative research on the perceptions of Mongolians living in the Republic of Korea about return to Mongolia. This will include practical recommendations on how to better engage the diaspora in a way that will benefit Mongolian society. The research will seek to inform policy development in the area of diaspora engagement, which is a growing priority for the Government of Mongolia in light of the need to retain skilled workers.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies



MYANMAR

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	6,000,000
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In 2015 IOM plans to provide prevention, humanitarian response and recovery assistance to conflict and disaster-affected populations in border areas of Myanmar. In Kachin State, IOM will raise awareness of gender-based violence and human trafficking within IDP camps. IOM will also develop the capacity of camp focal point NGOs in the area of camp coordination and camp management, as well as shelter, to strengthen the protection of displaced persons. Planned areas of intervention in Rakhine State include disaster risk recovery and livelihood improvement for all communities, as IOM targets assistance to build the resilience of communities vulnerable to natural disasters and stabilize those that suffer from lower development conditions and socioeconomic exclusion among populations affected by communal conflict.

IOM will also strengthen national capacities to efficiently respond to natural disasters through capacity-building for emergency preparedness, response and disaster risk recovery, increasing the ability of authorities and communities alike to mitigate, prepare for and manage the effects of disasters.

On the eastern borders of Shan, Kayin and Mon States, IOM will work with local partners to incorporate recovery, reconstruction and transition into sustainable development planning for communities affected by conflict and outmigration, with a focus on community empowerment and promoting trust among ethnic populations. Finally, IOM will also provide safe movement assistance to resettling migrants.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	15,000,000
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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. IOM will extend programming in anticipation of increased mobility, including along key migration corridors where major infrastructure and economic development is planned.

The eastern regions bordering Thailand 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. IOM will strengthen and expand its integrated health approach in Mon, Kayin and Kayah States. Activities in 2015 will build on existing large-scale interventions in HIV, tuberculosis and malaria and add additional focus on comprehensive primary health care, operational research, promotion of safer migration, and building referral linkages.

IOM will also continue and expand programming in the Ayeyarwady region, Kayah State and other regions, which includes strengthening township-level capacities in promoting the continuum of reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health, as well as 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 Ministry of Health in developing relevant migration health policies and best practices.

IOM provides self-funded health assessments to immigrants bound for the United Kingdom.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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Immigration and border management is crucial to reform in Myanmar as the country rapidly opens up to international travellers and labour migrants, and expands links to regional and international destinations. IOM's current engagement with the Ministry of Immigration and Population focuses on improving border management operations at three international airports and four checkpoints on the Myanmar–Thailand border through (a) jointly conducted needs assessments, (b) the procurement of document examination equipment and other related resources, and (c) document examination training for front-line officers. IOM plans to capitalize and expand on this work in 2015 by: (a) expanding the current border management improvement activities to other areas of the country, such as the Myanmar–China and Myanmar–India borders; (b) institutionalizing the comprehensive border management training programme for frontline officers; (c) supporting the ministry's efforts to increase their technical and operational capacity in preparation for Myanmar's accession to the ASEAN Economic Community in 2015; and (d) introducing

the concept of integrated border management into Myanmar's overall border management policy.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

5,000,000

IOM's programming will target assistance to victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, stranded migrants and internal migrants vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. Programming will include various counter-trafficking initiatives, including greater assistance to men from Myanmar trafficked for forced labour; assistance to victims of trafficking in conflict-affected zones of Myanmar; and an expansion of rehabilitation services to victims of trafficking. Priorities include capacitating Myanmar's emerging civil society organizations to actively address the protection needs of vulnerable migrants and trafficked persons, a critical but hitherto missing element of Myanmar's response to trafficking. In a context of limited data availability, IOM will undertake quantitative and qualitative research to better understand the dynamics of trafficking and the vulnerability of persons migrating across Myanmar's borders, as well as internally. Geographically, the focus will be Myanmar's eastern ethnic/ceasefire States, where existing national protection measures have had little reach to date, as well as parts of northern Myanmar affected by conflict and cross-border mixed migration. In doing so, IOM will respond to the significant gaps in assistance options available to vulnerable migrants at source, transit and return areas, support the prevention of trafficking, strengthen livelihoods, provide humanitarian assistance at key border crossings, and support voluntary return and reintegration.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,000,000

Targeted technical assistance will focus on implementation of the National Plan of Action for the Management of International Labour Migration 2013–2017, developed jointly by the Government of Myanmar and IOM, with support for all four thematic areas: (a) governance of migration, including supporting institutional and legal reforms for improved management and regulation of migrant labour recruitment; (b) protection and empowerment of migrant workers, including by expanding migrant workers' access to regular/safe

migration channels and through accurate information about employment opportunities abroad; (c) labour migration and development, including vocational training, using migrant remittances to stimulate local development in border regions experiencing high outmigration rates, and tapping the development potential of Myanmar's vast diaspora through IOM's programming expertise in the area of return of qualified nationals; and (d) data collection and management, including support for labour migration information systems at the national level, labour market research in areas prone to high rates of outward migration, and identification of the skills of returning migrants. Across all areas of support for the National Plan of Action, IOM's approach targets building capacities in safe migration and migration management at all spheres of society and supports Myanmar's engagement in regional and multilateral thematic forums on migration.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs



Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

200,000

In 2015 IOM plans to carry out research activities in key areas, including the analysis of migration-related data from the 2014 national census and a gender analysis of migration, in order to further understand the country's complex internal and international migratory flows and their impacts on migrants, their families and communities, and beyond. These analyses will allow IOM to provide recommendations on enhancing the positive impacts of migration and reducing its negative consequences; serve as reliable sources of information for evidence-based policy formulation; and support IOM's overall capacity-building programming for migration management.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

NEPAL

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	4,000,000
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IOM continues to support the resettlement of Bhutanese refugees to eight countries, and has assisted more than 90,000 refugees to date. IOM assistance to the remaining resettling refugees will include: preparation of refugee case files, support for country selection missions, health assessments, facilitation of cultural orientation courses, and provision of support for refugee travel from eastern Nepal to the final destination in resettlement countries.

IOM will assist Nepal's efforts to prepare for potential displacement caused by a high magnitude earthquake in the Kathmandu Valley and extend preparedness to other regions of the country. IOM will support the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development and the Department of Urban Development and Building Codes in preparing and managing displacement through community preparedness, risk reduction and resilience through training by raising awareness and strengthening the Government's capacity in areas pertaining to camp management and camp coordination and IDP management and response; registration and information management; debris management; and the provision of emergency consular support to needy foreign nationals.

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, victim assistance, land reform and the peace process.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,100,000
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IOM works in the areas of migration health assessment and travel assistance for Bhutanese refugees resettling to eight destination countries, and for self-funded immigrant applicants bound for Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

IOM will expand and adapt its services portfolio to meet the health needs of an increasing number of outgoing migrants, and will provide services, such as directly observed treatment for refugees and immigrants diagnosed with tuberculosis. IOM will continue to work in the harmonization of

tuberculosis management protocols and provide modern diagnostic techniques and treatment of tuberculosis for Bhutanese refugees suspected to be with tuberculosis and who have not started the resettlement process. Moreover, IOM will continue to contribute to building the capacity of the Government of Nepal through the provision of advanced tuberculosis diagnostic technology in hard-to-reach communities.

IOM will continue to strengthen partnerships with the Government of Nepal, the National Tuberculosis Programme, UN agencies and a range of partner organizations to deal with the various aspects of mobility and public health. IOM will work to reduce migration-related vulnerability and the 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 to affected migrants and communities.

Based on current research on the health vulnerabilities of departing and returnee migrants, IOM will work with the Ministry of Health and Population of Nepal to strengthen health policy, to address health challenges emerging in migratory processes.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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Given the unprecedented number of youth migrating for overseas employment, the steady increase in the number of visitors, the need to strengthen technical know-how in document examination techniques among border officials, and the lack of an effective migrant record-keeping system have contributed to challenging the Government's capacity to control irregular migration, trafficking in persons and illicit movement from Nepal.

Following a request from the Department of Immigration and based on the comprehensive border management assessment conducted in 2011 and a technical assessment conducted in February 2014, IOM seeks to improve Nepal's border control and migration management system through capacity-building and training of immigration officials; infrastructure and equipment support at border immigration points; introduction of the Migrant Information and Data Analysis System (as Nepal's 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, including research on trends and routes used for human trafficking and smuggling; and the establishment of a document examination laboratory. IOM will also provide technical assistance to the Government through the creation of a civil registration system.

The proposed intervention falls under the priority of the regional border management strategy and addresses the migration management issues of the region.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,000,000

IOM, in coordination with national authorities, will provide comprehensive voluntary return and reintegration assistance to a large number of stranded migrants in the Middle East and North African countries. IOM will also continue to provide voluntary return assistance to unsuccessful Nepalese asylum-seekers, irregular migrants and victims of trafficking from EU countries, Australia, Canada, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Turkey and the United States.

IOM adheres to a migrant-sensitive and rights-based approach that ensures willingness to return, while offering humanitarian assistance, reception and other forms of support, such as the fulfilment of basic needs and access to livelihood opportunities that will encourage sustainable reintegration in Nepal.

IOM will organize capacity-building programmes for service providers; conduct training for labour

officials (consular officers and welfare officers) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and facilitate training in victim protection, referral mechanisms and shelter management for local NGOs and officials in Nepal, who are often the first point of contact offering services to stranded migrants in need.

IOM will also work to enhance the capacity of the Government to address the needs of vulnerable migrants and prevent their exploitation and abuse, as well as to provide protection and support to victims of trafficking.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

800,000

IOM will continue supporting the Government of Nepal to leverage the benefits of migration, in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2013–17.

IOM will promote programmes and discussions around migration and development and intends to promote employment opportunities for returnee migrants by imparting to them relevant skills training, entrepreneurship training and financial literacy training, and linking them with relevant financial institutions at the local level.

IOM will also pilot financial literacy training for current migrants in Malaysia and Qatar through its partner NGOs that have a presence in the destination countries. IOM will support migrants in making informed choices by disseminating information

through Migration Resource Centres, enhancing the capacity of the Government to negotiate bilateral labour agreements with destination countries, and supporting mechanisms and frameworks that promote fair and ethical recruitment practices in Nepal.

In order to help create employment opportunities and incentives for the productive use of remittances, IOM will provide support in networking with the Nepali diaspora for the promotion of investment initiatives and the strengthening of partnerships with the private sector.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	800,000
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IOM will assist the Government in formulating an overall migration policy and strengthening coordination among institutions dealing with migration. This will include helping the Government to produce the first national migration report.

IOM will continue working within the UN Country Team to promote access to citizenship rights for women, particularly, female migrants and survivors of trafficking. IOM will strengthen the capacities of the National Women Commission of Nepal to promote a better monitoring framework that addresses gender-based violence of female migrants working in the Middle East. This will be sought through joint work with UN Women and relevant UN agencies for research and policy improvement in strengthening national institutions that support women's access to services and justice within the migration process.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration and Environment

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM will work with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development and the Ministry of Environment and Technology in policy research to understand the connection between climate change and people's mobility and suggest a policy framework for adaptation strategies.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

PAKISTAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM has been supporting resettlement activities, which include facilitating refugee movement to various countries, including Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States, as well as Scandinavian and other European countries. Cultural orientation for Australia and Canada are also conducted for refugees accepted for resettlement in the aforementioned countries. IOM is extending support to the Resettlement Support Center in Damak to facilitate United States Refugee Admission Programme processing.

In response to the 2012 floods and as part of the ongoing programme on early recovery shelter, IOM supports vulnerable families to build back more safely by incorporating DRR techniques into vernacular construction typologies. This is an extension of IOM's Shelter Programme launched following the 2010 floods in Pakistan, which assisted nearly 350,000 affected individuals to rebuild low-cost, DRR-enhanced shelters.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,400,000
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Health assessment of self-funded immigrants and government-sponsored refugees for Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom is conducted at IOM clinics located in Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore 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.

The baseline assessment of the health vulnerabilities of inbound and outbound migrants in Pakistan has been completed under the regional project aimed at strengthening the government capacity of selected South Asian countries by addressing the health of migrants through a multisectoral approach. The framework of the strategic action plan and tailored interventions will be developed to aim at enabling the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development to address the health of migrants and their families and provide enabling environments for them to access preventive and curative health-care services through the same multisectoral approach across the migration cycle.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	700,000
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IOM is developing initiatives that incorporate the findings of a recent migration and border management assessment to build and improve the capacity of Pakistani Government officials to combat human smuggling and trafficking. The overall objectives are focused on improving migration and border management capacities in Pakistan to ensure the development of a comprehensive workplan that: (a) improves migration and border management, as well as the capacity to deal with mass migration movements; (b) promotes greater intelligence and analysis functions for immigration authorities; (c) improves the capacity to deal with returns and readmissions; and (d) improves abilities to combat human smuggling and trafficking.

Furthermore, under the auspices of the Budapest Process, IOM facilitated the Humanitarian Border Management Assessment in Pakistan, based on which further recommendations in this area will be made to participating countries of the Budapest Process. This is part of IOM's overall efforts to further strengthen the Silk Routes Partnerships, with the objective of mapping initiatives currently undertaken and identifying gaps and possible priority areas for initiatives in the future.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies



Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	23,000,000
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IOM is developing initiatives to provide support to the Government to address the issue of irregular migration. Working with relevant national authorities, IOM will continue developing initiatives that contribute to the reduction in the smuggling

and trafficking of migrants. In this area, IOM will specifically look into addressing the needs of victims of trafficking by providing direct assistance, as well as referral services, through civil society partners and by supporting the Government in its efforts to counter human trafficking through capacity-building of institutions and awareness-raising activities.

In working with returnees under the AVRR programme, IOM provides return-related information, reception assistance upon arrival and short- and long-term reintegration support. IOM is also engaged in facilitating family tracing, as well as the return and reintegration of unaccompanied migrant children from Italy and Greece.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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In cooperation with the Government of Pakistan, IOM is raising awareness among Pakistani labour migrants of the dangers of irregular migration and the availability of legal options, pre-departure orientation and internationally recognized skills accreditation targeted for job markets abroad.

IOM will also continue to work on enhancing the Government's capacity to better manage labour migration, through the development of regular labour migration procedures, the establishment of new Migrant Resource Centres and the provision of support to existing centres to ensure that these are adequately equipped to provide a range of services to potential migrants, including the dissemination of information on regular migration channels and risks associated with irregular migration.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM works in all areas of disaster management, including prevention, preparedness, emergency response, hazard mitigation, transition and recovery, and sustainable development. In close cooperation with the National Disaster Centre, IOM is working

with local communities in Papua New Guinea to reduce exposure to natural disasters, build resilience to environmental hazards and facilitate climate change adaptation. In an effort to support the most vulnerable populations, IOM is reaching the most remote areas, stabilizing local villages and empowering to establish disaster-coping mechanisms. IOM employs a community-based approach throughout the programme, empowering disaster-affected communities to take ownership of their own disaster preparedness. IOM also works with the national, provincial and local levels of the Government, building their capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters effectively.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,200,000

IOM intends to employ information communication technology-based strategies and platforms to improve access to reproductive and sexual health services for communities displaced by disasters. Communication networks will be used to link health service providers to each other and facilitate the collection of baseline data to inform future health interventions and to help improve the continuity of care, as well as the treatment, follow-up and tracking of patients.

IOM intends to implement a health programme aimed at migrant populations and communities displaced by disasters in Papua New Guinea, in coordination with the Ministry of Health and development partners. As there is very limited

evidence on the migration health challenges in the country, the initial activities will aim to generate an evidence base through needs assessments and baseline data collection.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

500,000

IOM assists the Papua New Guinea Immigration and Citizenship Service in creating the legislative framework, administrative structures, operational systems and human resource base necessary to respond effectively to diverse migration challenges and institute appropriate migration governance. To be specific, IOM provides advice on and expertise in Papua New Guinea migration legislation and border management technology, as well as providing training to customs and immigration officials on visa processes and border alerts. IOM continues to provide advice, quality assurance and training to the Papua New Guinean Government to improve migration management and enhance the legislative framework.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

800,000

IOM currently supports migrants by facilitating their voluntary return to their countries of origin and providing safety, care and support during the transition.



IOM maintains a holistic and multidisciplinary approach to counter human trafficking. Working in close partnership with the Government, IOM is directing its technical assistance to Papua New Guinean authorities through three complex and integrated components: (a) advocacy and prevention, (b) criminalization and prosecution and (c) partnerships.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

600,000

IOM will address issues of urbanization and unplanned economic migration to city centres. IOM works with other UN agencies to improve human security of mobile vulnerable populations by creating opportunities for employment and greater social cohesion to create safer urban centres.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration and Environment

Funding requirement (in USD)

500,000

IOM aims to increase knowledge and policy formulation on how environmental change affects migration. Focusing on the issue of climate change, IOM works directly with the Government and other stakeholders to build the capacity for evidence-based policy, leading to sustainable adaptation strategies.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

PHILIPPINES

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

25,600,000

The Philippines is the third most disaster-prone country in the world. IOM is currently managing four emergency responses in the country: the Bohol earthquake response, the Typhoon Haiyan emergency response, and the armed conflicts in Cotabato and in Zamboanga.

IOM in the Philippines works to implement durable solutions for affected populations in the areas of shelter, camp coordination and camp management, protection, health, communications with communities and disaster risk reduction. With experience gained from the Typhoon Haiyan response, IOM will further build capacities in the areas of disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response among government, non-government and private sector counterparts, particularly in the face of the increasing impact of climate change on the movement of people. Protection, from the start, including addressing issues of sexual exploitation and abuse, will be strengthened in the preparedness plans.

With the signing of a comprehensive peace agreement between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and the Government, IOM would like to use this critical opportunity to support the transition to a peaceful Mindanao. The agreement provides for the creation of a new Bangsamoro entity, seen by many actors as paving the way in resolving decades-long conflicts in southern Philippines. During the transition, there will be an important need to support and strengthen the institutions and processes that will be central to the implementation of the peace agreement. IOM is prepared to support the peace process by rolling out the Community Revitalization Initiative for the Bangsamoro, which consists of five key programmatic modules: individual livelihoods, community quick impact projects, capacity-building of community and government structures, humanitarian information and coordination, and disaster risk reduction.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,400,000

The Typhoon Haiyan Health Response began its health activities in November 2013 and will continue until March 2015. Such activities include: (a) healthcare augmentation through locally recruited doctors and nurses dispatched to overstretched healthcare facilities to help provide primary health-care services; (b) provision of essential medicines and medical supplies; and (c) medical referrals for patients requiring higher-level medical care.

In addition, IOM conducts medical outreach services whereby medical teams go to hard-to-reach communities. In so doing, the health needs of typhoon-affected communities who have limited access to clinics or hospitals are met – especially



those who live in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas. Mental health and psychosocial support training for community leaders in affected areas and for health-service providers will continue, as will referrals to specialist care for those with pre-existing mental illnesses.

IOM intends to integrate targeted health care and psychosocial support activities into its overall peace process programming for Mindanao.

IOM provides health assessment and travel health assistance services to self-funded immigrants bound for Canada and the United Kingdom. IOM is prepared to expand these services to other countries of destination and other types of migrants.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM will scale up its efforts to reduce migrant exploitation, specifically of trafficked women and men, including young people in both post-disaster and conflict-affected areas.

IOM's counter-trafficking efforts will centre on awareness-raising; capacity-building of key government agencies, especially the Department of Social Welfare and Development, the Department of Justice, and the Commission on Filipinos Overseas, and partner members of local inter-agency councils;

the development of local, gender-sensitive and culturally sensitive training and information materials; and the provision of emergency assistance, including temporary shelter, to victims of trafficking. Other forms of direct assistance to migrants include support for pre-departure orientation seminars (to inform prospective migrants of their rights to prevent them from being victimized by traffickers in countries of destination) and return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking and voluntarily returning migrants in crisis (those who are either affected by war or are victims of other forms of abuse in destination countries).

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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The Philippines has been the venue of the regional conferences of the Alliance of Asian Associations of Overseas Employment Service Providers among Colombo Process Member States in 2008 and 2014, through EU-funded projects. These activities draw attention to recruiters' commitment to organize themselves in pursuit of ethical recruitment. IOM is committed to support the Philippines in this undertaking, being a fertile platform in furthering the development and implementation of IOM's

International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) on the ground, for which the Philippine Government has explicitly expressed support.

The IDF-funded project, Capacity-Building on Migration Crisis Management and Assistance to Migrant Nationals for the Philippines, is pursued within the context of IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework and an allied undertaking, the Migrants in Countries in Crisis initiative, which emerged out of the Philippine–United States initiative at the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. Capacity-Building on Migration Crisis Management and Assistance to Migrant Nationals aims to produce and implement a manual and interactive learning tool for labour attachés and other front-line public officials. While the Philippines' broad experience in migration crisis is the springboard for this initiative, the engagement of Colombo Process Member States inputs will be undertaken.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Private sector

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

Funded

In the Republic of Korea, IOM will continue to provide technical support and training to strengthen the capacity of NGOs, local Governments and the private sector in humanitarian assistance and disaster management.

IOM will also support the Government of the Republic of Korea in facilitating refugee resettlement in the country.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs
Private sector

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

Funded

IOM will continue to increase its efforts to reduce migrant exploitation in the Republic of Korea, particularly the abuses associated with human trafficking for sexual and labour exploitation.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

500,000

IOM intends to conduct research and develop a pilot project to promote financial literacy and to improve efficient management of remittances among the migrants in the Republic of Korea.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations



SRI LANKA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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IOM facilitates refugee resettlement and family reunification programmes that incorporate operational and movement assistance, to receiving countries such as Australia, Canada, the United States and Scandinavian and European countries. The activities include case processing, health assessment coordination, movements operations and facilitation of air travel. IOM extends support to the Resettlement Support Centres for South Asia in Denmark and Nepal for refugee case processing through the United States Refugee Admission Programme.

IOM in Sri Lanka will continue to conduct two major cultural orientation programmes: (a) Canadian Orientation Abroad and (b) United States Cultural Orientation.

IOM will also continue to support the Sri Lankan Government through the repatriation of stranded migrants in the country to their countries of origin and, likewise, provide repatriation assistance to Sri Lankan nationals stranded overseas.

IOM supports preparedness for emergency situations and natural disasters, and assists populations in areas where seasonal flooding, landslides and tropical cyclones occur.

Through IOM's global positioning, funding and incorporation of DRR elements into its livelihood and community stabilization projects, the Organization builds local resilience and prevention mechanisms. Affected populations can be supplied with essential non-food items within 48 hours of the occurrence of the event.

Support for returnee communities and the development of livelihoods in the north and the east remains a priority in post-war Sri Lanka. IOM's recovery transition and stabilization programme improves small-scale productive infrastructure; examples of activities in this area include the reconstruction of rice storage facilities and agro-wells, and the renovation of reservoirs and irrigation systems. The infrastructure projects are complemented by training and skills development programmes to boost employment opportunities and livelihood development. Youth and community empowerment programmes bring further support to target areas.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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IOM provides technical assistance to the Government of Sri Lanka to support the national migration, health and development agenda. The Ministry of Health's National Migration Health Policy (launched with IOM support in 2013) identified strengthening the border health system as a key area. As such, health issues in cross-border migration are being addressed through technical assistance to the Ministry of Health's national programmes, for example, its quarantine services, the Anti-Malaria Campaign, the National Programme on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases, and the Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV/AIDS Control Programme.

Health services at ports of entry are also being strengthened to address the risk of cross-border transmission disease.

Under the National Migration Health Policy, IOM also works closely with the Ministry of Health to establish guidelines, standards and monitoring framework for outgoing Sri Lankan migrant pre-departure health assessments provided by private health institutions. As requested, IOM has also established a migration health assessment centre that provides early detection of and follow-up on the management of tuberculosis for self-funded immigrants bound for the United Kingdom.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	800,000
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IOM will continue to support the Government to upgrade the Sri Lankan immigration system and legislative framework in accordance with international standards, to address a range of migration and border management challenges. Development of mechanisms is underway to capture and compare biometric data, to strengthen the integrity of the Sri Lankan passport application and assessment process. Registration of government-approved photo booths, appointment of working groups and development of infrastructure and documentation for biometric data capture are key areas of work.

As part of IOM's continuous efforts to improve State border management capacity, the Advanced Passenger Information System is being introduced to enable Sri Lankan immigration authorities to receive in advance the details of all passengers arriving by air. Further planned activities include the establishment

of a Central Functional Analysis Unit funded by the United Kingdom, which will be responsible for: (a) gathering and analysing migration intelligence, and disseminating it to all relevant domestic stakeholders; and (b) conducting international liaison. The creation of this unit would facilitate efforts by the Government to combat both illegal migration and international cross-border crimes, including terrorism.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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IOM continues to assist and facilitate the voluntary return and reintegration of Sri Lankan migrants – including failed asylum-seekers, irregular migrants and stranded migrants – from around the world. This service includes pre-departure and airport arrival assistance. Post-arrival socioeconomic reintegration is case-specific, but would typically include individual counselling and orientation programmes; business start-up and development assistance; referral to vocational and educational training programmes; links to savings, credit and mutual assistance programmes; and host community infrastructure development.

IOM will continue to provide a range of services to prospective migrants that include document verification, cultural orientation, migrant interviews, travel assistance, and information services. These services are funded either by the receiving countries or the migrants themselves.

IOM will further sustain the counter-trafficking efforts of the Sri Lankan Government in improving the identification of and providing appropriate assistance and protection to victims once identified through Government-endorsed standard operating procedures. Capacity-building programmes for the newly established State shelter will reinforce the provision of continuous safe shelter for identified victims of trafficking.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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IOM's contribution to labour migration includes the facilitation of intergovernmental dialogue and cooperation, including taking over the Chairmanship and assuming the Secretariat role for the Colombo Process. Other areas are recruitment facilitation, pre-

departure training, information dissemination and awareness-raising.

In particular, IOM will continue its support to the Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment to enhance services for outgoing unskilled and semi-skilled migrant workers. IOM aims to build on its assistance to the newly established multimedia language training centres for domestic workers and caregivers. The Government of Sri Lanka plans to establish more centres across the country and seeks IOM's direct assistance and support to further engage the private sector.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM has conducted several studies in efforts to build programmes and to support the Government through migration-related, evidence-based research. Further research and baseline data are greatly needed to inform migration policy and for programming future interventions in all migration-related fields. IOM's forthcoming research will examine the knowledge, attitudes and behaviour of potential Sri Lankan assisted voluntary returnees in West Africa.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

THAILAND

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	5,400,000
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IOM facilitates the resettlement of refugees to third countries, in cooperation with UNHCR and receiving countries. This includes documentation, operational and logistics support. The large-scale resettlement operation, which started in 2004 and became one of the largest for the past decade, will see a continued decline in the number of beneficiaries offered resettlement in 2015. At the same time, IOM has been actively participating in the refugee return preparation discussions and has offered its support with the transportation of returning refugees who require such help.

As the global lead agency in the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster in natural disaster settings, IOM has been supporting the Thai Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation in strengthening its capacity to roll out nationwide

CCCM training of Government and civil society representatives, and to develop 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 for the integration of the migrant population into national DRR planning.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

7,200,000

IOM provides health assessment and laboratory services, as well as travel health assistance for 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 by the Government or through self-payer mechanisms.

In coordination with the Ministry of Public Health, WHO, NGOs and other stakeholders, IOM promotes the health and well-being of migrants and 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 Ministry of Public Health in responding to the needs of migrants and hard-to-reach communities, specifically, HIV, tuberculosis and malaria prevention and control activities, utilizing existing networks of community migrant health workers and volunteers.

Since May 2013, IOM has also provided material and service support to the Rohingya in detention in Thailand. The support has focused on health assistance, supplemental nutrition, non-food items, and water, sanitation and hygiene assistance. This support is expected to continue into 2015.

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 prevention, care and support for HIV and sexually transmitted infections.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

400,000

IOM provides technical assistance to the Government of Thailand to support its efforts in countering

human smuggling and trafficking. IOM supports the Immigration Bureau of the Royal Thai Police to develop its own training capacity and resources, with a particular focus on travel document examination and verification, through a training-of-trainers programme. IOM also provides capacity-building for the instructors at the Royal Police Cadet Academy, as well as front-line immigration and border control officers, in identifying and assisting smuggled or trafficked persons at borders, and international cooperation and information-sharing in the investigation of smuggling and trafficking cases.

Going forward, IOM aims to continue and expand its capacity-building and training-of-trainers programmes with law enforcement agencies in Thailand and provide further technical support in strengthening Thailand's border management system.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,400,000

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) conducting awareness-raising and capacity-building of Thai Government officials on the subject of migrant rights. This is done to provide effective support to migrants, increase their resilience through facilitated access to social and health services, and facilitate the safe and organized return and reintegration of victims of human trafficking within the Greater Mekong subregion, as well as beyond.

Integration assistance for Thai nationals returning home is also provided. IOM also works to strengthen the criminal justice response to human trafficking by supporting the Government in developing a nationwide trafficking tracking system.

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 AVR services to stranded or irregular migrants from countries party to the Bali Process, to return them to their countries of origin, and aims to continue providing these services for the next several years.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	350,000
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IOM is working to support the governments of ASEAN Member States in moving towards the increased mobility of skilled labour through the ASEAN Community by strengthening capacity, dialogue, preparedness and coordination among ASEAN Member States and relevant private sector actors, including employers, recruitment agencies and professional associations. Looking towards 2015 and beyond, IOM looks to expand on its partnership with ASEAN and provide additional support towards the successful realization of the ASEAN agreements on labour mobility.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	150,000
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IOM promotes high-level national dialogue 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 is coordinating 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 of current, reliable information on the latest migration policy developments, regulations and procedures in Thailand.

IOM has recently conducted a nationwide assessment in cooperation with Chulalongkorn University to understand how ongoing political and economic changes in Myanmar affect the migration patterns of Myanmar migrants in Thailand, and the likely impact such changes in patterns may bring to the two countries. IOM is now looking to conduct similar studies with other migrant populations in Thailand; carry out additional analysis of migration trends and patterns; disseminate research findings; and investigate potential follow-up action to support migrant populations in Thailand based on the research findings.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

TIMOR-LESTE

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,700,000
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IOM will continue to support stranded migrants through the Assistance to International Migrants Project – Phase II (funded by the Australian Department of Immigration and Border Protection). IOM will also continue its cooperation with UNHCR in providing support to asylum-seekers in Timor-Leste.

IOM will continue to contribute to the reduction of the local population's vulnerability to natural disasters through an OFDA-funded initiative, now in its second phase. The project focuses on building community resilience in Timor-Leste, as part of IOM's DRR initiatives. Its activities include: (a) enhancing the capacity of national, district and local officials to reduce disaster risks and manage disaster response through training and technical support for the development of standard operating procedures; (b) improving coordination among all stakeholders at the district sub-national level, as well as improving understanding of the disaster response; and (c) strengthening community capacity to reduce disaster risks and cope with disasters. IOM partners with the Timorese Red Cross for the implementation of the activities. IOM also intends to address disaster risk preparedness and the establishment of early warning systems.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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IOM will continue to coordinate with the Ministry of Health and development partners, such as WHO and civil society organizations, on the draft of a programme focusing on the migrant population in border areas of Timor-Leste.

There is very limited evidence available on the migration health challenges of the country. IOM will work with health and other government authorities and partners by improving the management of migration health and reducing migrants' vulnerability. This will be achieved through a border assessment aimed at identifying mobility and cross-border patterns; determining health-seeking behaviours among migrants and mobile and host communities, as well as health-related issues, such as access to HIV,

tuberculosis and malaria prevention and treatment; and addressing policy and other health service gaps.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,200,000

Since 2005 IOM has supported the Government of Timor-Leste to strengthen its immigration and border management procedures, with support from the Australian Department of Immigration and Citizenship. IOM's Enhanced Migration Management Programme has resulted in the successful development and implementation of a computerized Border Management System at the country's major border posts since June 2010. Through the programme, IOM has also assisted in the roll-out of the Border Management System Movement Module to all integrated border posts and has supported the implementation of the Border Management System Visa Module at the Consular Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

With the nation seeking ASEAN membership in 2015, continued and concerted efforts to strengthen immigration and border management procedures and to align with regional and international best practices are key priorities for the Government. Implementing an effective and efficient border management system is essential to contributing to heightened national security and furthering the Government's bid for ASEAN membership. IOM is supporting the Government of Timor-Leste in managing the Border Management System and developing International Civil Aviation Organization-compliant travel documents.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

500,000

IOM will address the issue of irregular migration in Timor-Leste to reduce risks and abuses associated with human trafficking and migrant smuggling. In particular, IOM will seek to address the needs of victims of trafficking by providing direct assistance and will share technical expertise to the Government in its efforts to promote and adopt the proposed law on counter-trafficking.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,900,000

IOM is cooperating closely with the International Labour Organization and other development partners, and with the Secretaria de Estado da Formação Profissional e Emprego, to enhance the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration in and from Timor-Leste, through the development of a national action plan and by building government capacities in the area of labour migration management. In addition, IOM seeks to build the capacity of the government to implement the National Action Plan on Labour Migration, as well as to harness migration as a key component of human development in Timor-Leste.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs

VANUATU

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

350,000

IOM will work with the Vanuatuan Government to build capacities for disaster management and community resilience in response to sudden and slow-onset disasters. As the most vulnerable country in the world, the impacts of disasters on Vanuatu's economy, development and survival are most significant.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

200,000

IOM intends to conduct comprehensive health assessments of the health risks faced by Vanuatu labour migrants involved in the fruit-picking schemes in Australia and New Zealand, as well as those in seafarer, carer and security worker engagements and under other skills employment and exchange worker schemes that are part of the migration and development initiative, to support the Government of Vanuatu's plan for 2015. The temporary relocation of Vanuatuan migrant workers to the Americas, the Middle East, Asia and other countries in Oceania is increasing. Ongoing assessments of Vanuatu's labour migration policy, conducted by its Ministry of Internal

Affairs, highlight some indicative health issues, but a significant gap in knowledge about the health status and health literacy of overseas Vanuatuan migrants remain. The findings of these assessments will be critical in helping Vanuatu and the destination countries' policymakers improve the management of migrants' health and reduce their vulnerability to potential risks like HIV/AIDS.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,300,000

IOM will continue its capacity-building activities in partnership with the Government through the promotion of an integrated approach to migration management that includes border control, migration and development, and the fight against transnational criminal activities, including counter-trafficking and smuggling.

IOM will advance its work with the Government of Vanuatu towards establishing a computer-based border management system based on the scoping study report done by IOM. Activities related to this will continue based on current cooperation under the Border Capacity Improvement Programme. The expansion of the work will build on the strong Vanuatu leadership of the Border Capacity Improvement Programme.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

200,000

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 Department to respond to the needs of vulnerable migrants. This will continue to be done through legislation alignment; the development of a border management system, procedures and processes; the development of an identification and referral mechanism for victims of trafficking in Vanuatu, in accordance with international best practices that also takes into account specific local conditions; and training in required change management, adherence to humanitarian standards, and on all aspects of common psychosocial challenges experienced by international migrants.

IOM will also continue to address irregular migration by working with Vanuatu authorities on the alignment of legislations and operating systems, the

development of standard operating procedures, and the establishment of a referral mechanism for victims of trafficking in Vanuatu.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

250,000

IOM will continue to enhance the capacity of the Government to manage labour migration to, within and out of Vanuatu. In response to its importance as a country of destination, as well as a source country (though small at this stage), Vanuatu is currently developing new policies, introducing new visas and regulations on the administration of labour. Vanuatu has a young and informed population, and its rapid population growth rate demands labour migration as an important component of its development policy.

IOM will continue to provide targeted technical assistance to inform the facilitation of highly and low-skilled migration.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

100,000

IOM will continue to provide policy-oriented research to inform migration policy development in Vanuatu and including its diaspora communities. Even though these communities were established through the colonial "blackbirding" slave trade, this population group is increasing following the formal adoption of the migration and development initiative and the corresponding increase in labour migration. Efforts will continue to assist the Government's understanding of this group's contribution to Vanuatu's economy.

To better understand the linkages between the Vanuatuan diaspora communities and economic activities in Vanuatu, IOM will continue to work with the Government in reviewing government structures and institutions to enhance the contributions to Vanuatu made by Vanuatu diaspora communities living in Australia, New Zealand, other Pacific islands and beyond. As the Government moves towards engaging its skilled workforce abroad, this work will also look at the diaspora's perceptions of return to Vanuatu, to inform 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's *Migration*

and Development Handbook on Engaging Diaspora, lessons learned from other countries and facilitating the creation of new categories of skilled Vanuatu diaspora for Vanuatu's development purposes.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

VIET NAM

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

300,000

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 capacities in disaster risk reduction by integrating mobility into existing programmes and policies and developing pilot projects at the local level.

IOM will contribute to the reduction of coastal communities' vulnerabilities to natural disasters by providing support through capacity-building, awareness-raising and behavioural change assistance directly related to field-tested DRR initiatives.

Moreover, in the context of urban disaster risk reduction, IOM aims to support the implementation of the Strategy on Disaster Prevention, Response and Preparedness to 2020 by building the capacity of vulnerable communities and their local Governments to develop community-based approaches that address the specific vulnerabilities of low-income groups and migrants in the urban context.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

300,000

IOM will continue to provide government- and self-funded health assessments and travel health assistance services to humanitarian cases and immigrants bound for Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States, and possibly other countries yet to be defined.

In recent years, IOM has implemented a number of migration health activities in Viet Nam, with the goal of enhancing communities' resilience to unforeseen pandemics and other threats. It currently focuses on the capacity-building of stakeholders for community-based surveillance, as well as the prevention and home-based management of communicable diseases

by providing health information and implementing social mobilization activities.

Furthermore, IOM will cooperate with the WHO and Vietnamese Government partners to strengthen the evidence base for migrant-inclusive programming in the field of tuberculosis and malaria in border regions.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

500,000

IOM aims to help the Government of Viet Nam reduce irregular migration, especially the smuggling of migrants, to destination countries and to strengthen efforts to facilitate safe and legal migration.

IOM will work to improve the technical administrative and legislative capacities of officials dealing with migration, notably with regard to data collection and management; criminal intelligence collection; analysis and dissemination; and interministerial coordination on migration issues. This will lead to the enhanced capacity of the Government to monitor intermediaries and organized crime groups involved in the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

300,000

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 gender-sensitive and sustainable solutions that reduce irregular migration and trafficking in persons.

In the past, IOM has focused its efforts on strengthening community-based reintegration of victims of trafficking by piloting self-help groups and other forms of interventions tailored to the needs of unassisted victims of trafficking and other vulnerable migrants. IOM will build further on these successes by further strengthening a national referral mechanism and piloting new forms of legal aid for vulnerable migrant groups.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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IOM currently provides information and support services to potential and returning Vietnamese migrant workers to reduce the risks of migration and maximize the benefits of their employment and life abroad. In its Migrant Resource Centre in Hanoi, the types of services provided include the provision of profiles of destination countries, counselling and training in financial literacy, among others.

IOM will build on the success of the Migrant Resource Centre to extend its activities to other provinces. This will include setting up mobile technical units and static resource centres in collaboration with private sector employers of migrant workers, to provide tailored and specific support to workers, while also disseminating relevant information to the community at large, which includes prospective migrants and factory workers.

This approach protects potential Vietnamese migrants by empowering them to make informed choices about migration and employment, while simultaneously addressing the needs of individuals who have been trafficked, forced into labour, or might need information or support to improve their current situations.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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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 for more coherent policy development.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration and Environment

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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IOM supports applied research to promote migrant-sensitive CCA planning, especially in migrant settlements in urban areas. In Viet Nam, towns and cities are facing rapidly increasing numbers of migrants from rural areas in search of employment who tend to settle in environmentally hazardous and disaster-prone areas.

IOM will assess the adaptation response of poor migrant communities living in urban areas to develop appropriate CCA plans for these communities.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations





ACRONYMS

ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
AVRR	Assisted voluntary return and reintegration
CADRE	Climate Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Education Programme
CCA	Climate change adaptation
CCCM	Camp coordination and camp management
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
GDP	Gross domestic product
IDF	IOM Development Fund
INGO	International non-governmental organization
MIA	Mongolia Immigration Agency
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
PIF	Pacific Islands Forum
PRM	US Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration
RCP	Regional consultative process on migration
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WHO	World Health Organization

- Albania
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Georgia
- Kazakhstan
- UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo
- Kyrgyzstan
- Montenegro
- Republic of Moldova
- Russian Federation
- Serbia
- Tajikistan
- The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan



REGIONAL STRATEGY 2015–2020

SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

INTRODUCTION

Since its establishment in 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been working to ensure the orderly and humane management of migration for the benefit of all, by providing services and advice to governments and migrants. IOM's scope of activities, membership and field presence have continuously expanded as human mobility grew and diversified over the past 60-plus years and as its significance for States, societies and individuals dramatically increased. Today, IOM is the leading international agency working with governments, international organizations, civil society and migrants themselves on a comprehensive range of migration issues.

IOM works to help facilitate orderly, safe and responsible migration and mobility; promote international cooperation on migration issues; assist in the search for practical solutions to migration challenges; and provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, be they refugees, displaced persons or other types of uprooted people. The IOM Constitution¹ gives explicit recognition to the link between migration and economic, social and cultural development, as well as to the right of freedom of movement of persons. The IOM Global 12-point Strategy² defines the overall focus of IOM's work. The IOM Regional Strategies are based on the IOM mandate enshrined in the IOM Constitution and are derived from the Global Strategy.

This document presents a forward-looking Regional Strategy for IOM's engagement in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia (SEE/EECA). It provides an overview of the current migration situation in the region and identifies a number of key trends that are expected to shape the regional migration landscape in the years to come. Finally, this Strategy presents the objectives and priority areas of work for the IOM Regional Office for South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia and the Country Offices in the region.

While the Regional Strategy is intended for the 2015–2020 period, it is flexible and subject to periodic review, allowing adjustments in light of new realities and emerging issues. IOM will stress complementary action and strive to implement this Strategy in close cooperation and partnership with governments, migrants and other stakeholders.

IOM in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia

IOM has been active in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia from the early 1990s, when it established its presence in most of the countries in the region to help governments address the highly complex mix of migration and displacement challenges which emerged following the major political changes of that period. As migration trends in the region continue to evolve, IOM remains committed to providing comprehensive support to governments in refining their policies, frameworks and practical mechanisms for migration management at the national and multilateral levels, and ensuring protection and assistance to migrants in need. After more than 20 years of working in the region, IOM is now better positioned to do so than ever before. The Organization has a large footprint in the region, with offices in 19 out of the 20 SEE/EECA countries and territories and a vast variety of activities covering the full range of migration management issues. With a few exceptions, the SEE/EECA States are IOM Members or Observers.³ Furthermore, the establishment of the SEE/EECA Regional Office in Vienna in 2011, which was carried out as part of the global structural reform of the Organization,⁴ brought IOM's extensive migration management expertise closer to all beneficiaries and enabled better coordination and cross-fertilization. The regional structure facilitates further improvement in the quality and diversification of programmatic activities at the country level, promotes regional initiatives and enables IOM to provide better support to inter-State dialogue and cooperation.

¹ IOM, *Constitution and Basic Texts of the Governing Bodies* ("IOM Constitution") (IOM, Geneva, 2014). Available from http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/IOMConstitution_EN.pdf (accessed 27 August 2014).

² IOM, "IOM Strategy" (Resolution No. 1150 (XCIII)), adopted by the IOM Council at its 481st meeting on 7 June 2007. Available from www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/about_iom/docs/res1150_en.pdf (accessed 27 August 2014).

³ Out of the 20 SEE/EECA countries and territories, 17 are IOM members and one is an Observer.

⁴ The IOM's structure comprises nine Regional Offices, two Special Liaison Offices, two Administrative Centres and more than 480 field locations. The Regional Offices are: Vienna (South Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia); Brussels (European Economic Area); Dakar (Central and West Africa) Pretoria (Southern Africa); Nairobi (East Africa and the Horn of Africa); Cairo (Middle East and North Africa); San José (Central and North America and the Caribbean); Buenos Aires (South America); and Bangkok (Asia and the Pacific).

MIGRATION IN THE REGION: TRENDS AND OUTLOOK

The Regional Migration Context

The SEE/EECA region lies on the crossroads of active migratory movements, with significant migration from, within and through the region, and with growing inflows to the region itself.

Migration matters a great deal for the region's economies, societies and individuals. While most migration flows in SEE/EECA are primarily economically driven, environmental degradation and recurrent natural disasters, as well as political tensions and the resulting instability, including in neighbouring regions, also act as significant driving forces of migration and displacement.

Many of the region's countries are traditionally countries of origin. However, the patterns of movement have diversified, making most SEE/EECA countries today simultaneously – albeit to different extents – countries of origin, transit and destination.

Outward migration from the region, especially from the Western Balkans and Eastern Europe, is directed primarily towards the European Union (EU). This is facilitated by the ongoing approximation and accession processes between the countries of the region and the EU.⁵ However, many of the region's migrants originate from within SEE/EECA itself, making intraregional migration a significant phenomenon. The region is home to some of the top South–South migration corridors in the world, such as from Ukraine to the Russian Federation, from the Russian Federation to Ukraine, and from Kazakhstan to the Russian Federation.⁶ The Russian Federation is the top destination country in the region (and the second top destination country globally), especially for migrants from Central Asia and Eastern Europe. Following the global economic downturn and the more stringent enforcement of readmission agreements signed by most countries in the region, return migration has increased in recent years.

SEE/EECA also receives regular and irregular migrants from other parts of the world, such as sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, South and South-East Asia. As these migrants often have the EU as their final goal, transit migration is one of the major trends in the region today. SEE/EECA countries that are part of the EU accession and approximation processes and have access to mechanisms, such as the EU visa-free regime, tend to be particularly affected by transit migration. The situation in Northern Africa and the Middle East generated significant flows of vulnerable migrants and asylum-seekers towards the region, with large numbers of Syrians, in particular, arriving in Turkey and, to a lesser extent, other SEE/EECA countries. Overall, irregular complex migration flows to, through, from and within the region are highly prevalent and are a shared concern for all SEE/EECA States and their neighbours. The related crimes of human smuggling, human trafficking, migrant exploitation and terrorism are also a challenge. Several of the top countries of origin for trafficked migrants worldwide are located in SEE/EECA, while the importance of the region as a destination for human trafficking has also seen an increase.

There is a significant population of internally displaced persons in the region, particularly in the Western Balkans, Turkey, Central Asia and the Caucasus. Many are in protracted situations, with a large share of displacements resulting from conflicts and violence which took place in the 1990s. Recurrent natural disasters in many parts of SEE/EECA, as well as a number of more recent conflicts, most notably that in Ukraine, have been increasing the number of internally displaced persons further.

Other negative aspects of migration, such as the separation of families, brain drain and waste, increased health risks and health inequity, as well as xenophobia and discrimination, are important challenges for SEE/EECA. However, despite these and other migration-related concerns, governments and civil society in the region increasingly recognize that migration can and does contribute to inclusive and sustainable social and economic development by benefitting both countries of origin and destination, as well as by enabling the human development of migrants and their families.

⁵ The Western Balkans countries and Turkey are at various stages of EU accession, with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey all holding EU candidate status. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine are moving towards an approximation with EU standards via the Eastern Partnership and the Mobility Partnership.

⁶ IOM, *The World Migration Report 2013: Migrant Well-being and Development* (Geneva, 2013). Available from http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/WMR2013_EN.pdf.

Migration in SEE/EECA: Key figures⁷

- There are nearly 29 million international migrants in SEE/EECA, accounting for over 12 per cent of all international migrants in the world. Migrants represent a 7.5 per cent share of the total population of SEE/EECA, which is double the world average of 3 per cent.
- The Russian Federation is the second largest destination country for international migrants in the world. It hosts over 11 million migrants, which is nearly 5 per cent of all international migrants.
- Nearly 54 per cent of all international migrants residing in the region are women, which is significantly higher than the world figure of 48 per cent.
- Over 9 per cent of all international migrants residing in the region are between 15 and 24 years of age, which is more than double the global figure of 4.7 per cent of migrants for the same age group.
- There are over 37 million emigrants from SEE/EECA, accounting for 16 per cent of all international migrants in the world and 9.7 per cent of the SEE/EECA's total population stock.
- Of all migrants worldwide who have a SEE/EECA country as their country of origin, 52.5 per cent are women, compared to the global figure of 48 per cent.
- In terms of remittances as a share of GDP, the top two recipients globally are Tajikistan (46.5%) and Kyrgyzstan (31.7%).⁸
- Some 6 per cent of SEE/EECA's adult population moved within their countries between 2007 and 2012.⁹
- In 2012 approximately 48,000 people in Central Asia, nearly 40,000 in Southern Europe and around 34,000 in Eastern Europe were displaced by natural disasters.¹⁰ Most of these displacements were the result of climate- and weather-related hazards.
- There were nearly 2 million¹¹ persons displaced by conflict and violence in the SEE/EECA region by the end of 2013, which was approximately 6 per cent of all persons internally displaced by conflict and violence throughout the world in the same year. This figure continued rising throughout the first half of 2014, particularly as a result of clashes in Ukraine. While no displacement figures were available for 2013, the number of conflict-displaced persons in the country by August 2014 was estimated at 118,000.¹²
- Nearly 700,000 refugees (excluding people in refugee-like situations) were present in the SEE/EECA region in 2013, which accounted for over 6 per cent of the total number of refugees worldwide and represented a 60 per cent increase from the previous year. Over three quarters of these were Syrian refugees in Turkey. This figure continued to grow throughout the first half of 2014, with the number of Syrian refugees in Turkey alone exceeding 800,000 by the end of July 2014.¹³

⁷ Unless stated otherwise, data on migrant stocks and population figures provided are for 2013 and are calculated for the SEE/EECA region based on the following:
(a) United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), "Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision – Migrants by Age and Sex" database, last updated in September 2013. Available from <http://esa.un.org/unmigration/TIMSA2013/migrantstocks2013.htm?mhome> (accessed 27 August 2014). The figures presented by UNDESA are estimates, based on official statistics on the foreign-born or foreign population.

(b) For the data on refugees and asylum-seekers: Author's own calculations based on figures for the SEE/EECA region from the Population Statistics Global Trends 2013 Database of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, available from www.unhcr.org/globaltrends/2013-GlobalTrends-annex-tables.zip (accessed 27 August 2014). These data are "provisional and subject to change" and based on data provided by governments, which use their own definitions and data collection methods.

⁸ Author's own calculations based on The World Bank's Migrant Remittance Inflows Database, available from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1288990760745/RemittanceData_Inflows_Apr2014.xls (accessed 27 August 2014) and GDP data from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) Database, available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD> (accessed 27 August 2014). Please note that the 2013 remittance figures used in this document are estimations from April 2014 and may be corrected over time by the World Bank.

⁹ N. Esipova, A. Pugliese and J. Ray, "381 Million Adults Worldwide Migrate Within Countries," Gallup World article, 15 May 2013. Available from www.gallup.com/poll/162488/381-million-adults-worldwide-migrate-within-countries.aspx (accessed on 27 August 2014).

¹⁰ M. Yonetani et al., *Global Estimates 2012: People Displaced By Disasters* (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, Geneva, 2013). Available from www.internal-displacement.org/assets/publications/2013/2012-global-estimates-corporate-en.pdf (accessed 27 August 2014). The subregions group countries as per categories used by the UN Statistics Department; not all the countries included in the Southern Europe and Eastern Europe group are part of the IOM SEE/EECA region.

¹¹ Author's own calculations based on data from the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) provided in the report *Global Overview 2014: People Internally Displaced by Conflict and Violence* (IDMC, Geneva, 2014), available from www.internal-displacement.org/publications/2014/global-overview-2014-people-internally-displaced-by-conflict-and-violence (accessed 27 August 2014). The data gathered by IDMC are based on figures provided by national governments, who may have different ways of collecting data and defining concepts. No data are available for the following countries of the SEE/EECA region, and so they are excluded from the calculations: Albania, Belarus, Israel, Kazakhstan, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan and Ukraine. Therefore, the given number of persons displaced by conflict and violence in the SEE/EECA region is most likely to be an underestimate.

¹² United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), "Ukraine UNHCR external update on the situation of displaced persons, *Reliefweb Updates*, 05 August 2014. Available from <http://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-unhcr-external-update-situation-displaced-persons-05-august-2014> (accessed 27 August 2014).

¹³ Turkish Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) and Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in: "Turkey Syrian Refugee Daily Strep 25 July 2014," Syria Regional Refugee Response Inter-agency Information-sharing Portal. Available from <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=6540> (accessed 27 August 2014).

- In 2013 there were nearly 282,000 refugees throughout the world originating from SEE/EECA countries, which accounted for less than 3 per cent of all refugees worldwide. This represented a greater than 50 per cent drop compared to the previous year.
- There were approximately 73,000 asylum-seekers in SEE/EECA countries in 2013, which was over 6 per cent of all asylum-seekers worldwide. Almost three quarters of these were seeking asylum in Turkey.¹⁴
- In 2013 there were approximately 110,000 asylum-seekers throughout the world who originated from SEE/EECA countries, accounting for 9 per cent of all asylum-seekers worldwide.

Regional Migration Outlook

Socioeconomic forces are likely to remain the main drivers for migration in SEE/EECA countries in the years to come. Search for employment, in particular, will remain the dominant reason for migration in view of persistent economic disparities and labour market gaps, both within the region and in the EU, and particularly in health care and education, as well as the construction and service sectors.

Youth migration will remain a significant trend in the region, as high levels of youth unemployment and the lack of economic opportunities lead to increasing numbers of young people leaving their countries of origin in search of employment and/or education abroad. This trend is particularly relevant for shorter-term and temporary migration.

At the same time, in the short to the medium term, lack of employment opportunities and more restrictive policies in the EU are likely to result in continuing return migration to the region.

Intra- and interregional migration will further increase as more visa liberalization regimes and readmission agreements are put in place between countries. While this would encourage migration, trade and other forms of bilateral cooperation between countries in the region, as well as with their neighbours, it will also put more pressure on immigration and border management systems in SEE/EECA to ensure security. Therefore, sound identity management and effective sharing of information between countries will remain key to safe, humane and development-friendly migration management.

Demographic and labour market trends in SEE/EECA, including the labour and skill shortages exacerbated by emigration, indicate that SEE/EECA countries will increasingly serve as countries of destination for migrants both from within the region, thus further reinforcing the already significant trend of intraregional migration, and from Asia and Africa. In this context, growing attention to the protection of human rights of migrants shown by the SEE/EECA States in recent years is of particular importance; this topic is likely to increasingly take centre stage in the region's migration policies and practices. Other issues likely to gain ever-increasing importance as more migrants choose SEE/EECA as their destination include migrant well-being, migrant integration, public perception of migrants and migration, and social cohesion.

The role of migration in the development of the region is likely to grow further. This role has already received recognition by SEE/EECA States, including in the national and regional consultations for the UN post-2015 development agenda. As the whole migration and development discourse matures further, focus on the role of remittances is likely to give way to greater attention to other, less measurable (but no less significant) migrant contributions, such as social remittances and transfers of ideas and knowledge, as well as transnational and diaspora networks. At the same time, the negative impacts of migration will be critical elements of this discourse.

As the various factors driving migration into, within and from the region are there to stay, a significant proportion of these population flows is likely to remain irregular in the absence of adequate regular migration channels. The associated challenges related to the particular vulnerability of irregular migrants and to growing transnational organized crime and terrorism will continue to be acute in the foreseeable future. The rising number of unaccompanied or separated children moving irregularly is a worrying trend that requires greater attention. Trafficking in human beings, migrant smuggling and migrant exploitation will remain a major concern for the region, and many States would need to adjust to their relatively new roles as countries of destination for trafficked and smuggled persons, in addition to being countries of origin and transit. The nature of these phenomena will also continue evolving, as the emerging trends of increasing number of men identified as victims of trafficking and the related rise in cases of human trafficking for the purpose of forced labour are likely to persist.

¹⁴ No figures are available for asylum-seekers residing in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Unsafe and irregular migration makes migrants – and, by extension, their families, host and home communities – more vulnerable to disease. For example, increased cases of tuberculosis, as well as sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, have been associated with migration in the SEE/EECA region. As a consequence, migrant health and health risks associated with migration are emerging as one of the major challenges in the region.

Complex migration flows into and through the region, fuelled by the political instability in the Middle East and Northern Africa, will continue in the medium to the long term. Within SEE/EECA, the Western Balkan countries and Turkey will bear the brunt of such transit movements. In addition, the withdrawal of international military forces from Afghanistan in 2014 and the rising tensions in Iraq may lead to an increase in cross-border flows of a mixed nature into and through Central Asia and other parts of SEE/EECA. Some risk of displacement and forced migration within the region will also remain in the long run. The crisis in Ukraine, the political uncertainty in several other States, and a number of frozen conflicts leave open the possibility of increased instability.

Furthermore, a number of SEE/EECA countries are subject to recurrent natural disasters, which are likely to be exacerbated by the effects of climate change. The effects of climate change can also be expected to increase the impact that environmental factors have on human mobility in the region, making environmental migration, of both voluntary and forced nature, an issue of growing significance for many SEE/EECA States. All these developments will further raise the importance of humanitarian border management, disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness, as well as of response and recovery measures in the region.

Addressing mixed migration flows in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Mixed flows are “complex population movements including refugees, asylum-seekers, economic migrants and other migrants, as opposed to migratory population movements that consist entirely of one category of migrants.”¹⁵ In essence, such complex flows concern irregular movements and frequently involve transit migration. Complex migration flows are a major concern to governments, not only because they infringe on their sovereign prerogative to determine which non-nationals may enter their respective territories and under what conditions, but also because the persons involved in these movements are more likely to be vulnerable to human rights violations and discrimination, and thus require special and individualized assistance. The complex nature of flows complicates the task of differentiating between persons who may pose a threat to national or regional security and those in need of special assistance and protection, such as asylum-seekers, refugees, Stateless persons, trafficked persons, and unaccompanied and separated children. This is especially the case, as the majority of persons in mixed flows do not fit any particular established category, but may, nevertheless, have humanitarian and other needs.

IOM’s Constitution and Global Strategy¹⁶ provide the mandate for IOM to support Member States in addressing irregular migration and mixed flows, while the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework¹⁷ places these issues in the context of large-scale movements, which typically ensue in a crisis. Within this framework, IOM, together with its partners: (a) directly assists particularly vulnerable migrants in situations of mixed flows and (b) provides support and services to governments and other relevant actors in their response to the challenges posed by such movements. IOM seeks to place these measures, which address immediate needs, within the framework of a comprehensive approach to migration management, which includes steps to reduce recourse to irregular migration by addressing push factors and expanding regular migration channels.

Complex migration flows occur in all parts of the world, including SEE/EECA. The two subregions particularly affected are the Western Balkans and Turkey, and Central Asia. Largely owing to its strategic geopolitical location, the Western Balkans, in particular, are experiencing large migration flows of a complex nature from outside the region, especially from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic and North Africa, transiting the region using what is known as “the Western Balkans route.” The events in North Africa during the course of 2011 and the Syrian crisis have been a major factor in driving irregular and mixed migration flows in the Western Balkans, as well as through the Mediterranean Sea. Mixed flows are also a concern in Central Asia. The disaster-prone environment and environmental degradation, as well as political uncertainty, in Central Asia and its neighbouring countries, including the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan, are a major trigger of population movements, including of people in search of international protection. The current migration and

¹⁵ IOM, *Glossary on Migration* (International Migration Law No. 25) (Geneva, 2011). Available from <http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Glossary%202nd%20ed%20web.pdf>.

¹⁶ See: *Constitution and Basic Texts of the Governing Bodies* (“IOM Constitution”), op. cit., preambular paragraph 3.

The IOM Strategy (activities 5 and 9, respectively) underlines the need to support “States, migrants and communities in addressing the challenges of irregular migration” 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” (“IOM Strategy” (Resolution No. 1150 (XCIII)), op. cit., pp. 3 and 4).

¹⁷ IOM, “IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework” (IOM Council paper MC/2355), adopted at the 101st session of the IOM Council on 15 November 2012. Available from www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/About-IOM/governing-bodies/en/council/101/MC_2355.pdf (accessed 27 August 2014).

demographic trends, environmental factors and the geopolitical situation in the region, in particular the potential destabilization following the local restructuring of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan, are likely to exacerbate the situation.

IOM promotes regional approaches to addressing mixed migration flows as a way to complement and reinforce national strategies. Together with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), it has been spearheading a number of regional initiatives on refugee protection and mixed flows around the world. Recently, two such initiatives were launched by IOM and UNHCR in the SEE/EECA region. The first, the Almaty Process, is a regional consultative process on migration (RCP). It brings together four of the five Central Asian States and several neighbouring countries, with the aim of addressing the multiple challenges resulting from complex migration dynamics and mixed migratory movements in Central Asia and the wider region in a cooperative and coordinated manner. The Almaty Process is supported jointly by IOM and UNHCR.

The Western Balkans Initiative on refugee protection and international migration is a less formal arrangement and is also supported by IOM and UNHCR. It aims to assist governments in the Western Balkans in developing and operationalizing a sustainable, comprehensive and cooperative framework for concrete action in the area of refugee protection and migration management, at the national and regional levels.

IOM, in addition, works in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and Frontex to address aspects of irregular migration in South-Eastern Europe not covered by the Western Balkans Initiative. This complementary approach includes looking at the entire routes of irregular flows, from countries of origin through transit (with a focus on Western Balkans and Turkey) to the EU.

PARTNERSHIPS AND COOPERATION ON MIGRATION

To address these diverse migration trends and patterns, the governments in South-Eastern, Eastern Europe and Central Asia are coming together in bilateral and multilateral partnerships. Strategic relationships with the Russian Federation and the EU – the two major destinations for migrant flows from the region – strongly influence subregional policy priorities and cooperation frameworks on migration management.

As streamlined migration management is an important condition within the justice, freedom and security sector of the EU accession agenda, the development of migration policies and frameworks in the Western Balkan countries, Turkey and several countries in Eastern Europe is strongly influenced by the drive towards the approximation with the EU acquis, as well as the visa liberalization and readmission agreements with the EU. At the same time, the countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia have a strong focus on their long-standing relations with the Russian Federation, which continues to be the main destination for migration flows from these subregions. Migration is one of the issues addressed by a number of internal integration processes bringing these countries together, in particular the Commonwealth of Independent States, the EurAsian Economic Community, the Customs Union, and the Common Economic Space among the Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. Other important regional and subregional organizations and coordination structures, which, to varying extents, address different aspects of migration, include: the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe; Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation; Collective Security Treaty Organization; Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative; Regional Coordination Council; GUAM Organization for Democracy and Economic Development; Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA); South-Eastern Europe Health Network; and the Northern Partnership in Public Health and Social Well-being.

Furthermore, countries in the region participate in several RCPs and regional dialogues specifically on migration. The newest of the RCPs in the region, the Almaty Process, was officially launched in June 2013 in Almaty, Kazakhstan, at the Ministerial Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration. The membership of this newly established Process comprises Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey and Turkmenistan, with the Islamic Republic of Iran as an Observer. The Almaty Process focuses on addressing mixed flows, among other things, and is one of the regional initiatives on this issue co-led by UNHCR and IOM. The Budapest Process is an older RCP that brings together more than 50 governments and 10 international organizations, with the aim of developing comprehensive and sustainable systems for orderly migration. The Prague Process promotes migration partnerships among the participating States of the European Union, South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

There are two other key regional processes on migration in SEE/EECA, which, though not classified as RCPs, nevertheless provide important platforms for cooperation and dialogue on migration. The EU Eastern Partnership “Panel on Migration and Asylum” (EaP Panel) builds on the achievements and experiences developed in the framework of the now-defunct Söderköping Process, an RCP which aimed to respond to the challenges of EU enlargement eastwards, and to promote better cooperation on asylum and migration among countries situated along the future EU Eastern border. In 2011 the Söderköping Process was integrated into the broader EU Eastern Partnership (EaP) as a part of a specially established Panel on Asylum and Migration within Eastern Partnership’s Platform 1. The EaP Panel forms only one pillar within a broader EU multi-themed cooperation initiative, from which it draws its legitimacy and, to a great extent, its general agenda. The EaP Panel covers the six EaP countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine) and aims to support the alignment of the approaches of these countries in the areas of migration and asylum with those of the EU. The Western Balkans Initiative launched by IOM and UNHCR in July 2013 at an inter-agency event in Geneva, Switzerland covers the following countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNSC 1244-administered Kosovo (hereafter, UNSC 1244/Kosovo), Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The initiative is a looser arrangement than a traditional RCP and is focused on practical action to address mixed flows in the Western Balkans. Its objectives, however, include the facilitation of inter-State dialogue and strengthening partnerships and cooperation on mixed flows among the relevant international and regional organizations, which will be pursued through the already existing structure of the Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative.

IOM believes that migration, as a cross-border phenomenon, cannot be addressed without inter-State cooperation, in particular at the regional level. IOM is therefore committed to strengthening dialogue and cooperation among States, including by providing support to and actively participating in the work of the region’s RCPs and engaging with other relevant regional bodies and organizations on migration matters.

In addition to governments, international organizations and civil society are increasingly active in the migration sphere. IOM actively involves non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including local community-based organizations, in its programmatic work, whether as service providers, project executors, donors or beneficiaries. It also consistently supports civil society engagement in all aspects of migration management, including policy development. While IOM has been increasingly forging partnerships with the private sector, in particular in the context of labour migration and migration and development activities, more active engagement of the private sector, both as donors and project partners, remains one of the priorities in the region.

IOM will continue active cooperation with governments in the region, at the national level, as well as within the existing integration processes and RCPs, in order to facilitate the alignment of governments’ migration policies and legislation; support inter-State dialogue and data-sharing; and develop joint projects in a variety of areas. At the same time, IOM will continue building partnerships with other stakeholders supporting governments in the area of migration management, including the EU, UN agencies, other international organizations and NGOs, as well as the academia and the private sector.



STRATEGIC REGIONAL FRAMEWORK

The purpose of IOM's strategy for SEE/EECA is to provide a framework for IOM's engagement in the region until 2020. This framework is based on the IOM mandate enshrined in the IOM Constitution and is derived from IOM's Global Strategy adopted by the Member States, as well as based on the needs, gaps and the analysis of the regional migration situation and emerging trends. The outcomes of the recent global deliberations on migration, particularly the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and the meetings of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), as well as of the inter-agency work undertaken by the Global Migration Group, also have to be taken into account.

The strategic framework for IOM in SEE/EECA comprises:

- (a) The overall goal;
- (b) Three strategic objectives, which identify IOM's engagement in pursuit of the overall goal with respect to its key stakeholders;
- (c) Nine thematic objectives, which define how the strategic objectives will be pursued in the thematic areas of IOM's intervention;
- (d) Six core operational principles of IOM's engagement, which cut across all the thematic areas.

IOM's overall goal in SEE/EECA is to promote good governance of migration. Good governance of migration, if achieved, supports humane and orderly migration that benefits migrants and society.

IOM's strategic objectives in SEE/EECA are:

- (a) To provide comprehensive support to States in managing migration in a coherent, humane and balanced manner;
- (b) To provide effective protection and assistance to migrants;
- (c) To enhance the understanding of good migration governance within the international community at large, the private sector, civil society and other partners.

IOM carries out a comprehensive range of activities in SEE/EECA in pursuit of these objectives. These activities fall under the fields of policy, research, legislation and programmatic support.



IOM's thematic interventions in SEE/EECA cover the full spectrum of migration management. IOM supports governments, migrants and other relevant stakeholders by implementing activities in the following six broad thematic areas:

- Migration policy and legislation
- Migrant assistance and protection
- Labour migration and development
- Migration and health
- Immigration and border management
- Emergency preparedness, response and recovery

All the above-mentioned thematic areas are interconnected, and IOM ensures that synergies are established and developed across them. Furthermore, IOM continuously monitors migration trends in the region with a view to developing activities in emerging thematic areas. With this in mind, IOM has identified nine thematic objectives for its work in SEE/EECA in the coming years.

IOM's thematic objectives in SEE/EECA are:

1. Supporting the development of comprehensive, evidence-based and forward-looking migration policies and legislation in line with international norms and standards;
2. Ensuring the protection of the human rights of all migrants;
3. Providing effective protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants, including in the context of complex migration flows;
4. Combating trafficking in human beings and migrant exploitation;
5. Expanding channels for regular migration and refining existing frameworks for labour migration facilitation, in line with principles of ethical and fair international recruitment;
6. Strengthening links between migration and development to maximize the benefits of migration and reduce its negative effects on countries, communities and migrants;
7. Mitigating the negative impact of migration on the health of migrants, their families and societies;
8. Promoting effective immigration and border management to facilitate the legitimate movement of people and goods, while also maintaining secure borders, including in the context of complex migration flows and crisis situations;
9. Ensuring preparedness and enabling a more effective operational response to crises and emergencies.

IOM's operational principles in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Six principles underpin all IOM activities in the region and guide IOM in pursuit of its goal.

Broad-based partnerships and cooperation at the bilateral, multilateral and regional levels. IOM believes that inter-State cooperation, particularly at the regional level – as well as broad-based partnerships that bring together States, international organizations, NGOs, the private sector, civil society and migrants themselves – are essential to the success of activities in the migration sphere. IOM, therefore, considers facilitation and support to inter-State and multi-stakeholder partnerships and cooperation on migration among its key priorities. In its own work in SEE/EECA, IOM actively engages with all relevant stakeholders at the local, national and regional levels.

Government ownership. Governments' buy-in and active engagement are a precondition for success and sustainability of interventions in the migration sphere. IOM seeks to achieve this by providing support, advice and training to build governments' and other relevant stakeholders' capacities for migration management at the policy, legislation and technical levels. Capacity-building needs are particularly acute in a number of SEE/EECA countries, where the parts of the governments dealing with migration recently underwent considerable restructuring. IOM also works to promote dialogue on migration issues at the national and regional levels to shape the national and regional migration agendas and ensure States' ownership. IOM develops and implements its activities in continuous close coordination with government counterparts, from the conceptualization phase and throughout the project cycle.

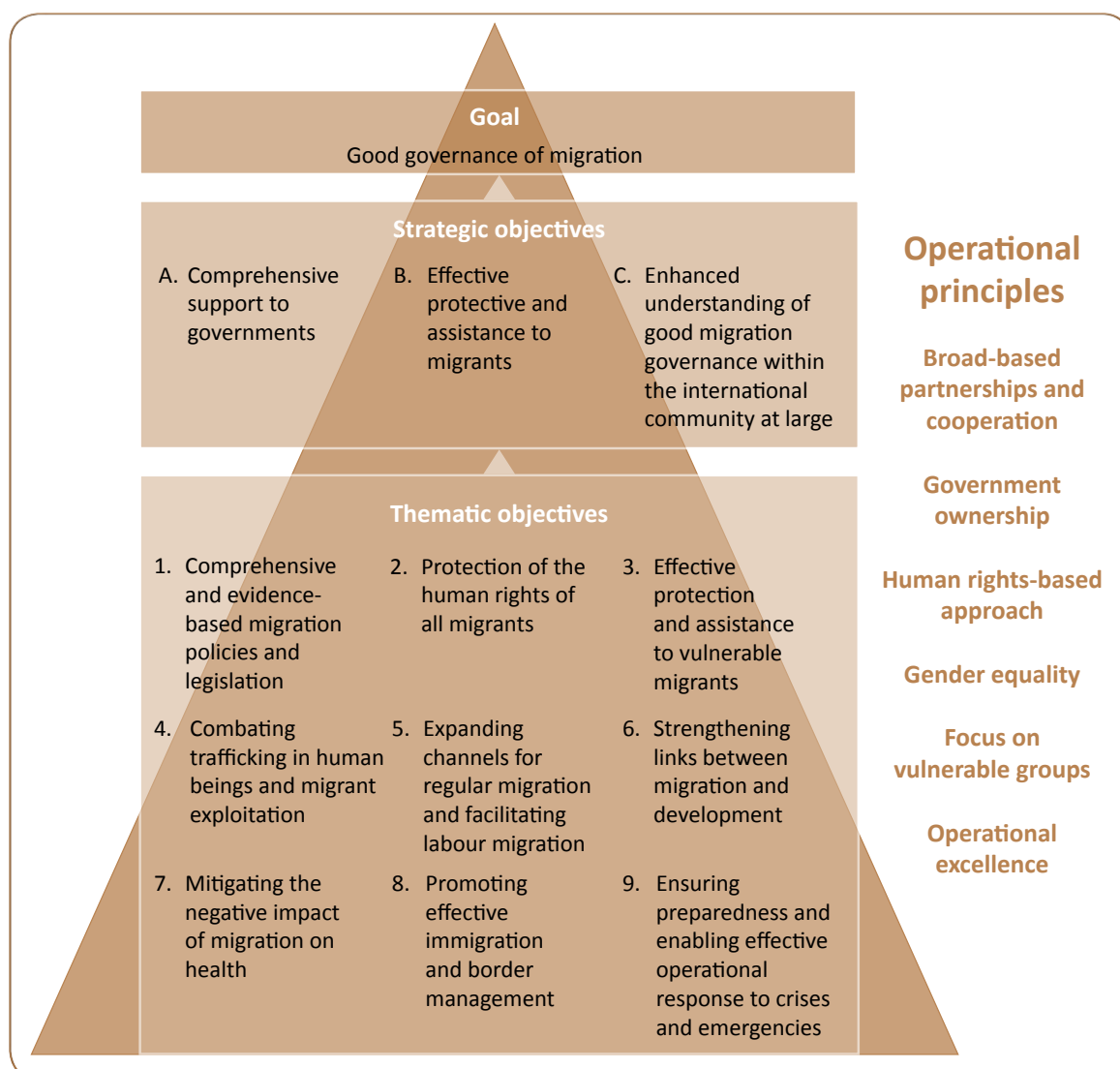
Human rights-based approach. While promotion of the human rights of migrants is one of IOM's thematic objectives in SEE/EECA, ensuring the human rights of migrants also underpins IOM activities across all the thematic areas. IOM is committed to a human rights-based approach to migration management based on existing international and regional legal frameworks and is mainstreaming it into IOM's project design and implementation process in SEE/EECA.

Gender equality. IOM is dedicated to promoting gender equality, including through women's empowerment. IOM believes that women, men, boys and girls and other groups have a right to access all services and benefit from all existing opportunities equally. IOM is committed to ensuring that their specific needs are identified, taken into consideration and addressed in all IOM projects and services. It seeks to do so both by mainstreaming gender considerations in all IOM activities in SEE/EECA and by carrying out targeted interventions to address the different needs and specific vulnerabilities of migrant women, men, boys and girls.

Focus on the most vulnerable. In all the diversity of migration issues and the challenges in finding policy and operational solutions, IOM seeks to emphasize and provide tailor-made support for vulnerable groups, including women, the elderly, the disabled, unaccompanied minors, the youth, minority groups, stranded migrants, displaced populations and victims of trafficking.

Operational excellence. IOM strives to continuously enhance the quality of its work at both the development and implementation stages. The relevant measures include: (a) focusing on outcomes and impacts of IOM activities; (b) improving monitoring and evaluation; (c) ensuring relevance and enhancing the sustainability of IOM's work; (d) systematically mainstreaming cross-cutting issues, such as human rights, environment and gender into all IOM's strategic plans, programmes and projects, from their development throughout implementation; (e) and promoting subregional and regional approaches to project development.

IOM's Strategic Regional Framework in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia



KEY AREAS OF INTERVENTION

Migration Policy and Legislation

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE 1

Supporting the development of comprehensive and evidence-based migration policies and legislation in line with international norms and standards

Due to the complex and dynamic nature of population flows in the region, the migration management priorities of SEE/EECA governments increasingly encompass all types of migration flows and cover all four pillars of migration management: (a) migration and development, (b) facilitating migration, (c) regulating migration, and (d) addressing forced migration. While SEE/EECA States have been more actively engaging in migration dialogue and cooperation, and as their capacity to manage migration improved in recent years, ensuring such a comprehensive approach still remains a great challenge. The key gaps in the region which IOM works to address include:

- (a) Lack of reliable data on migration processes;
- (b) Lack of institutional coherence and coordination;
- (c) Weak legislative and policy basis for migration management.

Enhancing evidence base on migration

IOM works in partnership with a variety of government and non-government stakeholders to:

- (a) Map out existing sources of data on migration;
- (b) Identify national needs for migration data and set up processes for collecting and generating statistics to inform policy and operational decisions, in line with international approaches and standards;
- (c) Build national capacity to collect and analyse migration data by conducting training for migration agencies, statistical offices and other non-line State structures and by improving infrastructure and databases generating primary data;
- (d) Support regional cooperation and data-sharing, including by identifying key challenges to regional compatibility and sustainability of data collection and sharing;
- (e) Support the development of regional and national migration profiles, which provide a comprehensive overview of the migratory situation in particular country or regional contexts.

Migration Profiles

Migration Profiles are a key tool promoted by IOM for enhancing data collection, analysis and capacity-building in support of evidence-based and strategic migration policy planning at the national and regional levels. A Migration Profile serves as a concise statistical report prepared according to a common framework, making it easy to understand “at a glance” the migration situation in a particular country. However, migration profiles go beyond simply compiling a statistical report on migration. They also provide a framework for bringing existing information from different sources together in a structured manner at both national and regional levels and serve as a means to identify and develop strategies to address data and policy development needs. The Migration Profile concept has evolved over time: from a simple means to bring together data from a wide range of sources, to an elaborate process involving consultation with many different actors, in an effort to help identify and develop strategies that would address data gaps and produce the evidence required to inform policy. The latest generation of migration profiles, the “Extended Migration Profiles” cover a wider range of issues and provide a comprehensive overview of the migratory situation in a particular country. This new format also emphasizes government ownership and includes a range of capacity-building activities for the government and other relevant stakeholders.

To date, IOM has supported the production of more than 50 migration profiles globally. IOM has also published a guide on how governments and implementing partners can develop and conduct a Migration

Profile exercise, including a module providing a framework for the analysis of the impact of migration on development. In addition, IOM has created and maintains the Migration Profiles Repository within the framework of the GFMD Platform for Partnerships. The platform offers key information on the concept and methodology of migration profiles, gathers existing country profiles in one central location, and provides useful guidance tools and background information.

IOM, in partnership with the relevant governments and other stakeholders, has produced migration profiles for most SEE/EECA countries.¹⁸ Their contents and scopes vary quite substantially, ranging from the pilot migration profiles developed for Western Balkan countries in 2007, followed by the 2008 migration profiles developed in cooperation with the Black Sea Economic Cooperation for the countries in the Black Sea region. The Republic of Moldova and Serbia were among the pioneers globally in the development of the latest generation of extended migration profiles. Some governments, such as those of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Moldova, and Serbia, have fully institutionalized the process and are now regularly producing their own migration profiles with very little support from IOM.

Promoting a “whole of government” approach to migration

A cohesive approach to migration policy development and management is still missing in many countries, as the migration portfolio is often divided among several ministries, and the coordination mechanisms to bring them together are not always in place or operational. Effective coordination is becoming increasingly difficult, as new national structures focused on specific migration-related issues, such as ministries or agencies for diasporas, start emerging. As migration is a cross-cutting issue that is relevant to many policy domains, it is also increasingly entering the portfolio of such non-line structures as ministries of labour, health, education, social welfare, environment and emergencies. Parliaments and courts are similarly becoming more active in framing policy decisions and developing practical mechanisms for addressing specific challenges.

To promote the “whole of government” approach to migration, IOM will continue to:

- (a) Support the establishment of interministerial coordination mechanisms and regular consultations among all the relevant ministries and other stakeholders working on migration and related issues, including non-line agencies;
- (b) Facilitate inter-State cooperation and experience-sharing, including at the regional level, on effective international practices for enhancing the coherence of government approaches to migration;
- (c) Carry out capacity-building activities and information sessions on migration for officials from different parts of government, to ensure a common understanding of key migration issues and raise awareness of the linkages between migration and other policy domains.

Supporting migration policy and legislative development

IOM promotes migration policies and legislation that are coherent, comprehensive and in line with national priorities and current migration realities, and which correspond to international norms and good practices. IOM also encourages synergies between migration and other relevant policy areas, such as development and poverty reduction, health, labour, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. In the area of policy and legislation development, IOM provides the following assistance to SEE/EECA governments:

- (a) Capacity-building to stakeholders involved in migration policy and legislation development, in accordance with countries’ policies and priorities and international standards and best practices, particularly in the area of international migration law;
- (b) Assistance in the establishment or re-organization of relevant government structures;
- (c) Legal research to support governments in acceding to and implementing the international and regional instruments related to migration and migrants’ rights, including the EU acquis;
- (d) Technical review of draft legislation, policies and strategies in areas related to migration, to ensure consistency and mainstream migration considerations;
- (e) Technical advice and assistance in the development of new regional regulatory mechanisms and the alignment of national migration policies and legislation in the context of regional integration processes and coordination structures.

¹⁸ IOM was involved in the production of migration profiles for the following countries in the SEE/EECA region: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Russian Federation, Serbia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine.

Migrant Assistance and Protection

Ensuring the adequate protection of the human rights of all migrants is at the heart of migration management. In the context of this cross-cutting priority, particular attention should be paid to those made vulnerable by a variety of circumstances and conditions. Related to the above and also of growing importance in the region is the broader issue of ensuring migrant well-being.

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE 2

Ensuring the protection of the human rights of all migrants

Protection of the human rights of all migrants, including men, women, boys and girls, is an essential component of good migration management. It is important both as an end in itself and as a condition for harnessing the benefits of migration for migrants and societies. Currently, legislative and policy frameworks, as well as law enforcement and law application practices to ensure migrant rights' protection, are underdeveloped in many parts of the region. Furthermore, migrants often lack access to or information about rights protection mechanisms (both judicial and non-judicial), including appeal systems. To address these gaps, IOM works with governments, international organizations, NGOs and migrants themselves to:

- (a) Carry out needs assessments for better protection of the rights of migrants;
- (b) Build the capacity of relevant State institutions to design and effectively implement national laws to protect the rights of all migrants;
- (c) Provide technical support in the review and update of national policies and legislation to bring them in line with the international norms concerning the rights of migrants;
- (d) Promote the opening of legal migration channels and strengthening the integrity in international recruitment;
- (e) Disseminate information to migrants on their rights and duties, as well as on the availability of legal avenues for migration and employment abroad both before departure and during the migration process;
- (f) Build the institutional and technical capacity of countries of origin to provide support to their citizens while abroad;
- (g) Enhance integration policies, including for temporary migrants;
- (h) Engage migrants, States, the media, the private sector and civil society in combatting manifestations of racism, discrimination and xenophobia, as well as negative public perceptions of migrants and migration, and in generating accurate and constructive discourse and reporting on migration;
- (i) Provide options for returning in dignity and reintegration, where stay is not possible or permitted and when migrants wish to return voluntarily to their countries of origin;
- (j) Support the development and operationalization of bilateral and regional agreements to facilitate the portability of social security and benefits, and the recognition of qualifications and competences;
- (k) Provide greater protection and support for families separated by migration.

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE 3

Providing effective protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants, including in the context of complex migration flows

The range of people on the move in need of special protection and assistance is very broad and includes, among others, trafficked persons, exploited migrants, separated or unaccompanied migrant children, refugees, asylum-seekers, Stateless persons, displaced, stranded migrants, migrants caught in crisis, minority groups (such as the Roma), women, the elderly, the disabled and the youth. In some cases, vulnerable migrants do not fit any particular established category, but have humanitarian and other needs. The task of identifying the specific needs of vulnerable migrants and providing them with assistance and protection in accordance with applicable international human rights and their needs is particularly challenging in the context of irregular and complex migration flows and crisis situations.

Dignified and humane assistance to migrants in need is the cornerstone of IOM's work in the region. IOM will continue implementing the following activities in partnership with governments, NGOs and other international organizations to deliver such assistance in the SEE/EECA region:

- (a) Provide States with tools and build their capacities to determine the identities of persons arriving in their territories and their specific needs;
- (b) Assist relevant stakeholders in developing mechanisms for assessing and addressing the immediate needs of all arrivals, and provide them with appropriate sustainable solutions in the longer term;
- (c) Provide migrants in need with a reliable individualized response that is consistent with international best practices and standards in the area of protection;
- (d) Implement innovative and evidence-based initiatives that effectively prevent exploitation and abuse of (potential) migrants, including research, and monitoring and evaluation;
- (e) Deliver targeted interventions to address the different needs and specific vulnerabilities of migrant women, men, boys and girls;
- (f) Positively influence regional and national migration policies through IOM's expertise in protecting migrants in need and in preventing their exploitation and abuse.

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE 4

Combating trafficking in human beings and migrant exploitation

IOM seeks to apply a comprehensive regional approach to combatting trafficking in persons and migrant exploitation within the context of addressing organized crime, gender empowerment, migration health, conflict resolution and monitoring and evaluation. More specifically, in SEE/EECA, IOM seeks to:

- (a) Tackle the root causes of human trafficking (both push and pull factors);
- (b) Contribute to the improvement and implementation of the legislative framework aimed at better regulating labour migration and fighting human trafficking, including the national action plans against trafficking and national anti-trafficking strategies;
- (c) Provide information and raise awareness among the general public (in both source and destination countries) about trafficking in persons; encourage people to report suspected cases; and equip vulnerable populations with the information necessary to better protect themselves from the recruitment tactics of traffickers;
- (d) In partnership with governments and the civil society, identify and deliver direct assistance and protection to victims of trafficking, including accommodation in places of safety, medical and psychosocial support, legal assistance, skills development and vocational training, reintegration assistance, and the option of voluntary, safe and dignified return to their countries of origin or, in extreme cases, resettlement to third countries;
- (e) Support the establishment of national referral mechanisms and make them operational and effective;
- (f) Build the capacities of local, national and regional practitioners to increase the prosecutions and convictions of traffickers and smugglers while increasing the number of trafficking survivors accessing their rights and obtaining compensation for damages suffered;
- (g) Enhance the capacity of governments to combat organized crime;
- (h) Facilitate cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination in this area.

Labour Migration and Development

Maximizing the positive aspects of migration, including harnessing its potential for development, and minimizing its negative impacts will remain the major objective in the migration sphere in the forthcoming years, commonly identified by governments and non-State and international stakeholders in the region.

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE 5

Expanding channels for regular migration and refining existing frameworks for labour migration facilitation

Well-managed legal corridors for migrant workers will lower the pressure to use irregular routes, reducing the vulnerability of migrants to human rights abuse, exploitation and exposure to the risks of trafficking. At the same time, existing labour migration management systems in the region need to be further developed to maximize their contributions to the countries' overall socioeconomic goals and bring them in line with the existing demographic, labour market and migration trends. IOM undertakes the following measures towards this end:

- (a) Contribute to the development and update of national and regional policies related to labour migration (including overall socioeconomic development, employment, migration, education, health, etc.), taking into consideration a sectoral and skills-based approach, in line with labour market needs and projections;
- (b) Broaden the existing evidence base for policymaking, by enhancing existing labour market information systems and data-gathering to ensure that migration-specific information is captured and processed, feeding monitoring and forecasting;
- (c) Build the capacity of governments to implement labour migration policies throughout the labour migration cycle – at pre-departure, during migration and upon return, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, trade unions, migrant associations and international stakeholders;
- (d) Promote an inter-agency partnership and cooperation between migration authorities and employment agencies within countries, as well as between employment agencies or between migration authorities along the labour migration channels;
- (e) Support the development and implementation of bilateral agreements and multilateral frameworks among countries of origin and destination promoting circular migration, portability of social benefits and recognition of qualifications, using a sectoral approach and ensuring protection of migrants' rights;
- (f) Promote fair and ethical recruitment in line with the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) and overall international norms and frameworks;
- (g) Contribute to the development of qualification and skills of those who may opt to search for employment abroad or return back home, via proper training and vocational education, pre-departure orientation and information support, while paying particular attention to the needs of marginalized groups, including women and youth.

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE 6

Strengthening links between migration and development, to maximize the benefits of migration and reduce its negative effects for countries, communities and migrants

Migration is increasingly being recognized as a significant factor for the achievement of all three pillars of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. However, more needs to be done to strengthen the role of migration as an enabler of sustainable development for individuals, communities and societies, while addressing its negative impacts. More sophisticated mechanisms for labour migration management, as mentioned above, coupled with targeted measures to enable migrants and diasporas to become more effective agents of development, lower the costs of migration and the risks associated with it, and strengthen the impact of remittances and other migrant contributions, are necessary. These require measures not only in the migration sphere but also mainstreaming migration into broader developmental frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, including the post-2015 development agenda. In SEE/EECA, IOM will continue carrying out the following activities to achieve these objectives:

- (a) Implement economic and community development programmes to address root causes of economically motivated migration;
- (b) Support governments at the national and regional levels in mainstreaming migration into development and sectoral policies;

- (c) Promote permanent, temporary and virtual return of qualified nationals to their countries of origin, to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and skills acquired by migrants during their time abroad to their home communities;
- (d) Facilitate the economic and social (re)integration of migrants, using tailor-made approaches to enable them to be more effective agents of development for countries of origin and destination;
- (e) Raise awareness in host societies of the benefits of migration, address prejudices and cultural stereotyping and promote tolerance and cultural diversity;
- (f) Contribute to building sustainable partnerships among countries of origin, migrants, migrant networks and communities, including by undertaking diaspora-mapping and building the capacity of responsible government bodies in developing and implementing diaspora engagement roadmaps;
- (g) Facilitate the development of policies and mechanisms that improve remittance services to migrants and enhance their development impact, as well as promoting diaspora investment, philanthropy and tourism;
- (h) Partner with financial institutions and other private entities to lower remittance transfer costs and link remittances and other financial gains from migration with credit schemes to promote entrepreneurial activities;
- (i) Empower migrants through financial literacy training and information dissemination – including on available official channels for remittance transfer, investment opportunities and access to credit options – and ensuring targeted outreach to women (both female migrants and women staying in the country of origin as household heads) in this context;
- (j) Utilize the potential of modern means of communication and technology, including crowdsourcing, social media, global databases, registers and virtual platforms, to reap the benefits of migration.

Migration Health

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE 7

Mitigating the negative impact of migration on the health of migrants, their families and societies

Inadequate access to health services and the unfavourable conditions many migrants live and work in make them subject to a variety of health risks. This particularly concerns vulnerable groups, such as irregular migrant workers, victims of trafficking and exploitation, internally displaced persons and ethnic minorities, such as the Roma. Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections are increasingly becoming prevalent among migrants in many parts of the region, rapidly making the issue of migrant health a priority. Mitigating health risks of migration and ensuring equitable access to health services for migrants and their families are important aspects of migration management. These measures are needed to improve the health status and overall well-being of migrants, reduce migrant vulnerability, protect global public health, facilitate integration and contribute to social and economic development.

IOM, together with a wide range of partners, works to ensure migrants' health across the whole migration cycle – at pre-departure, during transit and travel, at destination and upon the return home. IOM promotes inclusive, rather than exclusive, approaches to health care that are based on multi-country and multicultural collaboration and focus on reduction of health inequalities and enhanced social protection in health. Its strategic approach to migration health is based on the 2008 World Health Assembly Resolution (WHA61.17) on Health of Migrants, and includes four pillars:

- Research and information dissemination
- Advocacy for policy development
- Health service delivery and capacity-building
- Strengthening inter-country coordination and partnership

Across these four pillars, IOM is implementing the following activities in the region:

- (a) Strengthening capacities of governments, civil society and migrant communities to gather the evidence and increase the knowledge on health of migrants to endure evidence-based programming;
- (b) Raise awareness of potential health risks associated with migration;

- (c) Assist in the development of intersectoral policies that address or mitigate health inequalities faced by migrants and ethnic minorities;
- (d) Advocate and assist in the development of migrant-inclusive health policies at the national and regional levels;
- (e) Enhance the technical and operational capacities of governments and partners to deliver equitable access to migrant-inclusive and comprehensive health-care services;
- (f) Undertake medical screening of persons pre-departure, post-arrival and upon return;
- (g) Provide quality assured health assessment services to refugees and/or immigrants bound for resettlement to host countries;
- (h) Develop and sustain multisectoral partnerships and coordination in the area of migration and health among governments, civil society and migrant communities at the national and regional levels.

Immigration and Border Management

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE 8

Promoting effective immigration and border management to facilitate the legitimate movement of people and goods, while also maintaining secure borders, including in the context of complex migration flows and in crisis situations

Government border agencies are responsible for the processing of people and goods at points of entry and exit, as well as for the detection and regulation of irregular flows of people and goods across borders. These agencies are faced with the challenge of facilitating legitimate movement of people and goods, while also maintaining secure borders; in other words, they need to ensure the right balance between openness and control. IOM assists migrants and governments in the region along the entire spectrum of migration, as well as supporting governments' efforts to enable orderly and humane population movements across borders at all times.

Enhancing border management

The high prevalence of irregular migration in the region, along with its related transnational crimes and human rights abuse, as well as the complex composition of migration flows¹⁹ and their growing volumes, call for the strengthening of the immigration and border management structures in SEE/EECA to ensure better and more efficient management of these flows. Efficient immigration and border management policies and structures, supported by professional and well-trained immigration and border officers, are needed to not only foster smooth movement management at borders, but also to counter transnational organized crime, such as terrorism, migrant smuggling and trafficking. The detection of smuggled migrants and trafficked persons contributes to the dismantling of organized crime networks and better protection of the human rights of vulnerable persons. IOM supports States in the region in enhancing their border and migration management structures, as well as applied border control procedures through the following measures:

- (a) Provide expert support in the development of border and migration management policy and legal frameworks, with a view to ensuring their alignment with international standards and promoting regional harmonization;
- (b) Carry out assessments of immigration and border management systems;
- (c) Provide technical support to States in enhancing security of travel documents;
- (d) Support the automation of the border management information system and promote harmonized data collection and analysis;
- (e) Encourage and enable cross-border cooperation in migration and border management, including by promoting joint border patrols and supporting the establishment of police cooperation centres;
- (f) Strengthen migration management and cooperation on readmission among States;
- (g) Improve operational management and innovative career development for border guards;

¹⁹ Complex or mixed migration flows, especially those generated by prolonged migration crises, refer to movements wherein diverse groups, such as refugees, asylum-seekers, economic migrants, unaccompanied migrant children and trafficked persons, among others, use similar migration routes.

- (h) Strengthen the protection of migrants' rights in immigration and border management, including by building the capacity of border management agencies and border guards to determine the identity of persons arriving in their territories and to identify vulnerability and special needs;
- (i) Build the capacity of border agencies to more effectively counteract irregular migration, terrorism and the smuggling of migrants and illegal substances.

Providing support in humanitarian border management

The border management challenges can be significantly exacerbated in an emergency situation, as natural and man-made disasters often lead to sudden changes in cross-border movements, such as mass flows, and a significant increase in the number of vulnerable migrants. To assist States in adapting their border management to a crisis situation, IOM developed the humanitarian border management.²⁰ This is an approach to border management in times of emergency aimed at ensuring the protection of the human rights of those who cross international borders, as well as the protection and assistance to those in need of support, shelter and relief, while also enabling continued maintenance of the national security of States affected by migration crises. IOM will continue to undertake the following measures to help States to improve preparedness for sudden changes in cross-border movements:

- (a) Carry out a comprehensive analysis of the major elements of border management systems (which includes procedures, identity management, inter-agency and international cooperation, monitoring and reporting), in order to identify gaps and anticipate efficient capacity-building measures needed to bolster preparedness;
- (b) Provide expert advice on the potential institutional responses to identified risks and challenges border services are confronted with;
- (c) Support contingency planning and awareness-raising of the need to uphold, protect and respect human rights of people caught in crisis situations;
- (d) Provide training and capacity-building to border agencies on humanitarian border management.

Migration, environment and climate change in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia

The environment has always been an important factor affecting migration in many parts of SEE/EECA, both directly, particularly in cases of natural disasters, and indirectly, through, for instance, the impact that land degradation and changes in potable water availability have on livelihoods, or through the linkages between scarce natural resources and conflict. SEE/EECA is affected by both sudden and slow-onset natural disasters, including earthquakes, floods, landslides, droughts and forest fires, as well as increased water scarcity and land degradation. In addition, there are several areas where anthropogenic factors have had a lasting effect on the environment, triggering the outmigration of the local population or, in some cases, their relocation.

Going forward, as climate change is expected to increase the frequency and severity of both sudden and slow-onset weather-related natural disasters and exacerbate environmental degradation, environmental factors are likely to increasingly affect human mobility, making environmental migration²¹ an issue of growing importance for many SEE/EECA States.

Central Asia and South Caucasus are two subregions in SEE/EECA in which the linkages between the movement of people and environmental factors have been traditionally particularly strong, both because of their high propensity for natural disasters and their high proportions of rural populations, which are strongly affected by environmental factors. However, significant displacements triggered by the devastating floods that hit the Western Balkans in 2014 showed that this is an issue affecting all parts of the region.

Overall, in SEE/EECA, as in other parts of the world, environmental migration is mainly an internal phenomenon, with a smaller proportion of movement taking place between neighbouring countries, and even smaller numbers migrating long distances beyond the region of origin. Therefore, environmental factors are strongly linked with internal migration, which is very significant in particular in Central Asia.

²⁰ Humanitarian border management is part of the IOM's broader approach to addressing "migration crisis," as elaborated in "IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework" (IOM Council paper MC/2355), op. cit.

²¹ Environmental migrants are persons or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their habitual homes, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move within their country or abroad (*Glossary on Migration* (International Migration Law No. 25), op. cit.).

IOM pursues the following three broad objectives with regard to managing environmental migration: (a) to prevent, as far as possible, forced migration as a result of environmental factors; (b) to provide, when forced migration does occur, assistance and protection for those affected and seek sustainable solutions; (c) to harness the potential of migration as a tool for resilience-building and adaptation.

To achieve these objectives, IOM has established, at the global level, a comprehensive programme of work on migration, environment and climate change that covers research, policy development, and the building of institutional, administrative, operational and technical capacities of governments and other relevant stakeholders.

Environmental migration is currently not one of the six thematic areas which IOM covers in SEE/EECA. However, there are activities with a migration and environment dimension in several areas of IOM's work in the region, in particular in its resilience-building and community-based development work, disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management activities, and humanitarian responses to natural disasters.

Some of IOM's activities in SEE/EECA within the thematic area of labour migration and human development also address environmental migration, including in the context of adaptation to climate change. This, in particular, relates to the facilitation of migration in areas affected by climate change to enable access to alternative sources of income to rural populations or, on the other hand, the reduction of migration pressures resulting from, among others, environmental factors through community development work. One such community development project implemented in Azerbaijan is globally recognized within IOM as a good practice and has won international awards. The project involves working with local communities to renovate traditional and eco-friendly subterranean water systems called *kahrizes* in rural parts of Azerbaijan suffering from portable water scarcity. IOM has rehabilitated over 160 *kahrizes* around the country, supplying nearly 30,000 households in rural areas, as well as internally displaced persons, with sustainable water sources for domestic and irrigation purposes and thereby supporting local livelihoods. As such, water systems are present in a number of other regions, including Central Asia, the Middle East and parts of Africa, and there is still plenty of scope for replicating IOM's success in Azerbaijan.

In view of the increasing importance of this issue, IOM is planning to further expand its portfolio of activities relating to migration, environment and climate change in SEE/EECA. There is scope for incorporating environmental and climatic factors into IOM's work in the region related to border management and migration health, and for building on IOM's research work on the environment-migration nexus already carried out in some parts of SEE/EECA and by IOM globally to enhance the understanding of the issues at stake.

Emergency Preparedness, Response and Recovery

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE 9

Ensuring preparedness and enabling a more effective operational response to crises and emergencies

Over the past decade, IOM has emerged as one of the world's largest humanitarian actors, with large-scale relief operations under way in virtually every major humanitarian setting. IOM uses its extensive expertise and experience in this area both to provide support to States, as well as individuals and communities affected by crisis, and to actively contribute to the efforts of the international community to identify ways to more effectively address future humanitarian challenges related to natural hazards and conflicts. Towards this end, IOM actively engages at the country, regional and global levels, contributing to major global developments in the humanitarian field, such as the preparation of the World Humanitarian Summit²² and its follow up.

The region, although generally economically and institutionally able to respond to emergencies, nevertheless faces a number of challenges. Several frozen conflicts in the region generated populations of internally displaced persons, which have been growing recently as a result of the crisis in Ukraine, and with respect to whom durable and sustainable solutions still need to be found. At the same time, political uncertainty and the disaster-

²² The World Humanitarian Summit will take place in early 2016 in Istanbul, Turkey. It is an initiative by the UN Secretary General to improve humanitarian action. Through the two-year consultation process (2014–2016), the aim is to build a more inclusive and diverse humanitarian system by bringing all key stakeholders together to share best practices and find innovative ways to make humanitarian action more effective. The summit will set a new agenda for global humanitarian action. It will focus on humanitarian effectiveness; reducing vulnerability and managing risk; transformation through innovation; and serving the needs of people in conflict. For more information see www.worldhumanitarianissummit.org/whs_about (accessed on 27 August 2014).

prone environment in some parts of the SEE/EECA region, the impacts of climate change and spill over effects from crises in neighbouring countries make preparedness, disaster risk reduction and community stabilization measures essential.

To enhance the understanding of complex mobility patterns related to crises, increase the level of preparedness and enable a more effective operational response to crises, IOM developed a tool – the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF).

IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework

The international humanitarian system has produced well-developed mechanisms to provide a coordinated international response to crisis situations. However, the current frameworks at the international, regional and national levels do not comprehensively cover all patterns of mobility during crises and not all those on the move. MCOF was developed by IOM to address this gap. It was adopted by the IOM Council in 2012.²³

MCOF is a tool which allows a better understanding of complex mobility patterns related to crises, increases the level of preparedness and enables more effective operational response to crises. It offers a holistic “migration crisis” lens through which to analyse ongoing crises or future events or potential crises that are likely to have significant mobility impacts. MCOF is based on extensive IOM experience working with States and partner humanitarian agencies to address the large-scale migration flows and mobility patterns caused by crises, including delivered by IOM as a member of the United Nations response and coordination system for humanitarian crises. It has been structured to closely link with and complement the mandates of other agencies and existing humanitarian and development systems²⁴, ensuring that it does not replace or duplicate any existing system or approach. Aside from emergency response aspects, MCOF equally contributes to existing peace and security and development frameworks, adding value to the processes of transition, recovery and longer-term development. The flexible and evolving nature of MCOF will allow it to accommodate forthcoming types of migration crises, including those that may already be anticipated.

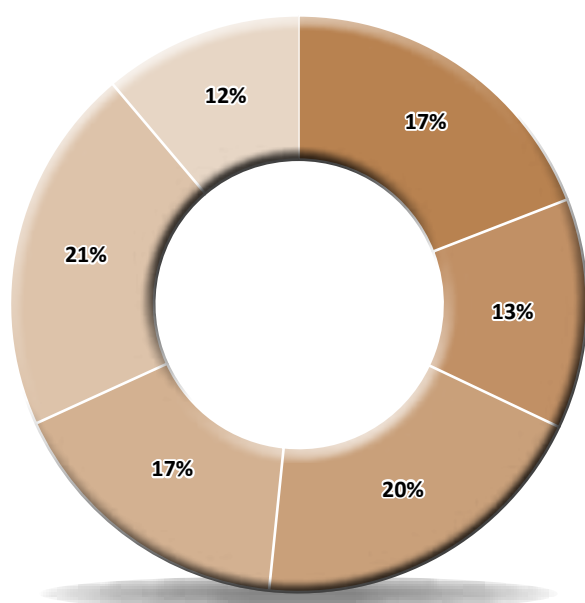
IOM will be using MCOF to frame its emergency-related activities in SEE/EECA, which include:

- (a) Raising awareness of the migration dimension of emergencies among the relevant government and UN partners and ensure its incorporation into the existing systems for national and regional preparedness, response and recovery;
- (b) Strengthening the capacity of governments to respond rapidly and effectively to both natural and man-made disasters and to develop and put in place appropriate planning and implementation processes and procedures to fulfil their responsibility to assist and protect during a crisis;
- (c) Building governments’ capacities in the area of humanitarian border management;
- (d) Promoting inclusion of migrant health and public health considerations into the national and regional preparedness, response and recovery measures to address natural disasters or man-made crises;
- (e) Supporting subregional, bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the countries in emergency response and preparedness;
- (f) Providing direct assistance to affected populations, including international migrants caught in crisis in their destination countries, or displaced populations and affected communities in urban areas, in close collaboration with governments and NGOs;
- (g) Contributing to the national, regional and global discourse on humanitarian action, such as the World Humanitarian Summit consultations and the Summit preparations, including by facilitating the participation of national and local, civil society and other stakeholders, as well as ensuring its follow-up.

²³ IOM, “IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework,” Resolution No. 1243 (CI), adopted at the 523rd meeting of the IOM Council on 27 November 2012. Available from www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/docs/1243_-_IOM_Migration_Crisis_Operational_Framework_0.pdf (accessed 27 August 2014).

²⁴ Most notably, with the response mechanisms for refugees under the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and those for internally displaced persons under a collaborative inter-agency cluster approach.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA



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

Country	USD
Regional Programmes	46,000,000
Albania	2,700,000
Armenia	4,300,000
Azerbaijan	5,800,000
Belarus	3,980,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8,205,000
Georgia	19,000,000
Kazakhstan	1,850,000
UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo	11,240,000
Kyrgyzstan	3,500,000
Montenegro	1,070,000
Republic of Moldova	3,820,000
Russian Federation	7,500,000
Serbia	4,500,000
Tajikistan	3,800,000
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,900,000
Turkey	15,800,000
Turkmenistan	1,450,000
Ukraine	5,700,000
Uzbekistan	1,000,000
Total funding requirement	153,115,000

Programmatic Area	USD
Emergency, Operations and Post-crisis	26,570,000
Migration Health	19,660,000
Immigration and Border Management	30,220,000
Migrant Assistance	26,700,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	31,495,000
Migration Policy and Research	18,470,000
Total funding requirement	153,115,000

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	15,000,000
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IOM proposes a regional initiative with the engagement and cooperation of multiple government and non-government agencies in a core group of five Central Asian States (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) and the Russian Federation to reduce tuberculosis vulnerabilities related to migration and mobility. While the countries differ widely in economic status, health outcomes and health, legal and social service capacities, they share common geographic, political and social contexts and interconnected migration movements that increase the risk of tuberculosis transmission.

Framed within the 2014 World Health Assembly (WHA67.1) Resolution on the Global Strategy and Targets for Tuberculosis Prevention, Care and Control after 2015, the objective of the project is to ensure timely and effective diagnosis and treatment for migrants in order to reduce the burden and possible development of drug-resistant tuberculosis. This will be accomplished through: (a) enhanced inter-country collaboration and harmonization of policies and guidelines for the prevention and control of tuberculosis, especially in the context of migration and mobility; (b) regionally unified approaches to address existing needs and gaps in prevention and control among migrants; and (c) information exchange and sharing of lessons and best practices in programmes of tuberculosis prevention. In addition, this regional initiative will address equitable access to quality health care for migrants in the countries of the region and build a network of governmental representatives for evidence-based dialogue, advocacy and enhanced regional collaboration on technical and policy levels.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	5,500,000
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The IOM–UNHCR initiative on refugee protection and international migration in the Western Balkans, developed in 2013–2014, has the objective of assisting governments in the region in developing and operationalizing comprehensive national migration and asylum systems. It also aims to strengthen the capacities of States and other stakeholders to address mixed movements of migrants and refugees from outside the region in a more predictable, efficient and protection-sensitive manner, and to foster national and regional dialogue and practical cooperation on

relevant issues. These include establishing protection-sensitive entry systems; improving reception arrangements; identifying and providing assistance to persons with specific needs and vulnerable migrants; recognizing refugees; identifying potential solutions for refugees; enhancing mechanisms for information-sharing; implementing assisted voluntary return and reintegration; and strengthening regional cooperation.

At the regional level, IOM will also support governments in Central Asia through capacity-building in humanitarian border management, which ensures that border agencies are prepared to respond to migration crises in a way that protects national sovereignty and security while at the same time protects the rights of vulnerable migrants. Activities will include the conduct of humanitarian border management assessments; development of joint contingency plans and standard operating procedures; design and delivery of training; and the set-up of mobile registration systems.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	10,000,000
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IOM supports the efforts of Central Asian countries to prevent human trafficking and protect victims and vulnerable migrants. Extension of assistance to vulnerable migrants is of special focus, as not all in need fit into the category of human trafficking but still need assistance and protection. Specific objectives are: improving multi-country cooperation among key stakeholders to prevent trafficking and ensure evidence-based approaches; preventing trafficking through gender- and human rights-based awareness-raising campaigns on key issues to stimulate national-level policy debate and build better understanding of the risks of trafficking; protecting victims and vulnerable migrants by providing appropriate and comprehensive direct assistance and by increasing the capacity of Central Asian governments and NGOs in the identification, referral and provision of direct assistance to victims and vulnerable migrants; and advocating legislative reforms in the access to services and assistance for vulnerable migrants.

In the Western Balkans, IOM aims to build the capacity of governments in migration management to set up national and regional systems to manage irregular flows, and assist third-country nationals to return and reintegrate in their countries of origin. Specific objectives include: providing assistance to migrants through voluntary return and reintegration; assisting governments through capacity-building; and coordinating regional cooperation and data-sharing.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	13,000,000
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IOM's activities will focus on: (a) mainstreaming migration into regional cooperation; (b) increasing migration data comparability and knowledge base on labour migration and its impact; (c) piloting effective and ethical approaches to labour mobility, including through skill-matching databases, capacity-building and recruitment; (d) institutionalizing diaspora engagement through experience sharing. The following actions are proposed:

- *Building the capacities of governments in Central Asia for effective and ethical recruitment.* This initiative is based on public-private cooperation and aims to facilitate labour migration through policy development, bilateral agreements, legislation and administrative structures that promote effective and transparent recruitment and protect migrant workers, and a pilot regional database of qualified applicants.
- *Implementing a skill-based approach to labour mobility facilitation in South-Eastern Europe,* a joint action with the Regional Cooperation Council facilitating the implementation of the South-East Europe 2020 Strategy.
- *Supporting enhanced labour migration management in the Eastern Partnership Region,* which aims to address labour migration through a comprehensive action focusing at pre-departure, migration and return.
- *Mitigating the skill shortage and brain drain in the Western Balkans through "diasourcing",* an innovative approach that uses a web-based database and modern IT tools (e.g. crowdsourcing) that will match skills available in the diaspora with the needs of partners and enterprises.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,500,000
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IOM proposes regional migration mapping to enhance the capacity of the governments of Central Asian countries, to better manage irregular migration flows in, from and through their territories. The project will target five Central Asian countries of origin and destination (i.e. Russian Federation and Turkey), and will assess existing national and regional policies, legislation and operational measures for compatibility

with international standards; it will formulate recommendations on regional cooperation for further counter-measures, actions and/or reforms in the fight against irregular migration to be undertaken by the respective governments on a bilateral and/or multilateral basis. It will also define and outline thematic priorities, as well as review the extent of the institutional coherence of migration policies, to better coordinate and facilitate future interventions. Finally, it will identify the factors contributing to or impeding the successful implementation of existing migration strategies and action plans. The project will build upon the results of the 2013–2014 IDF-funded research targeting Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

ALBANIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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IOM will provide technical advice to the Government of Albania as it undertakes a national reform on land and property compensation in the coming four years. IOM support will vary according to the progress of each stage and needs of the Government. During the first phase, support will be extended to the Government in planning the reform and in identifying specific actions to ensure that the claims of affected citizens are considered.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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IOM will actively contribute to the ongoing efforts of the governments of Western Balkan countries to strengthen the identification of third-country nationals transiting through the Balkans on their way to the European Union. Such a contribution will entail support for the development of fundamental rights standards for detention centres; the piloting of tools that would facilitate the identification of third-country nationals; the strengthening of regional consular cooperation with countries of origin; and the enhancement of the capacity in data protection and enhanced regional information exchange on irregular migration.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	600,000
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Concerted efforts by government, civil society and other actors for building an effective integrated system of trafficking prevention, trafficking protection assistance and reintegration of victims of trafficking in Albania will be further promoted. IOM will continue to support the implementation of Albania's Anti-trafficking Strategy and its corresponding National Action Plan for the fight against trafficking in human beings, as well as of the National Referral Mechanism Cooperation Agreement and its standard procedures. Capacity-building support for the coalition of anti-trafficking shelters will continue to strengthen local service delivery to victims of trafficking.

Sustainable reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking, as well as long-term monitoring of the effectiveness of such assistance, will also continue to be an area of high interest of IOM's work in Albania.

Assistance in voluntary return and reintegration will be delivered to various vulnerable categories of migrants, including victims/potential victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors and disabled migrants.

Research to continuously monitor and assess the migration trends of unaccompanied children from Albania towards European Union Member States will be undertaken to advise the Albanian Government's prevention and protection efforts in this area.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	400,000
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IOM will assist the Albanian Government's efforts to mainstream migration into the country's development policies, to articulate a stronger nexus between migration and development in Albania. This support shall entail envisioning specific migration-related policy actions in all of the country's relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies for the 2014–2020 period, in line also with the EU integration agenda and the UN post-2015 agenda.

Specific support will be delivered to the Government in the planning and implementation of actions aimed at engaging the diaspora in the country's development process. In this context, expert advice and assistance will be provided to national authorities in the design of specific project interventions aimed

at: (a) reaching out and dialoguing with the Albanian diaspora; (b) promoting the investments of the diaspora into national and local development plans; (c) facilitating the transfer of skills and knowledge that Albanian communities have acquired abroad to the benefit of local development in Albania; and (d) organizing the Albanian diaspora worldwide to contribute to the promotion of Albanian identity and culture.

Research will be undertaken to assess the compliance of the Private Employment Agency Regulatory Framework vis-à-vis ratified international labour standards, as well as migrant workers' exercise of their rights in Albania. This research will contribute to the Albanian Government's objective of promoting decent work opportunities and to the protection of Albanian and foreign workers.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Academia

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	600,000
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Research efforts will be oriented towards gathering data on Albanian communities abroad to develop evidence-based policies on labour migration, remittances, productive use and investment, and brain gain. Specific research actions will include: (a) mapping of Albanian communities and the main characteristics of citizens residing abroad, to better configure the distribution of Albanian diplomatic missions and, hence, to adequately plan consular services and migrant rights protection in general; and (b) assessing the opportunity for ensuring that Albanian communities can vote from destination countries.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia





ARMENIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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IOM will continue to facilitate refugee resettlement to and family reunification in third countries, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR. This includes the provision of documentation and logistical support, as well as reintegration assistance focused on business skills development and micro-loan provision.

In partnership with UN agencies, IOM will build the Armenian Government's capacities in migration crisis management and disaster risk reduction.

IOM will continue the socioeconomic integration and empowerment of persons with disabilities, especially mine victims and members of their families, and make efforts to extend support to Syrian Armenians escaping conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic.

To steer and improve assistance to returnees towards the sustainability of return and to establish a referral mechanism for all the entities involved in the reintegration of returnees, a "Reintegration Referral Guide" will be developed. It will cover areas ranging from customs and military service to education and health care.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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IOM will work towards enhancing the sustainable return and reintegration of migrants with significant chronic medical conditions residing in the EU.

In addition, the Organization plans to work on the promotion of health in migration issues, by improving the management of migration health and reducing migrants' vulnerability. This will be achieved through the provision of technical advice and capacity-building to the main stakeholders, as well as migrants, specifically addressing HIV-related issues and the health needs of migrants in general.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	750,000
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IOM aims to continue to build the capacity of the Government of Armenia in migration management; identity and border management, counter-trafficking, labour migration, and the harmonization of migration policies. These actions will be designed to be in line with the Policy of the State Regulation of Migration, Border Security and Integrated State Border Management Strategy. The actions will also address important regional and bilateral developments. Among the latter, special attention will be paid to the EU–Armenia Association Process (Armenia–EU Mobility Partnership Declaration, EU–Armenia Visa Facilitation and the EU–Armenia Readmission Agreements) through extensive capacity- and institution-building projects. Planned activities will focus on enhanced identity document management (to continue the 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 on integrated border management and international migration law; and the establishment of effective case management systems in the area of readmission.

IOM will also assist the Police Academy to improve education of police officers in the areas of combating irregular migration, migrant smuggling and human trafficking.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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IOM will continue to address the issue of 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. At the same time, IOM 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 contributing to the prevention of trafficking in persons and the promotion of safe migration behaviour in Armenia; capacitate national education authorities and teachers; raise public awareness of safe migration practices; and mobilize the community to combat human trafficking.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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IOM will continue to enhance the capacity of the Government to better manage labour migration in and from Armenia, by developing regular labour migration procedures and by building the capacity of the Government in the area of labour migration management. The planned interventions will include: (a) providing technical advice on reforms of labour migration policy and legislation; (b) instituting a pre-departure orientation and migrant training system; (c) facilitating negotiations and the conclusion of bilateral labour agreements; (d) enhancing understanding of inter-State cooperation in labour migration management; and (e) ensuring the protection of migrants' rights through consular assistance. Technical assistance will be offered with regard to the accession to relevant international treaties.

Greater awareness of the impact of temporary return of qualified nationals will be developed among Government, thus increasing the understanding of the positive role of the diaspora community and facilitating the involvement of migrant populations into the development process of their homeland.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	750,000
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IOM will support the Government in building its capacity to include the Extended Migration Profile in national and regional statistics and planning procedures, and, specifically, to collect and analyse reliable and comparable migration data for evidence-based policy development. Planned interventions will focus on the alignment of migration data with regional and international standards.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia
Media

AZERBAIJAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	250,000
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The territory of Azerbaijan is characterized by complex geologic, geomorphologic, tectonic and hydrologic peculiarities and specific climate conditions. In consideration of the aforementioned situation, IOM will support the Government in further strengthening emergency preparedness mechanisms, as well as raising awareness and capacity on disaster risk reduction and on efforts aimed at building the capacities of government and non-government stakeholders at the local and community levels, in accordance with IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF).

Over the next 12 months, IOM, through the implementation of targeted interventions, will seek to achieve the following: (a) mainstream disaster risk reduction, disaster preparedness and emergency response strategies into migration sectors by the Government of Azerbaijan, in accordance with the

MCOF; (b) strengthen inter-agency coordination mechanisms and cooperation among relevant government bodies and international and non-governmental organizations; and (c) enhance capacities of local government bodies, communities and health facilities to identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and scale up disaster preparedness and emergency response capabilities.

To contribute to the enhancement of the enabling environment to protect the socioeconomic rights of internally displaced persons and ensure their effective integration, IOM will continue to build the capacities of NGOs in regions where many of them reside in rural settings and territories that share borders with Azerbaijan. Special focus is given to women left behind by migrant husbands and/or victims of gender-based violence.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

400,000

In cooperation with national authorities, IOM plans to develop a “Healthy Border Strategic Framework” that will focus on health promotion and disease prevention in the face of the constant increase in the cross-border mobility of persons and goods. The interventions will aim to facilitate the identification, study and research of health concerns; raise awareness of border health issues; and identify opportunities for and promote sustainable partnerships.

The other area of focus in 2015 will be the increased capacity of and coordination with health-care providers in caring for victims and potential victims of trafficking, to strengthen victim service systems in the country. In this light, IOM will be translating two of its

publications, namely, *Caring for Trafficked Persons: Guidance for Health Providers* (2009) and *Caring for Trafficked Persons Facilitator’s Guide* (2012), into Azerbaijani and will be organizing a “training of trainers” programme and a series of cascade trainings for health professionals across Azerbaijan.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,900,000

The increase in cross-border mobility is having a pronounced impact on Azerbaijan. To contribute to the efforts of the Government in achieving effective management of procedures and processes vis-à-vis all the emigration, immigration, transit and asylum flows, IOM will deliver capacity-building and technical assistance support encompassing all thematic areas of migration and border management.

IOM will support the State Migration Service, as well as other State agencies, in enhancing institutional capacity in developing and implementing migration policy and legislation.

The capacities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the State Migration Service will be enhanced to make optimal use of the technical facilities made available for the issuance of visas and travel documents, as well as for the processing of readmission requests.

Through the replication of the immigration and border management model established by IOM at Azerbaijan’s border with Iran from 2006 to 2008 and the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building to the State Border Service, IOM will support the Government in bringing border management systems and practices into further compliance with EU standards.

IOM will support State agencies in their efforts to fully ensure that human rights of migrants



are continuously upheld in Azerbaijan. IOM's interventions aim to strengthen the national capacity to address gaps in legislation and develop skills and policy to secure the rule of law and the protection of migrants.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Private sector

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,750,000
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To secure the long-term impact of IOM's interventions and ensure the sustainability of joint efforts with the Government in reducing irregular migration in Azerbaijan, IOM will build the capacities of the State Migration Service, State Border Service, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population and other line ministries, as well as State institutions and civil society. These capacity-building activities will focus on the comprehensive picture, starting from the perspective of strengthening the legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks, to the development and institutionalization of counter-trafficking curricula in the Police Academy, Police School, Justice Academy and the State Border Service Academy.

In 2015 IOM will continue empowering civil society, including NGOs and press/media associations, through specialized training and the provision of financial assistance to support their capacity-building in designing and implementing innovative projects. NGOs and press/media associations registered

outside of Baku will particularly be supported, to ensure that they remain active partners in combating trafficking in persons and providing services to victims and potential victims.

Capacity-building of the State Migration Service, the Labour Inspectorate and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population in the inspection and monitoring of unauthorized employment will be continued.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media
Private sector

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,300,000
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To improve the national capacity to manage labour migration, IOM will support the Government in strengthening existing labour market information systems and modernizing e-governance services that will offer the Government, migrants and employers with new and effective ways to confront present-day labour migration challenges, specifically by: (a) contributing to the enhancement of the Labour Market Information System to produce accurate and timely information for better management of labour migration; and (b) providing a much faster online process, using the latest technology, to reduce examination times of applications, reduce costs and facilitate greater security.



Simultaneously, IOM will support current nationwide efforts towards diversified growth and sustainable development in Azerbaijan, by increasing the knowledge and skills of migrant households on how to use remittances and other migration-related financial gains for productive purposes rather than purely for consumption.

To tackle the issue of economic outmigration from rural communities, IOM will continue to support the improvement of living environments through the implementation of infrastructure development projects and by providing reliable income-generating opportunities, especially to vulnerable groups, such as internally displaced persons, mine victims and migrants returning to Azerbaijan under readmission agreements.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

200,000

IOM will continue to support the Government of Azerbaijan in 2015 in the development of evidence-based policies, strategies and programmes by undertaking a series of comprehensive assessments jointly with government specialists and international experts. IOM will (a) first conduct an assessment of Azerbaijan's visa issuance mechanism against EU and international standards. (b) A second assessment will focus on monitoring technical and administrative gaps and needs for effective readmission management. (c) A third assessment will be a needs assessment of the current institutional and operational framework in comparison with EU standards, and will provide an opportunity for the implementation of a series of measures to strengthen the migration management system in Azerbaijan towards compliance with EU practices. (d) To support the inclusion and proper management of labour migration information in the existing labour migration information system, a fourth assessment on how labour migration information is captured and passed onto this system will be conducted. (e) Through a fifth assessment, IOM will seek to develop recommendations to support the Government of Azerbaijan in establishing an effective mechanism to deal with the issues and challenges facing the country in the area of trafficking in persons.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia

BELARUS

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

Funded

IOM implements the US Refugee Admissions Programme, funded by the US Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, which has been operational in Belarus since 1999. This programme facilitates the resettlement of refugees and their family members in the United States. Within the programme framework, IOM provides information, arranges transportation to final destination countries, and administers the travel loan fund.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

Funded

Upon the request of the immigration authorities of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States, IOM will continue to perform full health assessments on immigrants and refugees departing for permanent residence abroad. These government and self-payer services include immigration health assessment, tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment, immunization, counselling, treatment of certain communicable diseases, pre-embarkation checks, medical escort services, and referrals for further assessment/rehabilitation.

In coordination with UK authorities, IOM in Minsk started providing health assessments to those who intend to stay in the United Kingdom for more than six months and are travelling from a country identified by the World Health Organization as having a high incidence of tuberculosis.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

3,660,000

IOM is implementing a number of border management projects aimed at strengthening the overall technical capacity of Belarus' border guards and customs services in migration management, border surveillance and customs control. IOM seeks to complement and enhance national, bilateral and regional efforts, and to enable and expand the dialogue and cooperation in Belarus.

In January 2014, IOM and the State Border Committee of Belarus and the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine signed a contribution agreement with the EU and started the implementation of the second phase of the project Strengthening Surveillance and Bilateral Coordination Capacity along the Common Border between Belarus and Ukraine (SURCAP). The main purpose of SURCAP–phase II is to further assist Belarus and Ukraine in strengthening their surveillance and border control capacities along their common borders, and enhance overall coordination between border agencies, including customs, at border checkpoints.

A pre-arrival information exchange system between the customs authorities of Belarus and those of Ukraine will be installed and activated at designated border crossing points, as well as at the central administrations of the State Customs Committee of Belarus and the State Customs Service of Ukraine. The main purpose of the intervention targeting the border agencies is to aid in the amendment of Belarus' legislative basis for coordinated border patrolling between Belarus and Ukraine.

Through the project entitled Risk Analysis in Border Management in the Republic of Belarus (RANBEL), IOM will contribute to the development of a national strategy and concept for risk analysis for Belarus' State Border Committee. The strategy will cover issues related to potential risks that result from violating standard procedures at border crossing points, as well as the risks that result from illegal border crossing (including illegal migration) and goods smuggling, among others.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

320,000

IOM is cooperating with government, non-governmental and international institutions in the sphere of combating trafficking in human beings to strengthen the country's counter-trafficking capacity, as well as to raise awareness and understanding of the issue and provide protection to victims of trafficking. Working with NGO partners, IOM provides assistance to vulnerable groups by conducting training and seminars for their efficient integration into normal life, as well as by maintaining a hotline for potential job-seekers abroad.

IOM runs the country's rehabilitation centre for victims of trafficking, where they receive comprehensive reintegration assistance and protection, as well as accommodation. All services at the rehabilitation centre are provided with due regard to the patient's freedom of choice and privacy, and under strict confidentiality.

IOM will continue to provide assisted voluntary return services to irregular migrants and stranded asylum-seekers. These include counselling and provision of information on the availability of assisted voluntary return options; support in obtaining the necessary travel documents; purchase of one-way tickets to the country of origin; medical health examination, and medical escorts, if needed.

IOM will continue to support negotiations for agreements that aim to facilitate the issuance of short-stay visas, as well as the readmission of irregular migrants between the European Union and Belarus. The execution of the above-mentioned documents will allow IOM to develop a comprehensive migration management system by enhancing its capacity to manage migration flows. Readmission agreements will set out clear obligations and procedures for the concerned authorities of EU and Belarus as to when and how to take back people who are illegally residing on the territories of other States Parties.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

5,000,000

IOM will promote reconciliation between targeted groups for them to lead positive and collaborative change in the community. IOM will also strengthen civil society, empower youth, and give a voice to victims of war, removing economic, social and political motivators of irregular migration.

IOM has significantly contributed to reparation efforts benefitting war victims, as evidenced by the publication of the landmark report "Reparations for Wartime Victims in the Former Yugoslavia: In Search of the Way Forward" in June 2013. IOM has provided assistance towards meeting the overall objective of fostering and supporting an enabling environment for a comprehensive victims' reparations effort to emerge in Bosnia and Herzegovina. To be specific, IOM will enhance stakeholders' understanding of the issue and the concrete options that exist to address it; broaden the group of stakeholders involved in the discussion; assess the quality of available victim data and help improve these; and propose and implement sustainable solutions for the reparations of wartime victims.

The flood- and landslide-induced crisis of May–June 2014 has shown a general lack of disaster-related awareness, response mechanisms and data management among key stakeholders. IOM

aims to contribute to the Government's and local communities' resilience to better withstand shocks in the event of future natural disasters, as well as to address the root causes of vulnerability and risk in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

IOM has worked with Roma communities on past projects and has created a network of partner NGOs that have proven to be an asset during the 2014 environmental disaster that hit the country, as it provided information collection and aid dissemination channels. IOM will work to expand this network, and in doing so, assist minority migrant groups in the future.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

960,000

IOM will continue to work with the Ministry of Defence to sustain, improve and expand programmes for 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 and active duty staff of the ministry and those involved in peacekeeping missions. New approaches include the creation of a system of referral to civilian mental health institutions for those in need of psychosocial assistance. The successful implementation of past projects is a source of experience that may allow the Ministry of Defence to support similar projects across the region.

IOM will work to create a programme focusing on the psychosocial needs of law enforcement personnel, whose experiences put them at a significantly higher risk for a range of long-term physical and mental health effects than the general population. Projects will focus on preventing mental health issues from emerging. The project will consist of interlinked and mutually reinforcing components aimed at the establishment of a dedicated psychological service within the police authority, and, subsequently, the facilitation of psychosocial support in the basic training units. Furthermore, the project will ensure the development of a tailored system of psychosocial support for law enforcement officials to be seconded to peacekeeping missions.

IOM conducts health assessments and provides travel health assistance services for self-paying immigrants bound for Australia and Canada.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

860,000

Bosnia and Herzegovina is experiencing an increasing number of irregular migrants in transit from extraregional countries of origin. IOM will work to strengthen the fight against cross-border crime and irregular migration through the establishment of more Police Cooperation Centres in the country and the region to further assist in strengthening the Ministry of Security. IOM will work with the existing network of Police Cooperation Centres to fully integrate it with EU practices, which will empower the law enforcement and customs agencies of all participating countries through faster information exchange and the facilitation of timely and adequate actions, while also moving towards achieving EU standards in this field. These centres will also strengthen inter-agency cooperation in investigating criminal activities and improve cross-border cooperation and coordination of relevant operations.

IOM will enhance the capacities of the Joint Risk Analysis Centre in undertaking risk assessments and analysis, and, subsequently, sharing the findings in order to coordinate activities at the subregional level, as well as 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. Following the conduct of a quick impact study, the centre's capacity to undertake strategic risk analysis, particularly in the context of Croatian EU accession, will be enhanced.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

560,000

IOM will work alongside competent government bodies to assist in the implementation of existing readmission strategies, with an increased focus on the sustainable reintegration of its citizens readmitted from EU Member States, through the provision of, among others, temporary accommodation.

IOM will promote increased collaboration with countries of origin through the adoption of standardized 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 determining the identities 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.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	325,000
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IOM will continue to work on enhancing the capacity of the Government 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 and addressing labour market and demographic age disparities between the EU and Western Balkan States and Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as encouraging the attainment of new skills and expertise beneficial to the country upon migrants' return.

It is evident that the diaspora has a key role in the socioeconomic development of the country. IOM will work on creating a network of diaspora groups and will link them to local communities with the aim of fostering development.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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In Bosnia and Herzegovina, migration competences 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 liaise promptly and effectively with the EU and other relevant stakeholders. There is thus a need to strengthen mechanisms for collecting and analysing data, and to augment the sharing of information. IOM will work alongside the ministry in developing and capacitating a structure to serve as a point of reference for the EU and other relevant counterparts to access general and specific information pertaining to migration in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This will serve to enhance communication and efficiency, as well as enhance the coherence of migration management, ensuring that all State and non-State actors in Bosnia and Herzegovina pursue a consistent agenda in this area.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

GEORGIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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In 2014 IOM positioned itself strongly within the disaster risk reduction (DRR) domain by promoting the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework among government and non-government sectors, UN agencies and other international organizations. Following this, IOM intends to elaborate a DRR-related project as it continues working with the Government and national and international partners in managing and reducing the risk of natural hazards.

Building on the results of the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) and under the leadership of the Government of Georgia and the UN Country Team, IOM will cooperate closely with relevant Georgian structures and contribute to the implementation of the country's DRR and emergency response plans, in line with IOM's mandate as the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Global Cluster lead during natural disasters. In order 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 conflict zones, as well as provide support to vulnerable migrants and displaced populations.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,200,000
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IOM puts strong emphasis on the migration health domain, including in applied research and data collection, facilitating migrants' access to health services, provision of tailored medical assistance to vulnerable migrants, promotion of migrant-sensitive health-care policies and capacity-building of the national health-care system.

IOM will continue to support the enhancement of the National Anti-drug System, including through the implementation of the National Strategy on Combating Drug Abuse and the corresponding Anti-Drug Action Plan for 2014–2015. Special focus will be placed on the development of social enterprises to facilitate the social integration of at-risk (especially adolescents), stabilized (during substitution therapy) and former drug users (after detoxification) among vulnerable Georgian migrant and local populations.



In cooperation with the National Tuberculosis Programme, IOM aims to develop a joint outreach programme targeting vulnerable mobile populations, with the objective of early and increased tuberculosis case detection and referral to treatment services. IOM plans to establish mobile centres at key border checkpoints in Georgia, as well as near the administrative boundary lines currently separating Georgia proper from the territories occupied by Abkhazia and South Ossetia. These mobile centres will provide tuberculosis screening, diagnosis and basic health services, with the aim of joining global efforts to end tuberculosis.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Private sector

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

7,000,000

In cooperation with the Government of Georgia and in compliance with priorities identified in its strategy, IOM will enhance coordination with the Government in all areas of integrated border management, strengthening institutional capacity in line with the relevant EU–Georgia agreements, particularly the Association Agreement and the Visa Liberalisation Action Plan, through the transfer of expertise from EU Member States. Key focus will be placed on the border between Georgia and Turkey. IOM will focus on reducing irregular migration and fighting cross-border crime, including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

In partnership with Frontex, IOM will coordinate a regional programme on integrated border management in all Eastern Partnership countries. This will support the implementation of regional policies on border management according to European standards, with the objective of securing borders and facilitating the legal passage of persons and goods.

IOM will aim to support the development of specific border and coast guard facilities along the “green”

and “blue” borders of Georgia to strengthen the capacities of Border Police and improve their border management systems. Special focus will be placed on humanitarian border management of mixed migration flows, to facilitate legal crossing, prevent irregular migration and provide protection to vulnerable groups of migrants through referrals to relevant support systems.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,800,000

Through the IOM network of six Migrant Support and Mobility Centres, IOM aims to expand and diversify its assisted voluntary return and reintegration programmes in Georgia, targeting return and reintegration support of Georgian nationals through counselling, document procurement, movement, cultural orientation, logistics support and tailored assistance programmes for vulnerable groups of migrants and mobile populations. IOM will also continue to operate four extended Mobility Centres in key locations providing complex reintegration services for returned migrants, as well as information and advice on safe migration supported by a hotline and a specialized informed migration website.

Over the past years, Georgia has increasingly become a country of destination for mixed migration flows from developing countries. In 2015 IOM aims to provide assisted voluntary return support to approximately 200 stranded migrants and failed asylum-seekers, particularly focusing on the most vulnerable.

IOM will continue to provide individually tailored services for victims of trafficking, including counselling, safe accommodation, witness protection, return and reintegration, and medical and psychosocial assistance for both Georgian nationals and foreigners in Georgia.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	7,500,000
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IOM will work with the Government of Georgia to develop its labour migration capacity and will aim to build the capacity of the employment system in Georgia to match the demand and supply sides of the labour market.

IOM will likewise continue to build the capacity of the Government of Georgia to design policies and implement programmes that will mobilize the diaspora to act as partners in the development of the country. 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 the process of legal labour migration and diaspora engagement for development.

IOM will aim to maximize and improve the use of remittances to alleviate poverty and 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 livelihoods for families affected by emigration.

IOM aims to address the root causes of migration through various income-generating and socioeconomic activities, including the development of social enterprises, start-up businesses, production value chains and other livelihood initiatives for vulnerable and migration-prone populations.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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IOM will build the capacity of government counterparts to include Migration Profile updates in national and regional statistics and planning procedures, and contribute to the planned 2014 population census 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 TEMPUS (Trans-European Mobility Programme for University Studies) Programme has resulted in the development of the basic migration studies curriculum, in line with the Bologna Process requirements and implemented through a two-year master's programme. The two Georgian partner universities have successfully gone through the accreditation process and are officially authorized to start accepting students for the 2014–

2015 academic year. Along with this, the Migration Competence Centre at the Tbilisi State University is gaining recognition as a research, innovation, resource (including migration data collection and analysis) and migration policy development centre.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

KAZAKHSTAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	600,000
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IOM in Kazakhstan arranges for the humane, safe, orderly and cost-effective movement of refugees, migrants and other persons of concern to their countries of destinations. IOM provides services such as processing of travel documents and exit permits, movement assistance, and arrangements for medical and non-medical escorts. The leading resettlement countries for refugees are the United States, Canada and the Nordic countries.

IOM works closely with government and non-government stakeholders, as well as other international organizations, to: (a) improve national capacities to prevent, mitigate and respond to natural or man-made emergencies; (b) be fully involved in preparedness activities and, through the humanitarian cluster system, to provide assistance to migrants and refugees in crisis situations; and (c) support community stabilization.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	150,000
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IOM focuses on ensuring migrants' access to health services, while minimizing public risks, through the provision of mobile consultations aimed at preventing and reducing tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS risks.

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

Since January 2014, IOM has been implementing the UK Tuberculosis Detection Programme.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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IOM aims to build stakeholders' capacity in border management by facilitating the development of processes and procedures according to international best practices and standards. Specialized training programmes and manuals that assist in emergency responses in situations of mixed migration flows will be made available.

IOM works closely with the Government, UNHCR and non-governmental organizations in building synergies and partnerships in addressing challenges related to mixed migration flows. The role of IOM is to facilitate the development of national and regional approaches to regulate mixed migration movements in line with international standards and international law, and to assist governments in providing emergency response associated with the influx of migrants.

Since September 2013, IOM has been operating the Canadian Visa Application Centre in Kazakhstan, which is authorized to provide visa support assistance to residents of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan who intend to visit, study or work in Canada.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM is committed to combating trafficking in persons by building the capacities of civil society to more effectively prevent trafficking in persons by raising awareness; enhancing current systems of referral and reintegration; promoting equal access to social services for victims of trafficking; improving the identification and referral of victims of trafficking; and empowering vulnerable migrants and their families in Kazakhstan.

IOM provides arrival and reintegration assistance to returnees under the assisted voluntary return and reintegration programmes.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

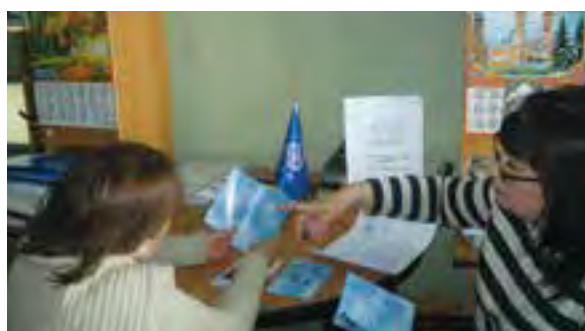
Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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IOM continues to improve the Government's and national partners' institutional capacities to maximize

the impact that incoming labour migration has on Kazakhstan's development, as well as to protect the rights of migrant workers and members of their families. IOM provides both policy and capacity-building assistance to authorities, while it encourages regional exchange of data/information and expertise. IOM's interventions consist of research, infrastructure assistance and advocacy. IOM works with the Government to create favourable business conditions, for the private sector to attract foreign labour, and supports the network of NGOs working with migrants by building their capacity to provide information, legal assistance and training services to migrants, family members and returning nationals.

IOM will assist the country in developing its human capital by assisting the permanent or temporary return of highly qualified diaspora with relevant skills and their facilitating placement in key sectors of the economy. Capacity-building efforts through the creation and reinforcement of sustainable links between the diaspora and their countries of origin will be strengthened.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media
Private sector



Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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IOM enhances the Kazakh Government's capacity to develop its migration policy and migration management. It also provides expert advice to better manage irregular migration flows in, from and through its territory. IOM contributes to assessing and evaluating existing national and regional policies, legislation and operational measures, as well as assists in formulating recommendations for further counter-measures, actions and/or reforms in countering irregular migration.

IOM will provide the Government with training in International Migration Law and the Human Rights of Migrants through the development of e-learning tools. IOM will also share other countries' best practices migrants' rights protection mechanisms.

IOM strengthens the capacities of national human rights institutions in developing and monitoring the rights of victims of trafficking in Kazakhstan. The overall objective is to support the Government of Kazakhstan in developing a National Special Report on Combating Human Trafficking (2014), which will contribute to building an effective system for protecting the rights of trafficking victims in Kazakhstan. This report will complement the 2013 National Special Report on the protection of Rights of Migrants in Kazakhstan.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

UNSC RESOLUTION 1244-ADMINISTERED KOSOVO

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	6,000,000
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Minority communities and vulnerable groups (including those returning to UNSC Resolution 1244-administered Kosovo¹) are particularly affected by varying levels of poverty amid other precarious socioeconomic conditions in Kosovo/UNSC 1244.

IOM will continue to work closely with central and local governments to promote return and reintegration and community stabilization, with support to sustainable economic development.

Future programming will be directed at minority communities and vulnerable groups by supporting return and reintegration, community stabilization and public infrastructure improvements, creating enabling environments for sustainable livelihoods and durable solutions for the targeted populations.

IOM, in cooperation with the EU Office in Kosovo/UNSC 1244, the Ministry of Communities and Return, and the targeted municipalities, will provide assistance through Phase IV of the EU-Return and Reintegration in Kosovo (EU-RRKIV) and EU-Community Stabilisation III (EU-CSPIII) programmes in housing construction, socioeconomic assistance, income generation and community development initiatives for displaced persons, refugees, minorities and vulnerable community members in the target municipalities.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Private sector

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	150,000
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In recent years, migration health programmes in Kosovo/UNSC 1244 have worked on strengthening emergency medical services in the country. The training courses, expert visits and a number of other activities helped in delivering significant outputs and in contributing to the overall improved service provided to patients in need of emergency care in Kosovo/UNSC 1244. However, communication mechanisms among emergency medical service staff were identified as an area that needs to be developed further. Therefore, one of the initiatives in the coming year is to establish a functional communication system within the Emergency Medical Services Unit that will ensure timely delivery of appropriate and urgent curative care to patients. The initiative will start with the instalment of communication equipment in emergency medical centres in Prishtina and continue with the training of users and monitoring of the installed communication system.

IOM provides health assessment services and travel health assistance to self-paying immigrants bound for Australia, Canada and the United States.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations



Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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IOM will continue supporting the sustainable reintegration of voluntary returnees from different EU countries. IOM in Kosovo will also seek to participate in regional initiatives to expand services to migrants in a coordinated manner across the region.

IOM will continue supporting the efforts of the Government of Kosovo in combatting trafficking in human beings, including, but not limited to the

¹ Hereafter referred to as Kosovo/UNSC 1244.

fields of prevention, identification, protection and assistance of (potential) victims of trafficking.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

420,000

IOM will contribute to the reduction of poverty and of the high level of unemployment by fostering economic opportunities for the most vulnerable, as well as by improving urban and social infrastructure through the implementation of small- and medium-scale projects. These initiatives will be carried out in close coordination with the EU Office in Kosovo/UNSC 1244, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, and municipalities in the country, including in the northern area.

IOM, in coordination with the EU Office in Kosovo/UNSC 1244 and the Ministry of Trade and Industry, will also support the country's economic development by implementing a grant scheme for micro-, small and medium enterprises, with the aim of strengthening the local economy through less reliance on imported goods and an increase in the country's export potential, thereby reducing the trade deficit.

Working with the Kosovan diaspora and related government institutions to engage, enable and empower diaspora members to be active as development actors will continue to be a priority

for IOM. In this light, IOM will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of the Diaspora, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and Kosovan municipalities for the implementation of the National Strategy on Diaspora, the Kosovo Diaspora Register and the National Plan on Economic Zones, so that the conditions for attracting diaspora investors are in place.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

3,170,000

IOM will continue its role as a strategic partner to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Kosovo Statistical Agency, where it relates to the production of migration statistics for policy development. Specifically, IOM plans to strengthen and consolidate the migration management institutions in the country to ensure efficient exchange of information, as well as timely and accurate updating of its Migration Profile, which was first produced in 2013, with IOM support. Upgrading of information technology, as well as conducting specialized training for targeted staff, are envisioned as key aspects of strengthening these institutions to be in line with EU and international standards.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies



KYRGYZSTAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM assists in meeting the growing operational challenges associated with migration and provides secure, reliable, flexible and cost-effective services to persons requiring international migration assistance. In this regard, IOM, in cooperation with other organizations, will continue facilitating the resettlement of refugees and providing pre- and post-departure assistance, including operational assistance to stranded migrants.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM provides government-funded health assessment and travel health assistance services to refugees bound for the United States.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	400,000
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Technical cooperation and border management are IOM's key service areas in Kyrgyzstan, with the latter having emerged from long-term cooperation and existing needs in the region. IOM has been contributing to the implementation of border management projects in the country since 1999 and has continuously supported the Kyrgyz Government in modernizing its border management system; building the capacities of border service personnel; supplying IT equipment and passport inspection software; increasing the training capacity of the Border Service of Kyrgyzstan; and refurbishing and improving the infrastructure of border crossing checkpoints.

One of IOM's initiatives in this direction is to contribute to the intraregional cooperation agenda of the "Central Asia + Japan Dialogue" by: (a) encouraging Central Asian States and Afghanistan to cooperate in responding to large-scale, cross-border population movements, specifically through the creation of Centres for Analysis and Communications, to respond to potential regional and cross-border crises; (b) conducting research to identify scenarios for regional crises involving large-scale population movements across Central Asia; and (c) developing and adopting regional and national action plans to

consolidate efforts in responding to crises resulting from large-scale cross-border population movements.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,600,000
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IOM contributes to the prevention of human trafficking, prosecution of traffickers and protection of victims' rights. IOM will build on its efforts to reduce migrant exploitation, migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons. In doing so, IOM continues to address the needs of trafficking victims by providing direct assistance and supporting the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in its endeavour to implement the new comprehensive Counter-trafficking Action Plan for 2013–2016, which was passed in January 2013. To be specific, IOM aims to:

- Build the capacity of the Government by contributing to the improvement of the counter-trafficking law;
- Implement prevention and awareness-raising activities;
- Support established counter-trafficking call centres;
- Continue providing direct assistance to victims of trafficking through the provision of shelter and assistance in income-generation activities;
- Build the capacity of counter-trafficking partner NGOs;
- Provide assistance to returnees through the assisted voluntary return and reintegration programme.

The new initiative introduced assistance to vulnerable migrants, which includes voluntary return assistance, medical assistance and rehabilitation, and support in the establishment of small businesses.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,200,000
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IOM aims to develop standardized operating procedures for "employment centres" in delivering services to migrant workers preparing to work abroad. This is of paramount importance in regulating labour migration in Kyrgyzstan. Pre-employment services, which include professional orientation,

skills development and training, will be included in information campaigns that IOM conducts with its NGO partners. Technical vocational education and training are an integral component of facilitated labour migration schemes. IOM will pilot such schemes involving employers between Kyrgyzstan and countries of origin. This will include raising awareness about IOM's International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS), a tool that promotes ethical recruitment. Other IOM activities in this regard are as follows:

- (a) Providing technical support to the Employment and Pre-departure Centres in Jalal-Abad and Batken Provinces by training staff members at the Centres;
- (b) Heightening awareness of the Centres among the populations of Jalal-Abad and Batken Provinces;
- (c) Carrying out professional orientation campaigns aimed at increasing the knowledge of schoolchildren about professions that are in demand;
- (d) Piloting facilitated labour migration schemes.

Through technical vocational education and training, IOM will:

- (a) Establish distance learning systems for migrants and conduct training for trainers and instructors of the technical vocational education and training system;
- (b) Pilot the results of the distance learning systems by introducing mobile training units and testing these training units in remote areas.

Given the importance of the migration–development nexus, migration is now considered a cross-cutting issue in governance. IOM will provide support to the Government of Kyrgyzstan in its efforts to mainstream migration into various national and sector development strategies such as health care, education and agriculture, among others. Another proposal of the migration mainstreaming exercise is to engage the diaspora to contribute to the country's development, specifically by:

- (a) Institutionalizing a Migration Profile;
- (b) Mainstreaming migration into sectors of governance;
- (c) Engaging the diaspora in discussions on development.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia
Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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To determine the potential of the Kyrgyzstani diaspora abroad, IOM will carry out a diaspora mapping exercise. Activities will include customizing existing diaspora mapping methodologies and conducting a series of round table discussions and expert meetings. The mapping exercise will also include travels and meetings with diaspora members in a number of selected priority countries, more specifically:

- (a) Customizing a diaspora mapping methodology;
- (b) Creating tools/mechanisms to communicate with the diaspora;
- (c) Travelling to a select number of priority countries to study the potential of the diaspora.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Academia
Diaspora



MONTENEGRO

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	600,000
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IOM will contribute towards fostering close cooperation between authorities of Albania, Kosovo/UNSC 1244 and Montenegro through the establishment of a tri-lateral Police Coordination Centre in Plav, Montenegro.

Also, IOM will enhance security along the border between Montenegro and Albania, through: (a) improved cross-border cooperation between the relevant institutions of the neighbouring countries; (b) strengthened capability to work together on implementing the Protocol on Joint Patrols; and (c) the development of a specialized training curriculum and manual in coordination with the Democratic Control of Armed Forces

office in Ljubljana. These materials will be in line with the training curricula and e-learning materials on joint patrols.

By strengthening the mechanisms, capacities and effectiveness of relevant institutions in identifying and addressing the needs of asylum-seekers and vulnerable migrants, IOM aims to assist authorities to manage the increased migration and asylum pressures on Montenegro.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	70,000
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IOM will build on its efforts to address the needs of victims of trafficking and support the Government in establishing a better identification system in the country for victims of trafficking. The establishment of a department that will be responsible for the identification of trafficking victims will contribute to available protection mechanisms, as the court is currently the only place where the victims can go for the protection of their rights.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	250,000
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IOM will work to promote the “One-Stop Shop” for migrants and launch an initiative implementing the same model in various municipalities in Montenegro. IOM will also initiate negotiations with countries in the region to sign agreements on the employment of workers from those countries that are working in Montenegro, with the aim to better control the process of hiring foreign workers and protecting them during their stay in Montenegro.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	150,000
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IOM will propose the establishment of a Migration Coordination Office, which will be established outside of the Ministry of Interior and will monitor all activities related to migration. Converting the Governmental Office to Combat Human Trafficking,

which is an independent government body, into the Migration Coordination Office would enable the use of existing facilities and facilitate a different approach to the monitoring of migration in Montenegro. There is therefore a need to consolidate all information about migration flows, including trafficking issues.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	220,000
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IOM will continue the implementation of the US Refugee Admissions Programme, which deals with Priority 2 refugees (i.e. groups of special humanitarian concern to the United States designated for resettlement processing) and will further coordinate out-processing procedures for approved cases, which include scheduling and monitoring medical examinations, organizing cultural orientation trainings, assembling travel packets and facilitating movements.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM will continue to support capacity-building of the Moldovan public health system, specifically by addressing the mobility of health-care professionals, as guided by the 2010 World Health Organization Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel.

IOM will continue to work on managing the health aspects of refugee resettlement through government-funded health assessments and pre-departure and pre-embarkation health evaluations to ensure fit-for-travel condition, providing escorts, as appropriate.

IOM will continue to provide self-funded, pre-departure assessments of the physical and mental health statuses of immigrants travelling to Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States for the purpose of resettlement, international employment, enrolment in specific migrant assistance programmes, or obtaining temporary or permanent visas.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	750,000
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IOM will continue to enhance the human resource capacities of border and migration management authorities, focusing on integrated border management. This will also target the implementation and monitoring of the readmission agreements (including negotiation and training) and the national migration policy; the facilitation and monitoring of the Visa Liberalisation Action Plan; and support in a gaps analysis, a feasibility study and capacity-building to the Border Police Department.

IOM will continue to strengthen and support the design of integrated information systems, to ensure that these are supported with human resource development strategies and technical training in adapting to the challenges posed by the reform of the current institutional framework. IOM will provide support towards self-sufficient training capacity in the Republic of Moldova by enhancing and institutionalizing curriculum development, training methodologies, data analysis and research. Significant efforts will be further directed towards adjusting the legal framework and applying best practices in migration management system. The integration of foreigners into the Republic of Moldova and the evaluation and monitoring of migrants' rights are among programmatic priorities as well.

IOM will further support the European Union Border Assessment Mission to Moldovan and Ukrainian initiatives in the area of border management.

IOM will continue providing transportation assistance to immigrant visa holders and temporary students/workers with long-term visas to Australia, Canada and the United States. IOM's assistance helps reduce the anxiety many migrants experience when travelling abroad for the first time.

IOM will continue facilitating the submission of applications for Canadian temporary residence

visas and permits and of permanent resident travel documents by operating the Canada Visa Application Centre, which opened in October 2013 and performs tasks such as dissemination of information (visa requirements, application procedures and processing fees); collection and review of application packages; collection and submission of biometric data, as needed; forwarding of sealed pouches to the Canadian Embassy and return of final decisions to the clients; and record-keeping of all applications and associated proofs of fee payment, as well as passport movement.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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IOM will continue to support Moldovan authorities responsible for coordinating the response to human trafficking through capacity-building activities, including technical assistance and training. At the same time, IOM will continue to address the needs of victims and potential victims of trafficking through direct assistance, prevention and capacity-building activities with the Government of the Republic of Moldova.

The National Referral System for Assistance and Protection of Victims and Potential Victims of Trafficking will be supported in the regions and communities of the Republic of Moldova. IOM will continue to ensure access to needed services by victims of trafficking and at-risk persons through the National Referral System and will pay special attention to the respect of the human rights of these individuals through social, medical, psychological and legal assistance (including by empowering State-guaranteed legal assistance services). Particular



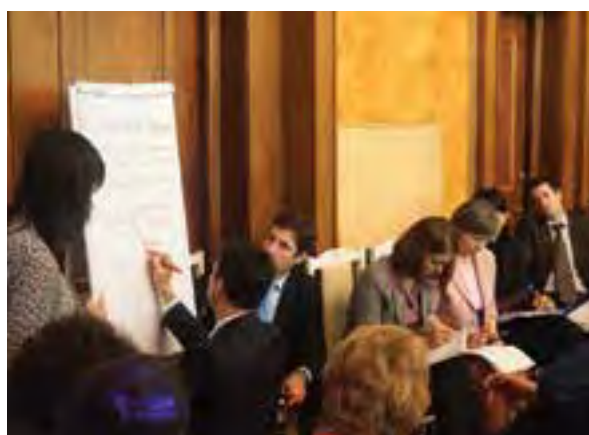
attention will be paid to activities in the Transnistrian region.

In addition, IOM will assist minors and young victims of trafficking and vulnerable individuals returning to the Republic of Moldova and will contribute to preventing them from being (re-)trafficked.

There will be continued specific focus on addressing the needs of children and other family members left behind by migrants, as they were found to be a particularly vulnerable group. IOM will continue to work on preventing domestic violence and assisting victims of such violence.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs



Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,250,000

IOM will work towards promoting sustainable economic development in the Republic of Moldova by improving the capacities of State and civil society representatives to provide services on economic empowerment, employability and women's rights issues. IOM will also assist the Government in addressing the issue of brain drain by encouraging the return of qualified members of the diaspora, particularly scientists and young people.

IOM will work towards mitigating the risks posed by the mass return of Moldovan migrants on national political and socioeconomic stability and human development by supporting the Government's capacities for early warning and coherent early action response and by providing adequate information on available services and concrete, urgent, flexible and needs-based rehabilitation and social reintegration services.

Within the framework of the migration mainstreaming exercise, IOM will further support the Government in developing a holistic approach to

migration and development that is context-specific, evidence-based and which takes into account gender-specific needs.

IOM will further promote the need for the mobility of the Moldovan labour force towards the EU by supporting the negotiation and implementation of bilateral labour agreements with main destination countries. IOM will continue to support the Government in enhancing the social security and protection of Moldovan migrants working abroad by supporting the negotiation of social security agreements with more destination countries.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Academia
Media
Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

100,000

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, in order to collect and analyse reliable and comparable migration data for evidence-based policy development.

IOM will work to enhance the Republic of Moldova's capacities to monitor migration and proactively manage it with evidence-based policies strengthened at the central and operational levels by: (a) embedding a migration expert with statistical analysis skills in the country's appropriate government body, and (b) transferring data collection expertise and knowledge of international standards among all national institutions taking part in migration data production and use.

IOM will also organize training for officials to increase their knowledge of effective inter-agency coordination in producing migration evidence, specifically in capturing information on how migration affects development and situation with human capital. IOM shall actively participate in the promotion of migration-sensitive/relevant aspects within the Regional Fora 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 in drafting legislative amendments and through research to contribute to evidence-based policies.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM will continue to facilitate refugee resettlement and family reunification in 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.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM conducts health assessment of and provides travel health assistance to immigrants and refugees accepted for resettlement by Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States through self-payer and government-funded mechanisms. These services are also provided to trafficked victims and other vulnerable migrants under the assisted voluntary return programme.

IOM will continue to engage partners, such as the Expert Group on HIV/AIDS and Associated Infections of the Northern Dimension Partnership in Public Health and Social Well-being, in developing a joint proposal to meet the health needs of migrants and mobile populations in the Baltic Sea region.

Additionally, IOM also envisions strong collaboration with the Ministry of Health and key partners to address tuberculosis issues among migrant and mobile groups within the country, as well as among those coming from neighbouring countries.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,000,000
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IOM aims to further foster inter-State cooperation on the implementation of readmission agreements, transborder cooperation and as harmonization of immigration policies. These actions will be designed in line with the memorandum of understanding signed at the national and regional levels.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,500,000
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IOM will continue addressing the needs of vulnerable groups by providing direct assistance to migrants in need, such as victims of sexual exploitation and forced labour, stranded migrants, and returnees in need of reintegration assistance.

Assistance will include the facilitation of the return of stranded migrants from abroad, as well as of the voluntary return of migrants from the Russian Federation to countries of origin. Support rendered will include pre-departure assistance (including facilitation of exit and transit clearance), logistics support and post-arrival assistance.

Another important element for ensuring the sustainability of these efforts will be the strengthening of a referral mechanism for the provision of assistance to vulnerable groups of migrants. This includes better access to social, legal and medical assistance as well as to shelter and available rehabilitation schemes. To achieve these results, IOM will work closely with relevant State structures, as well as civil society partners.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM will continue to contribute to enhancing the capacity of the Government, civil society and private partners (recruitment agencies and employers), as well as to strengthening linkages between countries of origin and destination to better manage labour migration.

IOM will continue facilitating the development of regular channels and procedures for managing labour migration and strengthening networking between stakeholders in destination and origin countries.

In doing so, IOM will promote respect for migrants' rights and the protection of their interests throughout the migration cycle.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Private sector

SERBIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,800,000
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IOM maintains its work on the improvement of living conditions of refugees and internally displaced persons in Serbia by providing housing solutions, such as social housing in a supportive environment.



In 2014 IOM continues its work in Serbia with the implementation of the Roma Humanitarian Assistance Programme, which addresses the immediate humanitarian and social needs of Roma Holocaust survivors in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia. In addition, IOM is working to increase the social skills and competences of the Roma and their representative civil society organizations to strengthen the Roma people's access to labour market prospects.

IOM provides support to the Serbian Government in responding to displacement caused by heavy floods through the provision of assistance in meeting immediate needs, psychosocial support and other services benefitting the country and affected populations.

In 2015 IOM plans to assist the Government in strengthening preparedness to respond to future natural hazards, as well as disaster risk reduction. Besides this, IOM will continue supporting livelihoods restoration for flood-affected populations.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM provides self-funded health assessment, laboratory services and travel health assistance to immigrants bound for Australia, Belgium, Canada, New Zealand and the United States according to the technical and operational protocol presented by the health authority of the destination country.

IOM performs fit-to-travel assessment of migrants wishing to voluntarily return to their respective countries of origin and pre-departure field assessment of the access to and availability of health-care services for these migrants.

IOM will continue to support the United Nations in Serbia in its role as UN Physician for UN country personnel.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	350,000
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IOM continues to support the Government of Serbia in implementing the strategic priorities related to the fight against trafficking in persons. In particular and working closely with the Serbian Ministry of Interior, IOM supports the creation of systemic partnerships between national and local-level stakeholders for intensive work on countering trafficking in persons in local communities across the country. IOM also works with the relevant institutions in social protection to enhance the process of identification of trafficking victims through the development of identification indicators. In addition, IOM focuses its efforts on increasing protection capacities through the establishment of a shelter in support of the Centre for Victims of Trafficking Protection.

IOM continues to provide counselling and support for livelihood enhancement to Serbian citizens returning from EU Member States under readmission agreements and/or voluntary return schemes.

Building on existing initiatives, IOM will continue to support the government in advancing the national response to trafficking in persons, by focusing on improved coordination and cooperation at both national and local levels, and strengthening capacities to fight other forms of trafficking in persons, such as labour exploitation.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations



Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	250,000
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IOM will continue to support the Government of Serbia in strengthening its capacity to manage labour migration, especially in light of the country's prospective accession to the EU, by equipping the Government with practical tools related to labour migration management and information dissemination.

Fostering the nexus between migration and development, IOM will continue supporting the Serbian Government in building a strong evidence base for migration and development policymaking, as well as in identifying, prioritizing and implementing migration and development objectives.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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Using a regional approach, IOM is working to improve understanding and coordination in managing irregular migration flows in, from and through the Western Balkans. IOM continues to strengthen the knowledge base on both irregular and regular migration flows in the Western Balkans, thus ensuring cross-regional cooperation and coordination.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

TAJIKISTAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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The potential for further waves of forced migration from Afghanistan may significantly increase due to continuing conflict and the 2014 pullout of the International Security Assistance Force. In this context, Afghanistan's security situation is likely to affect the operations of IOM and other humanitarian partners within the country and across the Tajik-Afghan border. IOM, together with its international partners, is taking steps to develop contingency planning and coordination mechanisms for the potential influx of migrants and refugees from Afghanistan. IOM will further roll out the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework and plans to present it to a wider audience comprising Tajik Government structures, NGOs and other international organizations.

Efforts to provide operational support, including pre-departure consular assistance, health assessment of various categories of migrants entering relocation programmes, and coordination with strategic partners and receiving States in implementing refugee and migrant programmes, will be continued.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	600,000
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IOM will expand the coverage of migrant workers and their families with respect to HIV and tuberculosis prevention, diagnostic and treatment services through information campaigns, outreach work, capacity-building of NGOs and health professionals, and referrals. IOM will develop national and regional programmes to address the issues of: (a) the lack of access to voluntary counselling and testing of migrant workers in destination countries due to their positive HIV and tuberculosis status; (b) substandard living and working conditions; (c) and human rights abuses, which lead to stress and contributes to unhealthy coping mechanisms. Such coping mechanisms include substance abuse, which may lead to unsafe sexual behaviour among migrants who, in turn, present a trickle-down risk to their family members upon return.

IOM will continue the advocacy for migrants' right to health through high-level meetings of health ministers of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Pending financial support, IOM aims to provide assistance pertaining to issues of: (a) the health monitoring of foreign migrants working in Tajikistan and (b) the establishment of better coordination between Tajikistan and sending countries.

In 2015 IOM intends to look into the issues of: (a) the identification of and provision of psychosocial support to victims of human trafficking by health professionals; (b) the increasing migration of female migrant workers; and (c) Tajik-Afghan cross-border public health issues.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs



Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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IOM will continue providing technical support to the Tajik Border Forces in building effective border security and migration management systems as outlined in the National Border Management Strategy and Implementation Plan (2009–2025). IOM will be paying particular attention to promoting cross-border cooperation with neighbouring governments in strengthening the knowledge and skills of border security personnel on modern border security practices and techniques, including the development of sustainable national training capacities. IOM will seek to address security concerns threatening regional stability, including narcotics and arms-smuggling, while maintaining a balance between control and facilitation of border crossings on the one hand, and movement of people on the other.

To ensure that migration occurs in a humane and orderly fashion, IOM initiatives will also contribute to cross-border trust-building between local communities in the Tajik-Afghan and Tajik-Kyrgyz border areas and assist the Government of Tajikistan with the design of a comprehensive contingency plan to regulate possible mass movements and with comprehensive data management of migration variables. Moreover, IOM will continue providing training in humanitarian border management; will support the Tajik Border Forces in training female border management staff; and will help renovate and re-equip a new training centre for female border guards, which will be established in Dushanbe.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	900,000
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To assist the Government of Tajikistan in the effective implementation of the National Plan of Action for 2014–2016, IOM will continue providing technical and expert support to national-level working groups and engage a wider audience in national dialogues to advance reforms to combat trafficking in persons. As part of the technical assistance, IOM will bring relevant expertise to support efforts aimed at developing standard operating procedures for an Anti-human Trafficking Task Force to effectively plan and coordinate anti-trafficking operations.

To increase the awareness of human trafficking and build capacities in victim identification, referral and protection, as well as in the prosecution of perpetrators, a training series for Tajik law enforcement officers, NGOs and other service providers will be continued and expanded through the National Training Centre. The training will

also include specific sessions on the new laws on combating trafficking in persons and providing direct assistance to victims of trafficking.

Other priorities include facilitating further regional and national legislative improvements in combating trafficking in persons; strengthening the protection of victims; building broad-based public–private partnerships to combat trafficking in persons; strengthening cross-border cooperation for the joint prevention of human trafficking; facilitating regional dialogue between State and civil society actors from countries of origin, transit and destination; and developing regional migrant assistance programmes.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs
Private sector

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,100,000

To stem irregular migration flows, IOM will advocate for incentives to be provided for Tajiks in the labour force to pursue decent employment opportunities in line with their qualifications, both in Tajikistan and in receiving countries, by improving recruitment procedures, promoting migrant workers' rights and facilitating access to free legal counselling and information and other public services. Assistance to migrants, particularly vulnerable migrants, will include hotline services, provision of legal information and counselling through Migrant Support Centres.

On the issue of the re-entry bans imposed on Tajik labour migrants, IOM will assist the Government of Tajikistan to pursue viable solutions with receiving countries that have imposed these bans. This will include facilitating dialogue between governments, as well as cooperation on the sharing of information on migrants facing these bans. Particular attention will be paid to furthering links with the private sector in Tajikistan to explore locally available, high-demand occupations and facilitate recruitment of migrants with re-entry bans. In addition, IOM will advance efforts in building strong partnerships with: (a) employment agencies, to help potential migrants find jobs in countries of destination; and with (b) diaspora groups in developing prospects for investment in the economy of Tajikistan.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Private sector
Diaspora

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

200,000

IOM will conduct research studies and assessments in close cooperation with the Government of Tajikistan and other non-government stakeholders. Areas of research to be explored include: (a) the implications of mass movement and emergencies associated with the withdrawal of International Security Assistance Force troops from Afghanistan; (b) links between labour exploitation and increased psychosocial and health issues; (c) the profile and evolving methods of human traffickers in Tajikistan of recruiting, transporting, exploiting and profiting from trafficking in persons; and (d) the social, economic and political implications of migration on receiving and sending societies.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

200,000

The human mobility dimension of crises and the adequate protection of vulnerable migrant categories need to be fully mainstreamed into the relevant national and local strategies and action plans.

In partnership with UN agencies, IOM will build the Macedonian Government's capacities in migration crisis management and disaster risk reduction.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

350,000

IOM provides health assessments and health-related travel assistance to immigrants applying for residence permits (under various immigration programmes) to live in 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 a focus on knowledge and skills transfer, policy advice and capacity-building initiatives guided by the 2010 World

Health Organization Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

500,000

At the national level, IOM will focus on strengthening the capacity of national institutions to combat cross-border crime, specifically by enhancing the capacities of joint patrol units, joint communication centres and the mobile units 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 the provision of support for interpretation and language analysis.

In addition, IOM will continue to contribute to the enhancement of the protection of unaccompanied migrant children in the Western Balkans by strengthening national capacities and improving regional police cooperation on detection, protection and treatment of this vulnerable group.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

350,000

IOM will continue to work closely with the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to design and implement initiatives related to the increased migration flows of extraregional migrants, originating primarily from

North Africa and Central Asia, who transit the country on their way to their final destinations in the European Union. Building on its efforts to reduce migrant vulnerability abuse, specifically to contribute to the reduction in the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, IOM will implement capacity-building activities for relevant stakeholders in the identification of, referral for and assistance to vulnerable migrants.

The support will encompass measures to increase the capacity of the relevant institutions to protect the rights of migrants while on Macedonian territory; manage cases; and implement measures for the voluntary, safe, humane and orderly return of migrants to their countries of origin, where feasible.

IOM will also contribute towards the effective management of migration by supporting voluntary return and/or reintegration schemes of Macedonian nationals who are unable or unwilling to remain in their host countries and who wish to voluntarily return to their country.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

400,000

IOM will support the Macedonian Government in its aim to align its institutional and legislative frameworks with EU frameworks in the area of labour mobility.

Harnessing the potential of the diaspora to promote local development is one of the Government's central priorities in the area of migration. Towards this end, IOM will provide support in fostering ties with the diaspora for the purpose of local economic



development. This will include the transfer of diaspora knowledge and skills and will facilitate the temporary return of qualified diaspora members in targeted sectors.

To ensure better outreach to nationals of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia who are interested in labour migration opportunities, and to provide counselling for returning labour migrants, IOM plans to support relevant institutions in establishing migrant service centres.

Furthermore, IOM will work closely with the Macedonian Government to facilitate the labour market integration of individuals from the Roma ethnic community, especially women. This will be done by enhancing their employment potential and by addressing the obstacles that hinder women's participation in the labour market.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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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 and appropriate management practices.

IOM plans to provide technical assistance to the Macedonian Government in the elaboration of a feasibility study on migration management and the provision of consultancy support in the development of a national migration policy.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

TURKEY

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	6,000,000
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IOM will continue to support efforts to improve the conditions of crisis-affected populations through life-saving interventions. In accordance with the Turkish Government's policies and in coordination with partners and the donor community, IOM will continue to respond to the needs of vulnerable populations affected by the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic through the distribution of non-food items and the provision of transportation and cash assistance, among others, as well as through its operations under the present resettlement programme.

IOM intends to support additional areas of intervention in line with the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework. Such areas will include livelihood support and the provision of psychosocial assistance.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM continues to advocate for the health of migrants, in line with World Health Assembly Resolution 61.17. A partnership with the Ministry of Health was established within the framework of the Technical Assistance in Migration and Health – Enhancing National Public Health Standards in Migration Management project. Through this partnership, migration health has been mainstreamed into the country's migration policy on the one hand and its health policy on the other. The road map developed under the project will be presented to the Directorate General for Migration Management of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Health, since the issue of migration health is on the agenda of both. The outcomes of the road map will provide guidance for IOM and its partners on further migration health programmes in Turkey.

IOM plans to provide assistance to the Government in drafting strategies and policies and adapting legislation in relation to regional conflict and fragility. IOM's initiatives will consider the further development of public policies for migrants' better access to health, especially of the most vulnerable, and other public services, in line with the new Law on Foreigners and International Protection, which came into force in April 2014, and with Turkey's agenda on its accession to the EU.

IOM aims to develop training curricula and conduct a series of training courses for relevant ministries, institutions and migration and health practitioners in the field.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	800,000
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IOM supports the Turkish Government's efforts in: (a) establishing a comprehensive human rights-based migration management system and setting up the operating procedures in compliance with international and EU standards; (b) providing support to the Government of Turkey on technical cooperation on migration management, including

integrated border management; (c) enhancing dialogue and developing new cooperation areas in migration management in the region; (d) addressing the needs of vulnerable groups; and (e) building institutional capacity and raising awareness on new migration reform in the country.

In the area of border management, IOM, in partnership with the Government and other relevant international and national stakeholders, assists in the identification of needs, determination of priority areas, sharing and applying good practices and delivering interventions. IOM provides assistance to the Government in creating policy, legislation, operational systems and a human resource base through the delivery of capacity-building training for staff at border checkpoints.

In responding to the growth of and partnerships in migration management programmes, IOM aims to support Turkey's efforts in implementing the new normative framework and strengthening institutional capacities at the central and local levels to implement the Law on Foreigners and International Protection in enhancing regional cooperation and partnership in border management through cross-border activities.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

300,000

IOM has been providing assistance to vulnerable migrants in close cooperation with relevant national and international stakeholders for many years. The Organization aims to strengthen migrant assistance programmes by enhancing capacity of national referral mechanisms and of relevant stakeholders to provide assistance to vulnerable migrants. IOM will continue contributing to the national system of protection of the human rights of migrants and will support efforts of the Turkish Government in establishing a human rights-based migration management system.

The issue of the migration of unaccompanied minors is increasingly discussed in the Turkish context. One may observe a promising rise of institutional ownership and consideration pertaining to the protection needs of this group. IOM, in cooperation with its ministerial and civil society partners, will advocate for the rights and needs of unaccompanied minors by reaching out to them, as well as by promoting the delivery of services in the best interest of children as a second phase of the programme.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs



Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

500,000

IOM aims to support Turkey's efforts in developing a comprehensive labour migration management system with enhanced inter-institutional legislative and administrative capacities to tackle irregular migration and promote registered employment of foreigners in the country. This will include cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the Ministry of Interior in implementing comprehensive reforms, as well as the provision of enhanced technical knowledge and expertise to ensure a comprehensive approach compatible with international standards and practices.

IOM will support the endeavours of the Harmonization and Communication Department of the Directorate General on Migration Management in the development of Turkey's integration policies since the Law on Foreigners and International Protection introduced provisions related to integration for the first time. The adoption of this law was a landmark for starting discussions about integration policies, including a comprehensive awareness-raising strategy.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

8,000,000

IOM provides policy support to the Directorate General for Migration Management, with the involvement of other national key actors, in establishing a strategy to address irregular migration through components such as: (a) establishing effective return and readmission procedures that respect the human rights of irregular migrants, (b) reducing irregular labour migration and (c) developing international cooperation on irregular migration.

IOM aims to provide technical support to the Directorate General of Migration Management, as well as the Migration Policy Board, in setting up evidence-based policy and in designing strategies on various topics in migration management, including, among others, integration of migrants into society, addressing the challenges of irregular migration and combatting human trafficking. In this regard, the aim is to conduct research to contribute to Turkey's efforts towards the development of a comprehensive framework on migration management, as well as formulating a set of continuative policy recommendations.

IOM will further support the enhancement of the academic migration debate in Turkey by developing partnerships with specialized academic partners which would trigger the policy development processes in an evidence-based manner.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

TURKMENISTAN

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

400,000

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 in emergency situations; (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 logistical travel assistance.

IOM supports the Turkmen Government in its disaster risk reduction and community stabilization efforts by encouraging activities that contribute to minimizing environmental risks and their associated emergency migration.

IOM also works towards improving national capacities to prevent, mitigate and respond to natural emergencies and to be fully involved in the Humanitarian Cluster System by assisting migrants and refugees in case of a humanitarian emergency.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

150,000

IOM performs full health assessments of migrants and refugees departing for permanent residence abroad. These government and self-payer services include migration health assessment, tuberculosis diagnostics and treatment, immunization, counselling, treatment of certain communicable diseases, pre-embarkation checks, medical escort services and referrals for further assessment or rehabilitation.

IOM also enhances the technical and operational capacities of the Government and partners through a capacity-building initiative that delivers, facilitates and promotes equitable access to migrant-friendly and comprehensive health-care services.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

200,000

IOM will support the Government in building effective border and migration management by: (a) promoting and facilitating legal movement of people and goods across borders; (b) promoting transborder cooperation between the countries of the region, as well as 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.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

500,000

IOM works on combating human trafficking in Turkmenistan through the implementation of prevention, protection and prosecution components. The Organization's efforts in this area include: (a) building the institutional capacities of the Government and civil society in combating trafficking in human beings; (b) promoting the physical, mental and social well-being of victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants through return, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes; and (c) raising public awareness of the risks of irregular migration and of being trafficked. IOM will also focus on promoting partnerships, dialogue, cooperation and collaboration

with the Government and the private sector in their efforts to combat trafficking.

IOM facilitates the voluntary return and reintegration of Turkmen citizens from other countries and of other individuals in need of international migration services.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM aims to contribute to the Turkmen Government's efforts to manage labour migration, particularly short-term movements and circular migration to countries abroad; and to support the Government, migrants and communities in addressing the challenges posed by the irregular migration of Turkmen citizens to other countries by: (a) promoting the socioeconomic development of communities in areas of high emigration; (b) encouraging inter-State dialogue and the harmonization of policies between Turkmenistan and neighbouring countries, as well as with Turkey and the Russian Federation; and (c) integrating migration into the development agenda at the local, national and regional levels.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

UKRAINE

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM facilitates refugee resettlement and family reunification to third countries, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR. Pre-departure assistance includes the provision of documentation, cultural orientation and logistics support.

IOM will map the displacement of persons in Ukraine, as well as assess the current and emerging needs of internally displaced persons and host communities in the country.

IOM will seek to provide immediate assistance to selected internally displaced persons in Ukraine, including facilitation of access to social and other services, legal counselling, distribution of non-food items, and, to bolster government and host



community responses, through its extensive NGO network.

IOM will place special emphasis on providing targeted and coordinated support to displaced persons through a holistic system for individualized needs assessment, which takes into account State, donor and civil society capacities, along with vulnerability indicators and risk profiles, including the threat of human trafficking and irregular migration.

IOM's immediate support to internally displaced persons will inform the development of long-term projects to provide sustainable economic and social solutions to internally displaced persons and host communities, including through post-conflict and recovery actions, including in conflict-affected areas.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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Migrants in Ukraine face specific difficulties with respect to their right to health, which is reflected in the limited accessibility, acceptability and quality of health services available to them. In partnership with the National Tuberculosis Programme, WHO, USAID and a network of NGOs, IOM aims to build the capacity of partners in the health and non-health, public and private sectors to ensure sustained delivery of quality health services to the migrant

population and to advocate for the implementation of evidence-based strategies and policies for greater inclusion of health issues in migration and development initiatives, especially in the area of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS.

IOM endeavours to conduct advocacy and public education efforts to build support for migrant-inclusive health policies and the adoption of key international instruments. Accordingly, IOM aims to assist the Government and health institutions in developing standards for migrant-sensitive service delivery, including in organizational management and governance, that address cultural and linguistic competence, epidemiologic factors and legal, administrative and financial challenges. To the extent possible, IOM will promote the inclusion of migration variables in the existing census, national statistics, targeted health surveys and routine health information systems, as well as in statistics from sectors such as housing, education labour and migration.

IOM provides health assessment and travel health assistance services to immigrants and refugees bound for Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States through government or self-payer mechanisms.

Access to health-care and psychosocial support services are included in the package of proposed immediate assistance to affected internally displaced persons in Ukraine, where needed.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,000,000

Through targeted advice, monitoring, analysis and provision of expertise in the field of legislation, IOM seeks to contribute towards ensuring that Ukraine's migration-related legislation is compliant with the provisions of the EU-Ukraine Visa Liberalisation Action Plan, Ukraine's State Migration Policy Concept and the concomitant action plans. Further, and to ensure that Ukrainian institutions have the necessary capacity, resources and institutional framework to implement these action plans, IOM aims to support comprehensive institution-building, provide technical advice and expertise to key institutions, in particular, the State Migration Service, in the areas of management, planning and programming, and inter-agency coordination.

Realizing that improved border management significantly contributes to better overall migration management, IOM will also continue to support State authorities in the implementation of integrated border management and to modernize and reform

the institutional and human resources frameworks of involved agencies.

In close partnership with UNHCR and civil society, IOM will endeavour to further support the monitoring of the situation of irregular migrants, including determining the grounds for their detention and their situation beyond detention, as well as their access to sustainable solutions, in order to gather information and formulate relevant recommendations.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

400,000

IOM will continue to support the Ukrainian Government and civil society in their efforts to combat trafficking in human beings by implementing interventions in the spheres of prevention, prosecution, protection and partnerships.

The Ukrainian Government continues to improve counter-trafficking legislation and develop the National Referral Mechanism for Victims of Trafficking in Ukraine. IOM intends to actively share its expertise and best practices in the identification, referral and reintegration of victims of trafficking with relevant agencies and practitioners through nationwide training, with the aim of further developing State actors with skills to protect and promote the human rights of trafficked persons, in coordination with civil society.

Moreover, IOM further promotes a multidisciplinary approach to countering human trafficking, including through proper prosecution as an important aspect of protecting victims. Towards this end, IOM will train representatives from the Ukrainian criminal justice chain and encourage cooperation and contact with their counterparts in countries of destination.

In the area of prevention and partnerships, IOM will support targeted outreach to vulnerable populations with safe migration messages, as well as economic empowerment.

IOM will also continue to provide reintegration assistance to Ukrainian returnees.

At the same time, IOM will continue to raise awareness among (potential) migrants, through NGO networks, of safe migration, available legal working opportunities and available assistance for migrants.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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IOM will further support the Ukrainian Government through the provision of policy recommendations, expert advice, capacity-building and analysis in further aligning relevant legislation and improving institutional capacities and raising awareness in the field of labour migration and development to be in line with international best practices. Furthermore, IOM will seek to strengthen cooperation in and dialogue on labour migration issues with the EU and EU Member States and other labour migrant-receiving countries.

IOM will strive to further sensitize the Government and the public on the development potential of labour migration into Ukraine and the role it can play in addressing labour demand in Ukraine's shrinking and ageing society. IOM will also continue to work with the Government and the Ukrainian diaspora to create and enhance partnerships for the investment of remittances and savings of Ukrainians abroad.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs



Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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IOM will facilitate dialogue among relevant actors in the migration sphere and will supplement this by sharing and promoting objective information on migration in the Ukrainian context, as well as by analysing trends and patterns and the changing migration realities, to create a sound base for informed decision-making and evidence-based programming.

IOM will also continue to provide the Government with expertise and input to relevant research, legislative initiatives and the development of monitoring mechanisms, to better assess the migration situation in the country. In doing so, IOM aims to ensure that a beneficiary-centred approach is mainstream and upheld in all its interventions.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia
Media

UZBEKISTAN

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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IOM will be providing direct assistance to victims of human trafficking through partner NGOs and through the implementation of activities that prevent trafficking in persons. In addition, the Organization will continue to address the needs of victims of trafficking, including vulnerable migrants, and will protect them through direct assistance services and capacity-building activities targeting local NGOs and the Government of Uzbekistan, including local authorities. Particular attention will be paid to: (a) providing support to NGOs and NGO-run shelters for victims of trafficking; (b) strengthening the capacity of government structures; and (c) raising awareness of human trafficking and irregular migration.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

ACRONYMS

DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EaP	Eastern Partnership
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross domestic product
MCOF	IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework
NGO	Non-governmental organization
RCP	Regional consultative process on migration
SEE/EECA	South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WHO	World Health Organization

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

EUROPEAN UNION, SWITZERLAND AND NORWAY



REGIONAL STRATEGY 2014–2020

EUROPEAN UNION, SWITZERLAND AND NORWAY

EVOLUTION OF MIGRATION IN THE REGION: HISTORY, TRENDS AND OUTLOOK

IOM's Growth and Development in the Region (1951–present)

Since its establishment in 1951 as the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration to help resettle millions of people uprooted by World War II, the Organization has evolved with the changing migration landscape in Europe and made a transition from an operational logistics agency to become the leading international agency working with governments, international organizations, civil society and migrants themselves on a comprehensive range of migration issues. Indeed, IOM's multifaceted growth in the European region has allowed the Organization to help partners meet the various migration challenges over the years that have impacted States in the region. IOM embarked on a global restructuring effort in July 2010, which reshaped the architecture of the Organization in order to provide more coordinated and coherent coverage in the regions.¹ The present structure in Europe aims to bring IOM action closer to all beneficiaries through its 28 Country Offices in the region, and gives the Organization the capacity to deliver an ever-increasing number and diversity of projects at the request of its Member States and in cooperation with key partners such as the European Union (EU).

Overview of the Migration Context and Key Trends in the Region

Ongoing recession and uneven recovery in a number of European destination countries has contributed to a worsening of the public perception of migrants and asylum-seekers, which, together with the rise of xenophobic rhetoric and initiatives, has degraded public discourse and exacerbated the economic and social marginalization of some migrants. At the same time, in the context of an ageing Europe and with the general political shift from austerity towards 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. 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 migrants following employment opportunities, and will thus test the response of governments and societies to manage and benefit from these flows.

Externally, the EU and the governments in the region continuously factor in the role that the European Neighborhood and the enlargement candidate countries in South-Eastern Europe play as main countries of origin and transit to the EU. Volatility in the Middle East and North Africa region, in particular, has resulted in considerable cross-border movements; instability in these countries has also impacted Europe. As such, the EU and many governments in the region have taken practical steps or made proposals to respond to irregular migration and the resulting migration pressures on the EU's external borders.²

Migration Outlook for Europe in the next 5 to 10 Years

Forecasted **labour and skills shortages** will challenge the economic growth prospects of countries in the region and the potential for economic recovery. The shortages are expected to rise over the near- and medium-term in the EU as a result of an ageing Europe and a shrinking workforce, structural changes in the distribution of occupations, and the nature of the skills in demand, induced by an increasingly competitive global economic environment. The EU's forward view is contained in the Europe 2020 Strategy,³ which stresses the links between the development of a comprehensive labour migration policy and fostering growth and global competitiveness of

¹ IOM's structure today comprises nine Regional Offices, two Special Liaison Offices, two Administrative Centres and more than 480 Field locations. The Regional Offices are: Brussels (for the European Economic Area); Vienna (South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia), Dakar (Central and West Africa) Pretoria (Southern Africa), Nairobi (East Africa and the Horn of Africa), Cairo (Middle East and North Africa), San José (Central and North America and the Caribbean), Buenos Aires (South America) and Bangkok (Asia and the Pacific).

² For instance, through the EU's "Action on Migratory Pressures" (April 2012) and its "Common Framework for genuine and practical solidarity towards Member States facing particular pressures on their asylum systems, including through mixed migration flows" (March 2012).

³ See also "EC COM (2012) 299 final" and "Conclusions of the Brussels European Council" of 25 and 26 March 2010.

the EU. Furthermore, improving labour market outcomes of immigrants residing in the EU and their descendants is highlighted as a priority as well in the EC's 2011 Communication on Migration and the 2012 Employment Package.⁴

Complex migration flows to Europe, generated by man-made crises, and the resulting migration pressures are expected to remain a concern for the region. Furthermore, at the time of writing, IOM and partners expected the impact of the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic to remain significant for the region, while the withdrawal of international forces from Afghanistan in 2014 may lead to instability resulting in increased flows affecting a number of countries, including those in the region. As regards climate change, IOM and partners expect in the near and long term that environmental degradation and other forms of human vulnerability that can be exacerbated by climate change will change migration dynamics both in the region and externally.

Finally, promoting human development in a sustainable manner will figure prominently on the international agenda in the next 5 to 10 years with the revision of the UN's development goals after 2015. More than ever, it will be crucial that all stakeholders recognize the established contributions of migrants and migration to all three pillars of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) – as well as the recognition that development also impacts migration – and push for the systematic inclusion of migration issues in the post-2015 agenda.

PILLARS OF SUPPORT: IOM'S CORE SERVICE AREAS IN THE REGION

IOM, as the leading expert organization in migration, will continue to actively support the EU and governments, and will enhance collaboration with all stakeholders in the region through its well-established “pillars” of service in the region:

- Assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR)
- Counter-trafficking of human beings
- Unaccompanied migrant children
- Immigration and border management
- Migrant integration
- Migration health
- Migration policy and research

Each of the core activities and strategic approaches in the region draws strength from IOM's global footprint, which enables the Organization to strengthen transnational cooperation and dialogue, promote the exchange of good practices, and contribute to the creation of a more harmonized approach in the field of migration between Europe and other regions from which migration flows originate or transit.

IOM has a long history, robust programmes and strong institutional partnerships in countries along all major migration routes to Europe, and supports the main regional consultative processes on migration concerning Europe.⁵

With over 35 years of experience and a unique position that brings together stakeholders from governments and civil society along migration routes and across borders, as well as direct access to migrants themselves, IOM is the region's lead agency implementing AVRR programmes, which provide orderly, humane and cost-effective return and reintegration of migrants who wish to voluntarily return to their respective countries of origin. IOM's voluntary return programmes have been enhanced 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. In fact, IOM has expanded its activities concerning unaccompanied migrant children beyond AVRR programmes in recent years, to include projects in family tracing, capacity-building and research.

⁴ European Commission, “Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Communication on migration” (COM(2011) 248 final), 4 May 2011. Available from http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/news/intro/docs/1_EN_ACT_part1_v11.pdf. The Employment Package was adopted by the EU Commission to support job-rich recovery and address both the demand and supply sides of the labour market. The package also underlines the long-term role of economic migration in creating a genuine EU labour market.

⁵ Namely, the Budapest Process, Prague Process, Eastern Partnership Panel, 5 + 5 Dialogue and the Mediterranean Transit Migration Dialogue.

IOM is also recognized as a key actor in the region for its work on countering trafficking of human beings, as the Organization has enhanced its role in providing direct assistance to victims of trafficking and exploited migrants, quantitative and qualitative research, capacity-building, prevention measures, and support to governments in developing and implementing 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.

Another integral area of IOM's work in the region is immigration and border management, which is directed at helping governments develop national legislation, administrative structures and operational systems to respond effectively and humanely to diverse migration and border management challenges. IOM's technical experience, expertise and global footprint also enable the Organization to facilitate the exchange of ideas, knowledge-sharing, data management, capacity-building, networking and interfacing with sending and transit countries from a human rights perspective.

Effective **integration** policies for both temporary and permanent migrants need to be among the first priorities of a government's migration agenda, as successful integration promotes social cohesion and prosperity. IOM views integration management as a comprehensive set of legal and policy measures that define the parameters of migrants' stay and involvement in the country of destination. In this area, IOM 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.

IOM's long-standing experience in delivering comprehensive migration health programmes grounded in a human rights-based approach is increasingly relied upon. As recognized by governments, international organizations and the EU, new policies in the area of migrant health need to be cross-sectoral in scope, taking into account the social, economic, cultural and migratory determinants of migrants' health, while remaining mindful of the role of health in promoting social inclusion. IOM's migration health activities in Europe respectively target government and public sector actors through cross-sectoral dialogue and capacity-building exercises to improve access to and appropriateness of health-care services, health promotion and prevention measures to meet the needs of migrants, the Roma and other vulnerable groups, and to fight discrimination in health, in line with the aims of the Europe 2020 Strategy on the need to reduce health inequalities.

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 guidance, based on its extensive grassroots experience, on migration policy that advances the efforts of stakeholders to develop effective national, regional and global migration management policies and strategies. IOM supports national dialogue with third countries on migration issues and actively contributes to EU and government policy debates on migration management. IOM also conducts research designed to guide and inform migration policy and practice – as well as to improve the effectiveness of the design of its own activities – and provides a unique space for exchange between researchers and policymakers.

IOM's strategic approaches in the cross-cutting areas of migrant rights, gender, and monitoring and evaluation are integral to IOM's work in the region.

Migrants' Rights

IOM aims to work in cooperation with partners to address the protection and promotion of the rights of all migrants. Upholding and protecting the fundamental and human rights of migrants is central to the migrant-centred strategic approach which IOM applies across its entire array of service areas, in concert with its partners in the international community. Here IOM aims to work in cooperation with government, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners in the region to address challenges related to the protection and promotion of the rights of all migrants, with emphasis on vulnerable migrants, such as those in an irregular situation; migrants with health-related needs; migrant single-parent households; migrant children; and individuals who have been subjected to trafficking in persons, forced labour or other forms of exploitation.

Gender

Migrants can be exposed to a dual vulnerability: first, due to being migrants and, second, because of their gender. In today's increasingly mobile and interconnected world, migration has become an integral part of the lives of millions of women and men. IOM works to uphold gender equality, particularly through the empowerment of women, and is committed to ensuring that the needs of all migrant women and men are identified, taken into consideration and addressed in all of the Organization's policies and services. Through IOM's innovative, gender-sensitive approaches, migration policies and programmes can be powerful tools to empower migrants for the benefit of all.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Meeting the challenges of impact evaluation and determining the consequences of migration are crucial to IOM's work on behalf of governments and migrants alike. IOM in the region will therefore continue to integrate systematic monitoring and evaluation components in all its programmes and projects to maximize their effectiveness and sustainability and to feed findings and results back for further research.

STRATEGIC AREAS OF FOCUS IN THE REGION, 2014–2020

Affirming that each of IOM's core service areas as described above will remain crucial to its work in the region and will be maintained with the added benefit of its complementary institutional approaches, the Organization intends to draw attention to the following strategic areas of focus, where, along with its partners and stakeholders, it considers that enhanced engagement in Europe will be necessary in the coming years:

- (a) **Migration for economic growth and development:** Leveraging the potentials of migration;
- (b) **Migration crises:** Working together to know, plan and respond;
- (c) **Migration and climate change:** Cooperating to reduce risks and support adaptation;
- (d) **Resettlement:** Invigorating efforts and focusing on long-term integration.

Migration for Economic Growth and Development

Anticipated labour and skills shortages in Europe will reinforce the need for facilitated legal migration and mobility to support growth and innovation. As noted in the Europe 2020 Strategy, migration can be a key factor in boosting growth and in giving States in the region an edge in the global competition for labour. To this end, advancing structural reforms, improving migrant admission and integration conditions, and creating tolerant and inclusive societies can play a decisive role in attracting entrepreneurs, investors and foreign workers of various skill levels, and strengthening the role of global talent in research and development. Yet these potentials are threatened by economic recession, which has exacerbated the challenges of migrant integration, resulting in the increased economic and social marginalization of many migrants residing in Europe. Moreover, the growing realization of the links between migration and development necessitates increased efforts to harness the potential benefits by enabling integration and empowering immigrants to contribute skills, know-how and capital to their countries of origin.

If migration is to efficiently match labour and skill shortages in receiving countries, the design of admission policies should involve flexible tools for the selection of migration candidates at all skill levels in response to rapidly changing economic needs, as well as measures to facilitate the socioeconomic integration, protection of rights and overall well-being of migrants and members of their families admitted under all immigration categories and at all the stages of the migration process.

The EU⁶ has recognized that international migration can contribute to meeting labour and skills shortages, both through the recruitment of labour migrants from third countries and better labour market integration of immigrants already resident in the EU. The EU has also established⁷ the region's commitment to a balanced and comprehensive approach to relations with third countries where cooperation on migration is closely interlinked with other policy areas, including development cooperation.

IOM will continue to support the EU (and its Member States), Norway and Switzerland, as well as other actors in the region, with evidence, policy analysis and operational knowledge in key policy areas and serve as a trusted partner in testing new approaches to labour migration management and immigrant integration. However, for the legal framework on immigration to achieve its aims, further advances are needed to develop operational tools in support of legal recruitment and the employment of migrants with the skills needed by European economies. To this end, IOM is developing a new international framework to reduce migrant worker exploitation and trafficking for forced labour by promoting ethical labour recruitment: the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS),⁸ a voluntary accreditation and monitoring process that will bring together like-minded private sector and government stakeholders in a common effort to increase transparency and integrity within international labour supply chains.

⁶ Specifically, in the EU's 2011 Communication on Migration and in its 2012 Employment Package.

⁷ Specifically, in the EU's Global Approach to Migration and Mobility and in its Agenda for Change.

⁸ IRIS aims to effectively bridge the legislative and regulatory gaps in labour recruitment in countries of origin and countries of destination. By agreeing to abide by a common code of ethical conduct and best practices, stakeholders engaged in recruitment in countries of origin and destination will have assurance that their counterparts are committed to fair recruitment.

Other key areas for multilateral and bilateral cooperation with countries of origin include support for the skills development of national workforces; improving the compatibility of occupational profiles in line with EU labour market requirements, the portability of social and pension rights, and the effective recognition of qualifications and competences; and providing information and operational support in international recruitment to small- and medium-scale enterprises in the region.

The identification of innovative solutions to immigrant integration will be supported in partnership with key actors and through coordination between national and local authorities. The EU reaffirmed⁹ that countries of origin can play an important role in fostering migrant integration, particularly through pre-departure information support. IOM's strength, stemming from its global presence, lies in the Organization's ability to propose effective transnational approaches to pre-departure migrant support measures. IOM has been carrying out migrant training over the past 60 years to a wide range of migrants, including refugees and other humanitarian entrants, migrant family, as well as migrant workers of various skill levels and envisaged durations of stay. Moreover, IOM spearheads the creation of Migrant Resource Centres in various countries of origin and destination, builds the capacity of employment mediators and promotes innovative measures towards integrity in international recruitment processes, for example, through the aforementioned IRIS initiative.

Combating discrimination, including in recruitment and in the workplace, is a priority supporting integration, alongside wider efforts to diminish xenophobia, fight misperceptions about migration and stereotypes of migrants, and promote the positive contributions of migrants to their new societies. IOM will also support the effective mainstreaming of immigrant integration support measures in a wide range of relevant policy areas, such as employment and education, civic and political participation and urban management, as well as support the inclusion of vulnerable groups – trafficked persons, unaccompanied migrants, women and the elderly, among others. Additional attention will be paid to supporting the needs and the roles of various levels of governance as integration on the local level and coordination between national and local authorities emerge as priority areas in the EU.

The growing realization of the links between migration and development necessitates further reassessment of current destination country migration and integration policies with respect to their development impact. IOM seeks to take advantage of its unique global position to engage with governments in countries of origin and destination, diaspora and other stakeholders in a dialogue on the impact of policies on the development potential of migration. IOM also intends to conduct an evaluation of migration and development initiatives and of incentives for diaspora/migrant engagement and potential return, in order to identify conditions in countries of origin and destination that enable positive impact of migration on development and promote brain circulation. This will be done in a gender-sensitive manner, to address the possibly different experiences and needs of female and male diaspora members.

Many countries within and outside the region are also currently struggling with the impact of high rates of emigration and have started strengthening their diaspora capacities. IOM will focus on: (a) improving the knowledge of these transnational communities through mapping activities, surveys and study visits, which, in turn, could inform further programming on diaspora empowerment; (b) strengthening links between diaspora and the countries of origin; and (c) facilitating the transfer of the human, social, economic and cultural capital of the diaspora. Remittance management, including formalizing remittance flows; improving financial literacy, especially of women; and voluntary incentives for channeling remittances towards productive and job-generating activities will continue to be high on the agenda.

Finally, research suggests links between the success of immigrant socioeconomic integration in countries of destination and their capacities to contribute to the development of their countries of origin through skill, knowledge and capital transfers. Policy coherence on the part of the EU and regional governments in this regard would entail making the immigration, visa and migrant integration policies of the region more “development-friendly” by facilitating mobility and supporting skill and resource acquisition and exchange of ideas.

⁹ Specifically, in the European Agenda for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals (2011).

Migration Crises

Migration crises¹⁰ have wide-ranging consequences in both the near and long term, not only for the countries directly affected by these crises, but also for neighbouring regions and States. Europe is clearly exposed to the migration consequences of external crises and has not been immune to migration crises developing within its borders. As recognized by the EU and governments in the region, a fundamental challenge in the management of migration pressures generated in part by neighbouring crisis situations is meeting the various protection and assistance needs in complex migration flows.¹¹ Furthermore, addressing the different circumstances and requirements of women, men, girls and boys will be paramount in ensuring the protection and equality of affected populations.

As increasingly complex migration flows into Europe result from economic problems and sociopolitical upheavals in neighbouring regions, as well as from growing instances of environmental migration induced by climate change, IOM believes that greater emphasis on addressing migration pressures from a wider migration perspective can help to alleviate strains on the EU's asylum system and reinforce the capacities of the EU and governments in the region to respond to short- and long-term needs of affected populations, especially for the large number of migrants not covered by existing protection tools¹² and who fall into irregular or vulnerable situations.

IOM developed the migration crisis concept and approach to highlight the migration dimensions of humanitarian crises that are frequently overlooked in crisis response. The IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) was developed at the request of IOM's Member States as a result of their growing interest in the migration consequences of crisis situations.¹³

MCOF is now at the disposal of the EU and governments in the region as an analytical tool that looks at all phases of a crisis (before, during and after) as a whole and aims to help all crisis-affected populations to better access their fundamental rights to protection and assistance by considering the specific needs and vulnerabilities of migrants who fall outside existing protection frameworks.

Accordingly, MCOF aims to respond to the often unaddressed migration dimensions of a crisis, including the institutional and operational gaps that exist in the current set-up of international responses, by complementing existing humanitarian systems. One key aspect highlighted in the framework is the protection of international migrants caught in crises in countries of destination.

Indicative of IOM's planned intensification of engagement in this priority area, the migration crisis concept and MCOF are designed to further reinforce a migration management framework that supplements the overall humanitarian response and allows the Organization to respond to migration crises in a more coordinated, interconnected way.

Going forward, 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.

Facilitating dialogue and reaching a joint strategy between IOM and different European governments and sectors to provide comprehensive support and assistance in migration crises will also be prioritized.

In addition, IOM will continue to build on its strong relationships with European governments that have supported IOM's response to migration crises beyond Europe in the regions where they occur, and will work with them to set up joint, comprehensive assistance mechanisms.

Migration and Climate Change

It is clear that the region's changing climate will affect most aspects of social and economic life: climate change has repercussions for development, human rights protection and security, among others. Within Europe, a wide range of impacts (both on the environment and society) have been observed, including an increased number of

¹⁰ A migration crisis describes the complex and often large-scale migration flows and mobility patterns caused by a crisis which typically involve significant vulnerabilities for individuals and affected communities and generate acute and longer-term migration management challenges. (IOM Council Resolution, MC/2355 "IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework", 15 November 2012, 101st Session).

¹¹ Complex or Mixed Migration Flows, especially those generated by prolonged migration crises, refer to movements comprising, in addition to asylum-seekers: victims of trafficking, smuggled and stranded migrants, unaccompanied (and separated) migrant children, those with specific health needs or subject to sexual, physical, and psychological violence (including gender-based) during the migration process and family members seeking to re-unite with their families. In addition, these flows may include migrant workers and migrants moving for environmental reasons.

¹² Taking into account the clear weight of the *economic migration* character of overall mixed flows.

¹³ IOM, IOM Council Resolution MC/2355: "IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework", 15 November 2012. Available from www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/docs/MC2355_-_IOM_Migration_Crisis_Operational_Framework.pdf.

people affected by river and coastal flooding.¹⁴ Among the most significant, albeit indirect, impacts of climate change are those on human mobility.¹⁵ Estimates vary widely, with figures ranging between 25 million and 1 billion people migrating globally due to climate change over the next 40 years.¹⁶

Environmental degradation and other forms of human vulnerability (including unmanaged urbanization, demographic pressures and unsustainable forms of development) that can be exacerbated by climate change have already and will continue to trigger significant migration and displacement – ranging from clear instances of forced migration to the “greyer” zone of migration linked to slow-onset processes such as desertification. Apart from climate change-related displacement, people are also increasingly using migration as a strategy to adapt to their changing environment.

Awareness of the issues at stake is growing and a consensus is emerging on the need for a global strategy to study, plan for, adapt to and mitigate the processes and effects of environmental change. The movement of people and the implications for sound migration management will be key elements of this endeavour, and momentum is gathering internationally.¹⁷ In Europe, the EU and governments have also increased attention to the link between climate change and migration: indeed, the EU’s Global Approach to Migration and Mobility confirms it as one component of the EU’s external migration policy.

IOM’s approach to environmental migration is grounded on a holistic, human security orientation, putting (potential) environmental migrants and their local communities at the centre of concern. While reducing the drivers of displacement and providing preventative and responsive strategies protecting people’s livelihoods are crucial, IOM considers human mobility as offering positive contributions towards the development of sustainable **adaptation strategies**. IOM, therefore, strongly recommends that adaptation and development agendas address the full spectrum of the human mobility dynamics of climate change. IOM intends to increase its focus on this topic in Europe and is well prepared to leverage its expertise in efforts to boost impetus in this area.

As an increasingly assertive actor in the policy debate, IOM will marshal its global capacities in research, data collection and operations in support of the EU and European governments by:

- (a) Increasing recognition of the potential of migration as a climate change adaptation strategy, above all through its contribution to sustainable development and the UN’s post-2015 development agenda;
- (b) Strengthening linkages with other policy domains, especially disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development to reduce vulnerability in the long term;
- (c) Developing policy coherence at the national, regional and international levels by mainstreaming environmental and climate change considerations into migration management policies and practice, and vice versa (this will include review of the national adaptation strategies¹⁸ in the region);
- (d) Building the capacities of all stakeholders, including local communities, to anticipate and respond to environmental changes and their implications for human mobility. This can include developing disaster risk management and risk reduction programmes in cooperation with relevant national and regional partners, such as civil protection agencies, in order to better respond to displacement induced by environmental events and processes.

Intensified cooperation with European governments supporting IOM’s climate change work in regions outside Europe is foreseen.

One example is the Italian Government’s request for IOM to contribute to the development of a new environmental sustainability project in close cooperation with the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

The project Promoting Sustainable Land Management through Innovative Financing Mechanisms in West Africa is expected to promote and support the use of remittances to address specific climate change-related challenges in the Sahel.

¹⁴ European Environmental Agency, “Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe 2012: An indicator-based report,” (Copenhagen, 2012). Available from www.eea.europa.eu/publications/climate-impacts-and-vulnerability-2012/download.

¹⁵ For example, the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) stated as early as 1990 that “the gravest effects of climate change may be those on human migration” (IPCC First Assessment Report, page 103).

¹⁶ IOM, *Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Assessing the Evidence*, page 9 (Geneva, 2009).

¹⁷ The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change 16th Conference of the Parties (Cancún, 2010) recognized that international adaptation must address the migration, displacement and relocation implications of climate change.

¹⁸ As of May 2013, only 15 of the 30 EEA countries (including Switzerland) have adopted national adaptation strategies. Sources: *European Climate Adaptation Platform and the European Environmental Agency*.

Resettlement

Providing support to States on refugee resettlement continues to be a cornerstone of IOM's work on behalf of refugees and governments. Yet while resettlement serves as a vital protection tool and durable solution for thousands of vulnerable refugees all over the world, it has come under increased pressure worldwide and particularly in Europe due to the current economic climate.

Of the 10.5 million refugees recognized by UNHCR worldwide, only 1 per cent is referred for resettlement. Resettlement goes beyond its role in protecting individual refugees and providing a life-saving solution (including in response to emergency situations) but also plays an important role in terms of burden-sharing responsibilities with host governments in developing countries.

IOM applauds EU initiatives to expand the scarce number of resettlement places and the recognition that more still needs to be done, and stands ready to work with individual countries in the region and EU actors in offering practical assistance and advice on establishing resettlement programmes and engaging in practical cooperation on resettlement activities at the EU level. The establishment of a Union Resettlement Programme under the Asylum and Migration Fund 2014–2020 put forward by the European Commission (EC) is a clear incentive for EU Member States to work towards both a quantitative increase in current resettlement figures and a qualitative strengthening of the European dimension of resettlement.

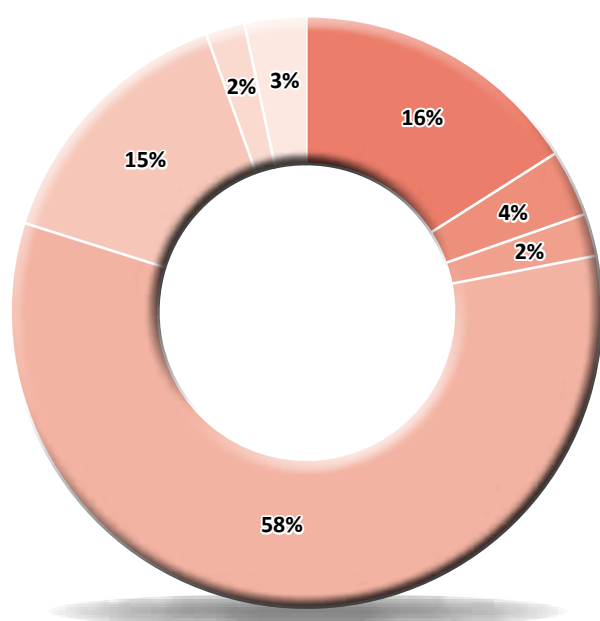
In close cooperation with UNHCR, the International Catholic Migration Commission, government and civil society partners in the region, IOM will continue to promote the exchange of good practices, research and information on policy changes relating to refugee resettlement and integration, so as to increase mutual learning about resettlement in all its aspects and interlinked phases. One such example is the recently created European Resettlement Network, which connects a variety of actors involved in refugee resettlement across Europe and aims to build their capacity to increase and improve resettlement efforts and related activities.¹⁹ As of 2013, the European Resettlement network is focusing additionally on emergency resettlement.²⁰ IOM supports strong, well-coordinated efforts between overseas resettlement operations and domestic integration actors to ensure that refugees and receiving communities are well prepared to meet initial reception challenges and focus on long-term integration to ensure that newcomers become empowered, fully integrated members of their new communities.



¹⁹ While resettlement provides a durable solution for refugees when protection cannot be assured in countries of first asylum and is an important international responsibility-sharing mechanism for the protection and well-being of refugees, tailored solutions in light of emergency situations (e.g. at the time of writing, the Syria crisis), including temporary protection schemes, should be supported by the usual suite of resettlement services offered by IOM. It remains, however, important to note that IOM considers that such schemes should only be complementary – and not substitutes for – additional places for emergency resettlement.

²⁰ Emergency resettlement regards both the resettlement of individuals who are in imminent danger or whose situation is extremely vulnerable and for whom resettlement is needed within days, as well as the resettlement of refugees, as a response to an emergency situation, in order to provide immediate, life-saving support and also to ensure that host countries keep borders open and maintain protection space for new arrivals.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR EUROPEAN UNION, SWITZERLAND AND NORWAY



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

Country	USD
Regional programmes	1,000,000
Austria	Funded
Belgium	900,000
Bulgaria	4,650,000
Croatia	2,010,000
Czech Republic	685,000
Estonia	Funded
Finland	41,000
France	2,113,000
Germany	12,950,000
Greece	67,000
Hungary	358,000
Ireland	Funded
Italy	10,000,000
Latvia	400,000
Lithuania	1,010,000
Luxembourg	Funded
Malta	410,000
Netherlands	20,420,000
Norway	19,550,000
Poland	3,500,000
Portugal	2,335,000
Romania	2,800,000
Slovakia	320,000
Slovenia	351,000
Spain	2,827,000
Switzerland	50,000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	600,000
Total funding requirement	89,347,000

Programmatic area	USD
Emergency, Operations and Post-crisis	14,288,000
Migration Health	3,261,000
Immigration and Border Management	2,075,000
Migrant Assistance	51,730,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	13,081,000
Migration Policy and Research	1,912,000
Migration and Environment	3,000,000
Total funding requirement	89,347,000

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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IOM will continue to implement the regional Equi-Health project: Fostering health provision for migrants, the Roma, and other vulnerable groups covering EU and European Economic Area (EEA) countries.

Equi-Health is aimed at improving the access and quality of health-care services, health promotion and prevention to meet the needs of migrants, the Roma and other vulnerable ethnic minority groups, including migrants in irregular situation. The project is divided into three distinct sub-actions.

The first sub-action aims to improve access and appropriateness of health services for migrants and enhance the public health systems at the Southern EU Borders (Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain) through multisectoral dialogues and capacity-building activities targeting government actors, health professionals, and law enforcement officials working with migrants.

The second sub-action works towards the reduction of health inequalities faced by the Roma and other vulnerable groups by building a regional network and calling for multisectoral dialogue among key stakeholders on Roma-health related issues, as prioritized in the EU National Roma Integration Strategies. Support of identified regional priorities, for example, exchange on mediation in health care for the Roma, is further promoted. The participating countries are Bulgaria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, France, Italy, Romania, Slovakia and Spain.

The third sub-action focuses on the assessment of national policies relevant to migration health in all EU/EEA Member States. A health policy area will be included in the Migrant Integration Policy Index (www.mipex.eu). Thematic studies on the cost-effectiveness of health-care provision to migrants and ethnic minorities will be also conducted in Austria, Belgium, Italy and Spain.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM aims to strengthen dialogue and cooperation between the EU and Latin America and the Caribbean to establish management models on migration and development policies by providing concrete support

to the development of the EU–(CE)LAC Structured and Comprehensive Dialogue on Migration. More specifically, the project will work to build a stronger evidence base on EU–LAC migration to better understand its realities; design strategies to capitalize on the expertise acquired by migrants, NGOs and public administrations during the migratory process; and address the positive synergies generated between migration and development by establishing tools which can more effectively link remittances with the development of local communities while also involving the diaspora in this effort.

IOM will support concrete activities in the areas of strategic interest to the ACP–EU partnership. More specifically, the project aims to provide demand-driven technical support to ACP governments to improve their work in areas of interest of the ACP–EU Dialogue; support grass-roots initiatives implemented by non-State actors in the field for the direct benefit of migrants; and provide information collected to facilitate both the development and the implementation of the ACP–EU Dialogue's recommendations.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Private sector

AUSTRIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM provides assistance to refugees under resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes, such as those for Syrian refugees, who are granted humanitarian admission to Austria. IOM provides the following services under these programmes:

- Pre-departure document check and assistance in contacting the relevant authorities;
- Pre-departure medical check for fitness to travel to the Republic of Austria and organization of flight according to each person's health needs (e.g. wheelchair and escort);
- Pre-departure cultural orientation (for certain groups of refugees);
- Travel arrangements (commercial flights);
- Airport assistance at the airport of departure;
- Transit assistance at transit airports, if necessary.

Furthermore, IOM provides transit and pre-departure assistance at the Vienna International Airport for migrants and refugees flying under its auspices, notably for those refugees being resettled to the United States.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

Funded

IOM organizes the assisted voluntary return 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 International Airport to migrants who fly under the auspices of IOM.

Moreover, IOM implements AVRR projects, which provide orderly, humane and cost-effective return and reintegration of migrants who wish to return to their respective countries of origin. In 2015 IOM intends to implement such projects, among others, in Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Russian Federation (to be specific, in the Chechen Republic). In these projects, beneficiaries are offered tailored reintegration measures aimed at equipping them with the necessary means and skills to reintegrate in their countries of origin. Monitoring and evaluation activities also form part of the planned projects.



IOM also supports return counsellors and other stakeholders active in the field of voluntary return in Austria, for example, through international workshops and provision of information on countries of origin.

Furthermore, IOM is actively involved in counter-trafficking activities by organizing events, conducting training for judges and facilitating workshops on this topic. The current focus is on liaison activities, trafficking for labour exploitation, and the early identification of (potential) victims of trafficking in the Austrian asylum procedure.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

Funded

IOM works on integration issues in Austria by focusing on immigrant youth and their cultural orientation and social inclusion in the communities where they reside as a means to promote social cohesion.

IOM implements cultural orientation training for young refugees, offering information on Austria and its people. Intercultural events are held together with Austrian youth organizations to promote the social inclusion of young refugees. Furthermore, extra-curricular activities are offered in order to deepen relevant knowledge and skills (i.e. workshops on gender-based issues) and to provide a platform for community dialogue.

Furthermore, IOM supports Austria's participation in a regional project, HEADSTART: Fostering Integration Before Departure, co-funded by the European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals, and the Governments of Austria and Italy, which will identify promising practices in the provision of pre-departure integration services for migrants and strengthen collaboration between service providers in countries of origin and destination.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

Funded

IOM supports the European Commission and the Austrian Government through research activities to ensure orderly and humane management of migration based on factual information, and provides guidance on migration policy that advances the efforts of stakeholders.

IOM has served as the National Contact Point for Austria 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.

The National Contact Point conducts research on a wide range of migration and asylum issues, such as reception conditions, labour migration, return, access to social benefits and unaccompanied minors, among others. Furthermore, it also collects and disseminates information and networks with various actors at the EU and national levels (more information is available on the EMN Austria website: www.emn.at).

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

BELGIUM

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

Funded

Within the framework of the Joint EU Resettlement programme, Belgium has committed itself to resettling 100 refugees in 2014. Belgium is engaging in a structural commitment to resettle refugees on a regular basis with the aim of resettling 200 refugees by the year 2020. IOM is assisting the Government of Belgium with all travel and logistical preparations and other resettlement-related services, including but not limited to pre-departure health assessments, cultural orientation and pre-embarkation training.

These activities are carried out in close coordination with government agencies dealing with the implementation of the resettlement programme in Belgium, the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRA/CGVS), and Fedasil.

The active participation of IOM within the European Resettlement Network will be continued in the framework of a common approach jointly developed with UNHCR and the International Catholic Migration Commission and financed by the European Commission Directorate General for Home Affairs. The network will also continue to campaign for more and better resettlement in Europe. The Resettlement Saves Lives campaign calls for Europe to offer 20,000 resettlement places every year by the year 2020.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

UN/IOs/INGOs

Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

100,000

As part of the Equi-Health project, IOM will continue to support the reduction of health inequalities faced by the Roma. In this regard, a progress country report on the implementation of the Roma Integration Strategies and other national commitments to improve Roma health are planned to better monitor, share and strengthen national approaches. IOM will also work towards the building of a common reference framework for better recognition of Roma health mediation practice and laying down the establishment of a continuous network of Roma health mediators in Europe.



IOM will continue monitoring migration and ethnic minorities' health policies. A health strand will be included in the Migrant Integration Policy Index and a country report on national legal and policy frameworks will be elaborated.

A cost analysis on health-care provision to migrants and ethnic minorities will also be conducted in Belgium to support the development of a harmonized EU approach for access to and appropriate provision of health care for migrants and ethnic minorities.

IOM will continue to provide support to health assessments undertaken for government-funded refugees bound for resettlement countries.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

Funded

IOM will continue to facilitate the AVRR programme in Belgium with the aim of supporting sustainable reintegration of returned migrants. In particular, IOM will seek to provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking, unaccompanied migrant children and to assist the government in its effort 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 from the Government of Belgium via the Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum-Seekers (Fedasil).

IOM provides reintegration assistance through a programme that focuses on implementing an enhanced reintegration approach as a durable solution for unaccompanied migrant children and former unaccompanied minors from Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The programme aims to strengthen voluntary return for this group and to build national-level AVRR capacities for unaccompanied migrant children. The programme is based on the approach previously developed towards unaccompanied migrant children returning to Morocco.

IOM is further contributing to initiatives linked to family assessment in countries of origin in view of contributing to the best interest determination for unaccompanied migrant children.

IOM participates in the MAGNET II Project, which aims to enhance the long-term socioeconomic reintegration of Iraqi nationals returning to the Kurdistan region of Iraq.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

800,000

The MEDMA (Mobilisation des Marocains Résidant en Belgique pour le Développement du Maroc) 2 project aims to mobilize Moroccan diaspora residing in Belgium to contribute to the economic and social development of the targeted regions through the establishment of new businesses in Morocco. Through this project, selected candidates attend training courses and individual coaching to refine their business plans in Belgium. IOM counts on close collaboration with the Ministry in charge of Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs (MCMREAM) and the Hassan II Foundation (FHII-MRE) that provide direct administrative local support to the MRE.

IOM facilitates dialogue between the Moroccan national ministries and Moroccans living in Belgium as part of its roadmap for enhanced engagement of diasporas in the development of their countries of origin.

In cooperation with partners in several Members States, IOM aims to contribute to the EU's policy against racism, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance by reproducing and further disseminating the existing teaching toolkit, "Not Just Numbers Toolkit". A "training for trainers" component will be added to the existing toolkit.

In addition, IOM is currently developing a curriculum for migration that can be used in the form of lectures in both secondary and higher education institutions. It will look broadly at the costs and benefits of migration, perception, and push and pull factors including topics related to asylum and integration

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Academic
Private sector

BULGARIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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As a result of the influx of migrants into Bulgaria due to the Syria crisis since the second semester of 2013, an emergency situation has developed that is exerting tremendous pressure on the national asylum structures such as the reception facilities as well as the system of protection and asylum procedures.

In response, IOM will contribute to the transfer of expertise and capacity-building for the staff of government agencies. In addition, measures to directly support migrants are envisaged for providing asylum-seekers accommodated in reception centres with emergency non-food packages, basic health care, psychosocial assistance, facilities for children, as well as mediator service for children.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	250,000
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IOM will continue to focus on the following health initiatives in Bulgaria: 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.

IOM is implementing the regional Equi-Health project co-funded by the European Commission Directorate General for Health and Consumers. As part of the Migrant Health at the Southern EU Borders sub-action and in the context of increased refugee flows from the Syrian Arab Republic and other countries, Bulgaria was included in the assessment of provision of health services throughout the migration management process.

As part of the Roma Health sub-action of Equi-Health, a regional exchange on mediation in health care for the Roma has been piloted in Bulgaria. A progress report on the implementation of the National Roma Integration Strategy (with a health focus) is also being prepared.

The Equi-Health project will run until 2016. Funding opportunities for furthering activities within both initiatives (Migrant Health at the Southern EU Borders and Roma Health sub-actions) will be explored at the national and regional levels, depending on the needs and priorities of individual countries. In Bulgaria, capacity-building activities targeting the Government

and other actors, including health professionals, are planned for both initiatives.

IOM will continue to provide health assessments and travel health assistance for self-payer immigrants and a small caseload of government-sponsored refugees bound for Canada and the United States.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs
UN/IOs/INGOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	600,000
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IOM will continue to support the Bulgarian Government's efforts to enhance the national system for immigration and border management aiming at the accession of Bulgaria into the Schengen area.

IOM will provide information and expertise for informed analyses and the 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 governance.

With the future accession of Bulgaria to the Schengen area, IOM will continue to provide expertise in the field of migration management, border control, counter trafficking and labour migration.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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In order to respond to the increased demand for assisted voluntary return, IOM provides AVRR support to irregular migrants.

In 2015 IOM will continue to develop AVRR programmes for third-country nationals that aim to facilitate the voluntary and orderly return of irregular migrants to countries of origin and to provide reintegration assistance to returnees.

IOM will also contribute to the transfer of expertise and capacity-building, information dissemination, as well as counselling services, to strengthen the capacity of public and NGOs.

In this respect, IOM will work actively in 2015 to contribute towards solving the problem of unaccompanied migrant children in Bulgaria. This area needs urgent measures, as there is an increase in the number of unaccompanied migrant children and

a lack of expertise among national public bodies and NGOs to adequately address children's needs.

IOM also sees room for measures aimed at cooperation development between the national public and NGOs with relevant stakeholders in third countries and other Member States, to develop AVRR expertise in Bulgaria.

In addition, IOM intends to strengthen the National Counter-Trafficking System in relation to protection and assistance of victims of trafficking, in partnership with local NGOs, the National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and law enforcement agencies.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,000,000

IOM intends to facilitate migration in line with the National Migration, Asylum and Integration Strategy 2011–2020 by making migration processes more efficient and reliable for both migrants and the Government.

IOM will continue to work on the integration of third-country nationals and to raise awareness among them of their rights and obligations in Bulgaria, extending support to access services, thus facilitating effective social, economic and cultural integration into Bulgarian society.

At the same time, IOM will provide migrants with information about migration opportunities and realities in Bulgaria and elsewhere in the EU.

In 2014 thousands of irregular migrants, mainly from the Syrian Arab Republic, who entered Bulgaria in 2013, have received subsidiary protection. Almost all of them need assistance to support their integration process into Bulgarian society.

In addition, IOM will provide support and will encourage and facilitate the return of Bulgarian labour migrants from abroad, especially those who are victims of trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

300,000

In 2015 IOM will continue to support the Government of Bulgaria in research on immigration and emigration in Bulgaria. IOM aims to collect data and conduct in-depth analyses of employment mechanisms for migrants, service providers operating in the labour market (such as recruitment agencies, mediators and different centres offering social and legal assistance), NGOs, business/trade associations and other existing government or non-governmental organizations 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.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs



CROATIA

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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IOM continues its engagement in the Equi-Health regional action (2013–2016) co-funded by the European Commission Directorate General for Health and Consumers. Within this project, IOM aims to improve access to and availability of health-care services, promoting health and prevention measures to meet the needs of migrants, the Roma and other vulnerable groups. IOM is targeting Government and public sector actors through multisectoral dialogues, national and project consultative meetings, and training exercises covering migration health and the needs of regular and irregular migrants and other vulnerable groups at the southern borders of the EU. IOM focuses on training health and law enforcement professionals, and other first line responders, in migrant, occupational and public health matters. IOM will continue to assess the health conditions (public, occupational and migrant) throughout the migration management process in Croatia.

IOM is also working towards reducing health inequalities by systematizing available information on national legal and policy frameworks on migrant and ethnic minority health, to be aggregated in the form of country briefs for policymakers linking to the Migration Integration Policy Index.

IOM will continue monitoring the progress and strengthening Roma health strategies in Croatia.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	900,000
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IOM's continued work on strengthening the fight against cross-border crime and irregular migration through technical assistance and the capacity-building of Croatian and neighbouring countries' law enforcement officials will complement and enhance national, bilateral and regional efforts, with a view to enabling and expanding dialogue, planning and practical cross-border police cooperation in effective migration management. This will be achieved by: (a) performing joint border patrols (with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia); (b) strengthening the patrolling and monitoring capacities in the external border of the EU (with Bosnia and Herzegovina); and (c) enhancing cooperation among Risk Analysis Centres (in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Montenegro), in light of an increase in police activities in the Croatian/EU external border with these countries.

IOM intends to provide follow-up training aimed at further strengthening administrative capabilities and updating technical expertise of the appropriate Croatian Counter-Trafficking Referral System stakeholders. This action aims to support Croatia's alignment with contemporary border management standards and best practices.

To help enhance Croatia's preparedness for partaking in the Schengen regime, IOM aims to support the Government of Croatia in further development and improvement of border and immigration management policies and practices at the external border of the EU, in accordance with prescribed Schengen standards.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	530,000
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IOM activities involve reintegration assistance to Croatians voluntarily returning home from countries: (a) where they have unsuccessfully applied for asylum; (b) where they been apprehended while trying to illegally cross the border; or (c) where they were staying (i.e. host countries). To this end, IOM will continue disseminating information on Croatia as the country of origin and ensuring that returnees profit from reintegration packages offered in the host counties in an orderly manner.

To reinforce Croatia's operational capacity in dealing with irregular migration issues, IOM aims to facilitate the voluntary and orderly return of irregular migrants in the context of the National Migration Policy 2013–2015. Specifically, IOM will develop an assisted voluntary return programme for third-country nationals aimed at facilitating their sustainable return to their countries of origin, as an alternative to and a sizably more cost-effective solution than forced return. In doing so, IOM will place specific emphasis on the sensitive issue of helping unaccompanied migrant children.

IOM will continue investing efforts towards reducing migrant exploitation, specifically migrant-smuggling and trafficking in human beings. In doing so, IOM will provide ongoing support to the Government and all other Counter-Trafficking Referral System stakeholders in their endeavour to fully adhere to EU policy and legislation on this issue and adjust their respective duties through closer practical coordination and cooperation.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	390,000
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As a part of the Migration for Economic Growth and Development strategic area of focus, IOM aims to assist the Government of Croatia in enhancing its labour migration management capacity for labour migrants to/from the country.

Presently, Croatia faces a dual challenge: one of the highest ratios of youth unemployment in the EU on the one hand, and labour market skills shortages/mismatch on the other, prompting both migration into and out of the country. In this light, migration policy priorities include improved management of emigration, the facilitation of legal migration for employment purposes in the Western Balkans region, and enhanced diaspora relations to encourage the return of qualified personnel with the requisite skills that are in demand.

For these purposes, IOM plans to assist the Government in conducting diaspora surveys and facilitating temporary job placements of Croatian nationals abroad. There are also plans to upgrade the in-country Migrant Information Resource Centres through the establishment of pre-departure orientation mechanisms and tailored information campaigns targeting prospective labour migrants.

IOM also aims to facilitate capacity-building of the State Employment Services in neighbouring Western Balkans countries through the transfer of knowledge and experience with respect to the engagement of seasonal migrant workers in tourism and related industries, while helping them to be on guard against possible pitfalls associated with seasonal labour migration in particular lines of business.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	90,000
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IOM plans to enhance the Government of Croatia's comprehensive knowledge of migration by providing Migration Profiles guidance materials and technical training on the latest international and national approaches to migration data analysis, interpretation and presentation.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

CZECH REPUBLIC

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	450,000
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IOM will continue to facilitate refugee resettlement from third countries, cooperating closely with the Government of the Czech Republic and UNHCR. This includes the provision of pre-departure medical screening, arrangement for travel documentation and logistics support. Currently, ad hoc activities are fully funded by the Government of the Czech Republic, however, IOM intends to prepare a national strategy for resettlement in coordination with relevant ministries.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	125,000
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IOM will continue to improve the quality and responsiveness of the health system for migrants and other vulnerable minority groups, within the framework of the Equi-Health project.

In this regard, a country progress report on the implementation of the Roma Integration Strategies and other national commitments on health is planned to support the Government of the Czech Republic to better monitor (and strengthen) its strategy on Roma health.

IOM will also continue to inform immigrants arriving in the Czech Republic on health insurance issues and available emergency and long-term medical assistance promoting the health of migrants.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	55,000
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IOM will continue to provide AVRR assistance to migrants who wish to return voluntarily to their respective countries of origin. IOM will provide information on all related issues – travel documents, logistics, travel and transit assistance, as well as reintegration assistance, upon arrival in the home country. IOM has continued to improve the AVRR programme by training additional consultants and social mediators, building the capacity of officials

on return policy and reintegration needs, and establishing the Return Centre, along with regional return counselling centres. The AVRR programme will continue to be expanded and improved in line with these recent developments.

IOM has been working on expanding and improving the reintegration programme for returnees from the Czech Republic, as well as the monitoring of returnees. Both projects will continue to assist returning migrants with reintegration in their countries of origin.

Additionally, IOM will continue to address the issue of irregular migration and human trafficking, especially in terms of labour migrants' rights and obligations. Specifically, IOM will seek to address the needs of victims of trafficking by improving legal and law enforcement services, as well as by addressing the issue of trafficking in human beings with prosecutors and judges.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

55,000

IOM will continue to work towards enhancing the capacity of the Czech Government by providing information on best practices in labour migration.

Additionally, IOM will continue to address the need for research and assessment of the current situation of the Czech labour market and the economic benefits of labour migration.

IOM has been working and will continue to work on the analysis of integration policies to support national projects related to the establishment of integration courses for newly arrived migrants. Research has been done on the best practices in integration, and brochures were published and distributed among stakeholders to inform them of these developments. IOM will continue to work with these stakeholders, including representatives from the Government of the Czech Republic, NGOs and academia, with the intention of improving integration policy in the Czech Republic and implementing the integration courses which have been developed.

IOM will also continue promoting the issue of migration and development among all stakeholders relevant to policymaking, as well as those in the academic sphere.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia
Private sector

ESTONIA

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

Funded

IOM will continue its work in building the capacities of asylum authorities to improve the quality of the asylum system in Estonia, including the reception of asylum-seekers. Activities will include the development of tools aimed at further enhancing Estonian asylum procedures, in close cooperation with immigration authorities, and the facilitation of training in reception, procedures and relevant referral mechanisms. IOM's activities continue to focus on improving the reception of unaccompanied migrant children applying for asylum and to increase the awareness among the judiciary of asylum matters.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

Funded

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 to enable more migrants to return from Estonia voluntarily. In doing so, IOM continues to build the capacity of respective return authorities and other entities who 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 this activity.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

Funded

IOM contributes to enhancing the capacity of the Estonian Government to better manage the integration of third-country nationals in Estonia (among them refugees). For this purpose IOM intends to carry out awareness-raising activities in local municipalities. Parallel to this, IOM intends to provide

post-arrival cultural orientation training to third-country nationals meeting the programme's criteria.

In addition to this, IOM will continue its work in awareness-raising of migration issues among the general public. This initiative will build on previous experience in the field and entail public events and news stories.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Media

FINLAND

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

Funded

IOM will continue to facilitate quota refugee resettlement and family reunification to Finland from around the world, in cooperation with receiving government agencies and ministries, municipalities, and UNHCR. Services provided by IOM include: (a) facilitation of exit permits, immigration formalities and verification of travel documents in the country of first asylum; (b) transportation, including routing, booking, ticketing, and preferential baggage allowance; (c) transit assistance en route, including visa waivers, as needed; (d) fitness-to-travel health assessment prior to departure; (e) special assistance, for example, through medical and non-medical escorts, as well as the purchase of clothing, where needed.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations



Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

Funded

IOM will continue to facilitate AVRR activities from Finland, in close cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including government authorities. These activities aim to put increasing attention on the sustainability of voluntary returns through the provision of reintegration support, while taking into account the diverse needs of returnees, in particular those considered vulnerable. AVRR services will continue to be offered to a diverse target group of (potential) returnees, including asylum-seekers, victims of trafficking and irregular migrants. Furthermore, IOM will continue to support the Government's initiatives to consolidate AVRR activities as a permanent feature of Finnish immigration policy.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

41,000

IOM continues its engagement in the field of integration of third-country nationals through an EU-wide initiative on the political and civic participation of migrant youth, including the empowerment of youth themselves, capacity-building of municipalities and national stakeholders, and awareness-raising.

IOM will also continue implementing the third phase of the health project in northern Somalia under the Migration for Development in Africa programme. Under this programme, 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, that is, transferring their knowledge to and building capacity of local health-care workers. This activity is funded by the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Media

FRANCE

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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In cooperation with the Ministry of Interior, Office Français de l'Immigration et de l'Intégration and non-government partners, IOM will continue to facilitate the pre-departure arrangements, travel and reception of refugees resettled in France. This includes the provision of pre-departure and post-arrival logistics support. IOM will also continue to assist refugees in transit at the Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport who are bound for resettlement to Australia, Canada, the United States and other EU countries.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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IOM will continue to promote the access to health care for migrants and ethnic minorities and to support the reduction of health inequalities faced by the Roma and other vulnerable groups.

Within the framework of the European Commission's Equi-Health project, IOM will support the implementation of the Roma Integration Strategy, with focus on health, through multisectoral dialogues, capacity-building activities and the development of monitoring mechanisms for the strategy's implementation.

IOM will also work towards building a common reference framework for better recognition of Roma health mediation practice and laying down the establishment of a continuous network of Roma health mediators in Europe.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	13,000
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IOM will continue to work with French institutions to ensure a smooth and dignified voluntary return of migrants to their countries of origin. In particular, the Organization will 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 local administrations.

Through a number of regional initiatives within Europe, IOM will continue to: (a) enhance the long-term socioeconomic reintegration of Iraqi nationals returning to the Kurdistan region of Iraq from six EU Member States (Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom) within the framework of national AVRR programmes and through the implementation of a joint approach to job placement in the Kurdistan region; and (b) provide flexible and tailored assistance to victims of trafficking returning from Austria, France, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom to reintegrate in their home countries and become active members of their



communities, thereby ensuring the sustainability of the return and preventing re-trafficking.

Furthermore, in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior, IOM plans the implementation of an AVRR information campaign, focusing on unaccompanied minors. Raising awareness of voluntary return as a durable solution option, which can be in the best interest of the child, will be one of the objectives.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration and Environment

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,000,000

Climate change and environmental degradation have significant effects on mobility and local development. Migration, in turn, can be a positive strategy for reducing communities' vulnerability, improving their livelihoods, reducing poverty and adapting to climate change. Migrants can contribute to the development of their places of origin, as well as to climate change adaptation, through the transfer of funds, skills and knowledge, and by supporting local projects to address land degradation, improve communities' resilience and secure alternative livelihoods.

IOM will support local actors and diasporas from Francophone countries in North and West Africa willing to engage in initiatives for adaptation to climate change and sustainable land management in their countries and communities of origin. Together with its institutional partners and with the technical support of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Environmental Programme, IOM will provide support through activities such as capacity-building, policy development and the definition of financing mechanisms.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies agencies
Private sector

GERMANY

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

12,200,000

On behalf of the German Federal Government and its 16 federal states, IOM will continue to provide assistance to migrants who voluntarily return to their countries of origin or repatriate to a third country willing to accept them. This assistance includes the provision of logistical support for travel and reintegration assistance, such as counselling services on the possibilities of voluntary return, up-

to-date and accurate pre-departure information on the return-related situation in the country of origin, and in-kind reintegration assistance upon return in specific countries of origin. These could include Viet Nam and Iraq (Kurdish Regional Government area of Northern Iraq), as well as other countries of return through country-specific reintegration projects or on an individual case-by-case basis.

IOM will continue to assist in family reunification on a case-by-case basis and in cooperation with NGOs in Germany and the receiving countries.

IOM will also continue to strengthen stakeholders' awareness on the causes, effects and phenomena linked to trafficking in human beings by strengthening the existing support structures and networks in Germany involved in combatting trafficking in human beings. IOM's focus will be on enhanced awareness and assistance structures for persons trafficked for the purpose of labour exploitation.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

750,000

IOM will continue to contribute to enhancing migrants' prospects of prompt and sustainable integration into the new environment of the host society by focusing on the dissemination of information on migrants' rights and obligations in Germany; providing advisory services to potential migrants willing to migrate to Germany; and reinforcing the capacities of migrant organizations, especially by establishing contact and exchange with migrant leaders.

IOM intends to continue providing pre-departure orientation for migrants arriving in Germany through various government programmes, including programmes on resettlement and humanitarian admission.



IOM supports Germany's participation in Project HEADSTART: Fostering Integration Before Departure, a regional project co-funded by the European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals and the Governments of Austria and Italy, which will identify promising practices in the provision of pre-departure integration services for migrants and strengthen collaboration between service providers in countries of origin and destination.

IOM also aims to continue sensitizing the general public to the contributions of migrants and the benefits of migration, together with national partner organizations under the IOM Global Migrants' Contribution Campaign.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

GREECE

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

Funded

IOM is participating in a 36-month project (2013–2016), Equi-Health, co-funded by the European Commission Directorate General for Health and Consumers. The project brings together partners in the EU and the EEA to improve access and relevance of health-care services, health promotion and prevention to meet the needs of migrants, the Roma and other vulnerable groups.

IOM will continue promoting appropriate health-care provision to migrants at the Greek borders, thereby increasing public health safety in the longer run. Priorities are the organization of health services, occupational health and training in migrant health and migrants' rights.

IOM will also assess national policies relevant to migration health to reduce health inequalities faced by migrants, including irregular migrants.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

67,000

IOM will continue to support the Greek Government with migration management through the implementation of:

- AVRR initiatives, which foresees the voluntary return of more than 10,000 migrants and the reintegration of more than 800 returning migrants;
- An EEA-funded programme, which aims at supporting organizations that assist migrant asylum-seeking populations in Greece, will continue through to 2016. IOM acts as a fund operator and will monitor the implementation of projects that provide reception services to asylum-seekers and unaccompanied migrant children.
- IOM, in partnership with the Ministry of Public Order and Citizens, implements a pilot initiative aimed at creating an open reception centre that will accommodate migrants registered with IOM to return to their countries of origin.

IOM has a presence at entry and exit border points in the country, specifically in Lesvos, Evros, Thessaloniki, Alexandroupolis, Crete, Igoumenitsa Samos and Patra. Information officers located in these border points provide AVRR information to newly arriving mixed migration flows and support the Government's efforts to screen newly arrived migrants and refer them to appropriate protection structures when necessary.



Information officers also gather data on migration routes and push–pull factors to better understand migration profiles and trends in the country.

To combat cross-border crime, including smuggling and trafficking of human beings, IOM will continue cooperation with the Greek National Coordination Mechanism to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings 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, assist victims of trafficking who want to return and raise public awareness of the issue.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

HUNGARY

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

3,000

IOM will continue to assist Hungarian authorities with the implementation of a refugee resettlement programme through the provision of movement and assistance with travel documentation.

IOM will continue to provide movement assistance to Hungarian citizens who wish to emigrate from Hungary to Australia, Canada and New Zealand.

IOM will assist the New Zealand Immigration Services in checking the authenticity of documents (education and employment certificates) submitted by Hungarian citizens for the purpose of immigration.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

280,000

IOM continues to provide assistance to migrants through the provision of voluntary return and reintegration services. IOM also provides tailored arrival and reintegration assistance to Hungarian returnees to help them successfully reintegrate into their home societies. To facilitate this process, IOM's assistance includes: (a) counselling on 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 as per the individual needs of each beneficiary.

To improve its long-standing assisted voluntary return programme in Hungary, IOM will conduct an in-depth evaluation of its reintegration assistance provided between 2009 and 2013 to voluntary returnees to UNSCR 1244-administered Kosovo* (who form the largest group of returnees from Hungary during that period) in order to offer recommendations on how the return process to Kosovo/UNSCR 1244 could be made more effective and sustainable.

IOM's work to address the needs of Hungarian victims of trafficking includes capacity-building activities, such as further contributing to the development of a network of shelters, building new links between practitioners involved in the integration process for victims of trafficking, and the enhancement of cooperation among stakeholders.

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.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

75,000

IOM will build the capacity of service providers in countries of origin to deliver effective pre-departure integration services to third-country nationals migrating to the EU. IOM is managing a regional project, HEADSTART: Fostering Integration Before Departure, co-funded by the European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals and the Governments of Austria and Italy, which will identify promising practices in the provision of pre-departure integration services for migrants; strengthen collaboration between service providers in countries of origin and destination; and improve coordination of the pre-departure and post-arrival provision of services. The project will also produce the *Operations Manual for Migrant Resource Centres* in countries of origin.

IOM will also contribute to raising awareness of migrants regarding their rights and responsibilities and facilitating their effective integration into Hungarian society, as well as that of the general public, by means of an information campaign on migrants' contribution.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

* Hereafter, Kosovo/UNSC 1244.

IRELAND

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM provides tailored AVRR programmes to meet the needs of those in the asylum system, particularly vulnerable irregular migrants. IOM undertakes additional related studies assisting with tailoring and refining AVRR programmes to meet current needs. IOM develops training curricula and implements training in this area to a range of potential referral agencies, including both government partners and NGOs.

IOM offers training on counter-trafficking issues in a variety of modes and to a range of audiences, including the Government, law enforcement, and NGOs. Training includes provision of IOM training materials developed within both the Irish and international contexts.

IOM also imparts operational support to regular migration through the programmes of family reunification, resettlement for refugees in Ireland, and through the Australian migrant assistance programme, for migrants departing Ireland for permanent skilled migration.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs



ITALY

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	4,500,000
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In order to address the needs of the growing flows of migrants and asylum-seekers from North Africa

stranded and rescued in the Mediterranean Sea (over 50,000 in the first five months of 2014), IOM will continue to: (a) provide first assistance and legal counselling to mixed flows stranded along Italian coasts; (b) identify and refer vulnerable migrants, such as victims of trafficking and unaccompanied minors to local authorities and relevant institutions; and (c) monitor Italian reception capacities.

In Sicily and Apulia, IOM is offering legal counselling at border points and in main government reception centres through dedicated roving teams. In April 2014 IOM enhanced its presence on the ground by setting up two new teams specifically devoted to the identification of and assistance to victims of trafficking. The IOM teams work in close cooperation with UNHCR, Save the Children and the Italian Red Cross.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	600,000
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IOM will continue promoting migrants' access to health-care services and health prevention, by involving migrants associations and communities in Italy in information and awareness-raising activities.

In addition, capacity-building, training and tutoring of social workers at Italian reception centres and specialized services for migrants and asylum-seekers will improve the psychosocial assistance provided to vulnerable migrants in need of psychological support, such as victims of violence or torture.

Through the Equi-Health project, a co-funded initiative with the European Commission Directorate General for Health and Consumers, IOM will work on improving the access to and appropriateness of health-care services, health promotion and prevention to meet the needs of migrants, the Roma and other vulnerable groups. For the Roma people, the analysis will focus on the implementation of integration strategies, as well as current monitoring and evaluation methods and processes of relevant national action plans and commitments to improving Roma health.

Training sessions will also be organized for health professionals, law enforcement officers and trainers on intercultural competence.

IOM will also continue designing and testing innovative information and communication practices to facilitate access to health assistance.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations



Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	400,000
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IOM aims at strengthening the 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, such as Libya.

IOM is active in training and awareness-raising to tackle issues such as regular and irregular migration, trafficking in human beings, detection and processing of vulnerable migrants, migrants' human rights. These are provided to law enforcement officers and judicial and social service actors from Italy. IOM is also active in organizing study visits and training sessions for officials and delegations from other countries of origin or transit migration.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM promotes an integrated strategy for vulnerable migrant groups and stranded irregular migrants that includes: (a) research and capacity-building to deal with and protect, in particular, victims of trafficking and unaccompanied migrant children; (b) family tracing/assessment in countries of origin in order to improve individual integration measures for unaccompanied migrant children in their host communities; and (c) voluntary return and reintegration measures for vulnerable and stranded migrants, with a view to their sustainable reintegration in their countries of origin.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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Building on the migration and development projects supported by Italy since 2003, and with reference to the approach promoted during the Italian Presidency of the Council of the EU in 2014, IOM will continue to promote the integration of migration into development policies and practices, and a specific strategy that enhances: (a) the development role of migrants by supporting their investment plans in job-generating enterprises with social impact in their countries of origin; and (b) the diasporas' networks, transnational social ties and financial capital, besides migrants' individual knowledge and skills.

Capacity-building and empowerment activities for Italian diaspora associations will be further extended. Financial literacy sessions for migrant communities on savings and remittances will also be provided. The Italian website www.mandasoldiacasa.it, designed upon IOM's initiative and certified by the World Bank as a model instrument to compare money transfer costs and services, will be promoted by IOM.

In order to facilitate migrants' integration in Italy, IOM will consolidate and contribute to the exchange of good practices on pre-departure language training and cultural orientation sessions in selected countries of origin, mainly for family members bound to join their relatives in Italy.

Orientation will continue to be provided in reception facilities and wherever requested. Registration of professional skills of migrants and refugees through interviews and profiling exercises will support job matching and migrant employment in Italy.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration and Environment

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,000,000
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To address the interlinkage between natural resource depletion and migration, IOM is building partnerships with the Rio Conventions and the Rome-based organizations to document evidence of the different aspects of the challenges and to work together to turn these challenges into opportunities to improve lives, advance development patterns, strengthen disaster risk management and facilitate adaptation and resilience building. In this context, IOM will: (a) mainstream migration into development policies and programmes, and migration into climate change adaptation and land rehabilitation; (b) help support migrants' projects and entrepreneurial initiatives aimed at adapting to climate change; (c) document evidence that environmental degradation is a key driver of human mobility; and (d) build scenarios for characterizing possible future socioeconomic pathways and risks.

The project Promoting Sustainable Land Management in Migration-prone Areas through Innovative Financing Mechanisms, jointly implemented with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, will provide support to West African countries to integrate the land-migration nexus into development policies and improve the investment climate for sustainable land management in specific geographic areas subject to desertification and migration. The project is also intended to mobilize diaspora investments and channel remittances towards adaptation actions.

An innovative research project on migration and environment is being designed in cooperation with the National Statistics Institute, envisaging the use of satellite and radar images, available through NASA and national agencies, able to assess biomass transformation and natural catastrophes, together with Global System for Mobile data referring to migrants' movements. The combined use of the different data sources would allow for elaborating and empirically assessing a model for environment changes-related migration.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

LATVIA

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM will continue to work on implementing AVRR services from Latvia, assisting the Government

to fulfil the EU return directive. IOM's work will include providing counsel on the return options of potential beneficiaries, obtaining travel documents and providing financial support to returnees. Special consideration will be given to vulnerable caseloads, such as single parents with children, female migrants and those with medical needs, who will also receive a reintegration package upon return to their countries of origin.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM will assist the Government of Latvia in the development and implementation of integration policies for an increasing number of recently arrived migrants from outside the European Union. IOM will continue to provide language, civic integration and culture classes, as well as basic guidance on self-employment opportunities.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

LITHUANIA

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	600,000
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In response to the objectives of the Lithuanian Migration Policy Guidelines and its implementation plan approved by the Lithuanian Government, IOM intends to establish the Migration Information Centre, a one-stop shop information hub for returning Lithuanian migrants and other mobile populations. The centre will provide migration-related consultations via telephone, Internet and in person, analyse feedback and provide recommendations to the Government.

IOM will continue to address the issue of irregular migration through the provision of assisted voluntary return options 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 special focus on income-generating activities in origin countries. To ensure better international cooperation IOM will continue to participate in the EU-wide Return and Reintegration Experts' Group network.



IOM will continue to provide urgent 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, and referral to partner NGOs for further assistance and monitoring.

IOM will continue to work in the area of counter-trafficking prevention by organizing awareness-raising campaigns in smaller urban and rural areas of Lithuania to improve professional skills and to deepen the understanding of social workers about trafficking prevention and assistance available to victims of trafficking.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

110,000

IOM will continue its activities related to migrant integration through capacity-building and training of specialists working with third-country nationals. The specialized training programme on different cultures for social workers and child protection officials will contribute to better understanding and communication with immigrants and multi-ethnic families, especially families with children, and to smoother referrals and better access to social institutions and public services. Capacity-building of public servants in multicultural matters will also contribute to reducing anti-immigrant sentiments and

rhetoric, as well as xenophobia, which will serve as a critical foundation for better integration.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

300,000

IOM will continue to represent the Government of Lithuania in the European Migration Network and aim to become the information hub collecting and analysing reliable and comparable migration data and providing it to key partners and society. A special webpage on migration statistics will be updated with the purpose of: (a) making statistical data available to journalists, specialists and the general public; and (b) providing input for evidence-based policymaking. Specific researches will be based on urgent migration-related topics identified by the European Migration Network and the Government of Lithuania. IOM will participate in the European Migrant Network's Return and Reintegration Experts' Group and exchange information with its members on issues related to pre-departure, return and reintegration of migrants.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Media
Private sector
Academia

LUXEMBOURG

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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In 2013 in response to UNHCR's call for States to provide resettlement to Syrian refugees, the Government of Luxembourg confirmed that it would welcome Syrian refugees residing in Jordan in 2014. IOM facilitated the selection mission conducted by the Government of Luxembourg that took place in Amman in February. Further, IOM provides pre-departure and travel assistance to the refugees identified.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM aims to facilitate the return of 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.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

MALTA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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US Resettlement Admission Programme operations are taking place in Malta, with the aim of alleviating the burden on the reception and asylum system. Refugees selected for resettlement to the United States are assisted with the following services: pre-screening, fingerprinting, cultural orientation, pre-departure assistance and counselling.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM will continue to build the capacities and understanding of migrant, occupational, public and

border-related health issues among public health authorities, law enforcement services and health-care providers within the framework of the EU-funded Equi-Health project.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	340,000
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IOM has been actively working in the AVRR field, with the dual aim of supporting the Government of Malta in the development of an integrated, harmonized and sustainable return policy, and assisting migrants in Malta who often find themselves in difficult situations. Since January 2009, IOM's AVRR projects in Malta have been funded by the European Return Fund and implemented in partnership with the Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security of Malta. To date, over 200 persons, mostly sub-Saharan African nationals, have been assisted under IOM's AVRR projects in Malta.

IOM has also been implementing European Return-funded projects to promote cooperation between relevant Maltese authorities and their counterparts in sub-Saharan African countries, to enhance the effectiveness of the management of the AVRR process in all its dimensions; contribute to the sustainability of returns by strengthening the reintegration component in countries of origin; and link reintegration to local development.

IOM is actively seeking to ensure the continuity of current activities. IOM also intends to continue cooperation with the Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security in the field of counter-trafficking, focusing on training for civil society organizations and State officials in the proper identification of victims of trafficking. In addition, IOM is committed to supporting the Maltese Government in fulfilling its responsibilities in managing issues relating to unaccompanied and separated children.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	70,000
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IOM will implement the following three new initiatives with the aim of supporting the Maltese Government in integrating third-country nationals:

- Enhancing awareness of third-country nationals of the Maltese legal and social contexts.

- (b) Supporting the organization of the Pan-European Conference which focuses on the integration of immigrant spouses and children.
- (c) Creating a common model of intercultural competence for the integration process of third-country nationals.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia

NETHERLANDS

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	320,000
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The resettlement programme, funded by the Dutch Government, started in 1997. As of 2005, the government policy with regard to resettlement is to have Dutch missions select groups of refugees under the mandate of UNCHR. Five selection missions usually take place each year. Besides group movements, individual refugees recognized by UNHCR for humanitarian reasons may be invited on an ad hoc basis. The Netherlands has committed to accept 2,000 refugees (500 per year) between 2012 and 2015. Generally, 400 arrive in groups following a group selection mission, and 100 are selected and travel on an ad hoc basis as "dossier cases." IOM plays a crucial role in coordinating the efforts of all involved parties by acting as a communicative and facilitative body in the process of resettlement. IOM also facilitates cultural orientation classes provided by the Dutch Government for migrants selected during these missions. For dossier cases, IOM offers cultural orientation trainings.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	14,900,000
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IOM facilitates the 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 decision-making and support in obtaining travel documents, paying financial contributions and providing post-return reintegration support and additional support to vulnerable groups. In addition to the operational assistance, reporting and data analysis are carried out and the possibilities of voluntary return are examined.

IOM assists vulnerable migrants, including medical cases, victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors

(present and former), families with children, irregular migrants and migrants in administrative detention. In offering reintegration services, IOM favours a balanced approach of in-kind and cash assistance when migrants return home on a voluntary basis. IOM believes that a combined cash-and-in-kind package will contribute to removing obstacles for voluntary return and strengthen the sustainability of returns.

By monitoring reintegration assistance given to returnees, IOM intends to achieve a deeper insight into the impact of the reintegration 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 respond to reintegration assistance needs.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	5,200,000
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Building on good practices and lessons learned, IOM remains highly committed to continue its activities in the area of circular migration and brain gain and to explore new areas in migration and development. The Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals project, which is aimed at the temporary return of higher educated migrants and members of diaspora communities to their countries of origin, was evaluated by Maastricht University on behalf of the Dutch Government. The outcomes showed that the use of the valuable resources of the diaspora, such as its know-how, ideas, skills and experience, has significant positive effects on the processes of change within beneficiary host institutions and their wider communities. Taking these recommendations into consideration, IOM will be seeking to develop new initiatives and continue to work with migrant organizations in the Netherlands and other European countries.



In close coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment and other stakeholders, IOM intends to address the issue of ethical international recruitment by contributing to a voluntary system of certification of temporary employment agencies and by empowering migrants.

IOM continues to offer migrant training to prepare migrants travelling to the Netherlands for their integration in the country. IOM focuses on pre-departure cultural orientation training for individual resettlement cases and asylum-related family reunification cases.

IOM in the Netherlands is also increasingly engaged in other integration activities and media projects.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Media
Local NGOs and CSOs
Private sector

NORWAY

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

7,700,000

IOM will continue to provide refugee resettlement and family reunification assistance in Norway from third countries, in coordination with Norwegian authorities – namely, the Directorate of Immigration and the Directorate of Integration and Diversity. IOM will continue to assist refugees accepted for resettlement to Norway by providing pre-departure cultural orientation classes, which contribute to smoother integration of resettled refugees into Norwegian society. During these classes, participants are prepared for the transition period after arrival in Norway by addressing expectations, thus reducing the culture shock.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

400,000

IOM will assist migrants with significant medical conditions under its Voluntary Assisted Return Programme (VARP), in coordination with relevant partners. This assistance will contribute to reducing the vulnerability of these potential returnees upon their return home, consequently easing their transition into society. Elderly returnees who are facing age-related medical conditions or are in vulnerable situations may fall under this category and

receive assistance to meet their specific needs upon return.

IOM will continue to facilitate appropriate health assistance included in the reintegration programmes of victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, former minors (i.e. minors upon arrival in Norway but are now adults) and other vulnerable returnees returning voluntarily to their home countries.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

10,700,000

IOM will maintain VARP, facilitating the voluntary return of asylum-seekers and irregular migrants and return of migrants with legal residence in Norway to their home countries. Additionally, IOM will continue to offer return and reintegration assistance to beneficiaries of its country-specific AVRR projects returning to Iraq and Afghanistan. Furthermore, in conjunction with these projects, IOM will implement a specific project for outreach, focusing on vulnerable groups, such as unaccompanied minors, victims of trafficking, irregular migrants and families with children.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media



Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	250,000
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IOM will continue to provide information to labour migrants on their rights and obligations as employees in Norway. IOM is also looking into opportunities to work with the Norwegian Ministry of Labour on issues like the exploitation of labour migrants, trafficking and the integration of labour migrants.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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IOM is participating in various research initiatives initiated by the Norwegian Ministry of Justice assessing the sustainability of the various reintegration projects under the VARP umbrella. IOM also initiated studies on AVRR outreach strategies and mappings of diaspora communities.

IOM will engage in discussions with relevant stakeholders on the importance of inserting migration in the post-2015 UN Development Agenda.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia
UN/IOs/INGOs

POLAND

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,100,000
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IOM will continue to implement assisted voluntary returns through the provision of up-to-date information about the situation in countries of origin, as well as through the facilitation of pre-departure arrangements and return transportation. Return will include a reintegration component consisting of a cash allowance and, where possible, in-kind reintegration grants. The reintegration packages are individually tailored 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 and household goods. Reintegration assistance is closely monitored through, among others, on-site visits. The programme is currently being implemented and is planned to continue in 2015, funded by the European Return Fund and the Government of Poland. The programme

aims to provide voluntary return and reintegration assistance to some 2,000 unsuccessful asylum-seekers, irregular migrants and victims of trafficking.

In addition, capacity-building initiatives will continue, with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of actions in the field of voluntary returns, increase the capacity of law enforcement in combating and preventing trafficking in human beings and strengthening institutional cooperation in providing assistance to victims of trafficking. Among others, a so-called mobile training simulator will be created, in which law enforcement officers will practice their skills in identifying victims of trafficking through simulated role-play.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	400,000
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IOM aims to strengthen migration management and improve migrant admission and integration conditions. 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 host society and host country institutions, and migrants alike. On one hand, training will be provided to government and non-government institutions, as well as entrepreneurs employing migrant workers. On the other, IOM will seek to facilitate migrants' integration through a series of activities, such as the enhancement of dialogue between migrants and different Polish stakeholders that influence the integration process; delivery of cultural orientation training for newcomers; and a campaign to foster better understanding of the issues related to migration 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 continue, as well as initiatives aimed at improving Poland's capacity to protect migrants' rights and prevent any form of discrimination and exploitation.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Private sector

PORTUGAL

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	35,000
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IOM, in collaboration with the Government of Portugal and all relevant actors in the resettlement process, will seek to facilitate information regarding the host country through pre-departure cultural orientation sessions, allowing refugees to be resettled to Portugal to better adapt to the new country and situation, as well as increase their long-term integration perspectives.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	140,000
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IOM will continue to work in collaboration with all national stakeholders responsible for health, integration and migration policies to improve migrants' health and promote adequate access to health services.

In particular, and as part as the EC/IOM Equi-Health project, IOM will continue to promote capacity-building activities targeting health-care professionals and administrative personnel working in health centres and hospitals. In this respect, broad training on migration and health issues will be conducted in predefined pilot areas in the country.

IOM will also seek to engage with law enforcement officers and security personnel in detention centres to enhance their capacity regarding migration and health issues, with specific training under a multi-agency collaboration protocol with the Portuguese Government.

Additionally, IOM will seek to improve knowledge on the current status of the mental well-being of migrants, as well as the understanding of challenges in meeting the needs of migrants for adequate mental health services.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies



Migration Initiatives 2015
Migrants and Cities

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,400,000
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IOM will continue to address the needs of migrants who find themselves in vulnerable situations in Portugal by providing information and counselling, as well as tailored and coordinated assistance in countries of origin. For this purpose, IOM will continue to provide AVRR support to regular and irregular migrants in situations of socioeconomic vulnerability, with a specific focus on effective reintegration in countries of return. In this respect, IOM will seek to continuously improve reintegration assistance, by expanding the collaboration with NGOs and civil society organizations in countries of origin; promoting dialogue in destination and origin countries on the importance of effective reintegration and monitoring mechanisms; and linking reintegration assistance to micro-credit schemes and business development programmes, where possible. 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.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	540,000
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IOM aims to support Guinea-Bissau in matching the skills base of the diaspora community in Portugal with the country's development needs through the promotion of skills transfer projects. This initiative builds on the assessment study of the development potential of the Guinea-Bissau diaspora in Portugal and France carried out by IOM in 2012 and intends to develop a mechanism for the human and social capital of the diaspora of Guinea-Bissau to be mobilized towards this origin country's development efforts.

Additionally, IOM seeks to continue to influence and advocate for the recognition of the contribution of migration towards development. In particular, IOM aims to continue working alongside the Portuguese Government for the inclusion of migration in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	220,000
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IOM will seek to assist 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.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Academia

ROMANIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	250,000
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IOM, together with the Romanian Ministry of Interior and UNHCR, will continue to respond to the protection and assistance needs of refugees and migrants in crisis and vulnerable situations.

In this respect, IOM will facilitate services that include transportation, medical screening, cultural orientation, and logistics and movement support to the Emergency Transit Centre in Timisoara for refugees selected by UNHCR and the governments of the resettlement countries.

Based on the successful Emergency Transit Centre experience and the resettlement of 40 Iraqi refugees in 2014 following the overall approach of IOM's global resettlement services to governments and refugees, IOM is expected to support the Romanian Government in resettling the annual quota of refugees to Romania in 2015.

Given an increasingly complex migration context affecting Europe and the need to provide humane response to refugees in need of international protection, IOM will further intensify its commitment to resettlement assistance in Romania to contribute to the development of the resettlement programme in the country and to further strengthen its partnership with key players, governments of resettlement countries and UNHCR.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs



Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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Migration health is one of the priority areas of IOM in Romania.

Migration health issues related to the refugee programme in the Emergency Transit Centre will continue to be addressed as per the requirements of resettlement countries. The programme serves an important role in the prevention and control of communicable diseases prior to a migrant's departure, whether inbound or outbound from the Emergency Transit Centre.

Moreover, within the European Equi-Health project (a co-funded initiative with the European Commission Directorate General for Health and Consumers), IOM will continue expanding its work in improving the access and relevance of health-care services, health promotion and prevention to meet the needs of migrants, the Roma and other vulnerable groups. This includes the promotion of dialogue among key stakeholders on Roma health issues and the provision of support to the implementation of the health component of the National Roma Integration Strategy.

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

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Private sector

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	175,000
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IOM intends to support the Ministry of Interior through the provision of technical assistance in the implementation and improvement of the Romanian

Strategy for Immigration. This includes sharing good practices and enhancing the capacity of the interministerial working group responsible for the immigration strategy.

Additionally, IOM will continue to provide assistance to Romanian citizens who wish to emigrate to Canada and assist the Canadian Embassy in Romania in receiving and checking the authenticity of documents submitted for the purpose of emigration.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,000,000

IOM is continuously concerned with the identification of and the response to the specific needs of vulnerable, regular and irregular migrants in Romania. To this effect, IOM will continue to provide voluntary return and reintegration services. In parallel, IOM will work to enhance the capacity of government authorities, migrant communities and local NGOs dealing with assisted voluntary return in Romania.

Addressing the needs of Romanian victims of trafficking returned from other European countries and enhancing cooperation with specialized practitioners and the National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings will be a core activity as well. In particular, IOM intends to expand its network of NGOs active in the field of trafficking in human beings and to actively contribute to the prevention, victim identification and referral systems in Romania.

A special focus will be given to providing support to third-country nationals in accessing their fundamental, economic, social, cultural and civic rights to ensure the human dignity and the well-being of migrants who have chosen to settle in Romania.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,000,000

As the country in Europe with one of the highest rates of emigration of medical professionals, IOM's focus in Romania in 2015 will be supporting the Romanian Government in developing strategies to attract and retain health-care personnel, and to facilitate the return of medical staff from the diaspora to fill gaps in the specialty areas affected by the internal and external mobility.

Through its network of 15 migrant information and counselling centres countrywide, IOM supports the identification of jobs and facilitates employment for third-country nationals legally residing in Romania. In addition, IOM will continue raising migrants' awareness of their rights and obligations and facilitate their integration into Romanian society.

IOM will expand its work with the media and local public authorities and promote balanced media coverage of migration issues and dialogue on migrant integration in Romania with institutions, such as city halls, local school inspectorates and local structures of the General Inspectorate for Immigration.

The economic development of Roma communities will be prioritized through specific interventions in cooperation with municipal authorities and embassies, such as the Embassy of Norway and Germany in Romania, which are very proactive in Roma issues.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Media

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

175,000

IOM will continue to cooperate in European, international and national programmes aimed at improving migration policies, assistance to vulnerable migrants and the well-being of migrants in general.

Studying the current situation in Romania, including internal and external mobility and the impact of the economic crisis on the Romanian diaspora, will be of particular attention.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia

SLOVAKIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

Funded

IOM continues to provide humanitarian relief and facilitate refugee resettlement through the Emergency Transit Centre in Humenne, in cooperation with receiving countries and UNHCR. This includes the provision of transportation, medical screening,

documentation and logistical support. These activities are fully funded by countries of resettlement.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

70,000

IOM further promotes health in migration issues by contributing to the improvement of access and quality of health-care services, health promotion and prevention to meet the needs of migrants, the Roma and other vulnerable minority groups, including irregular migrants. In this respect, IOM will continue to participate in activities aimed at systematizing available information on national legal and policy frameworks, including information on national health plans.

IOM will continue supporting the reduction of health inequalities faced by the Roma population by promoting dialogue among key stakeholders and supporting the implementation of National Roma Integration Strategies. In addition, a regional exchange on mediation in health care for the Roma is being piloted to share national experiences and discuss national successes and challenges in the implementation of intercultural health mediation programmes.

IOM provides health assessments and travel health assistance to government-funded refugees bound for the United States.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

50,000

IOM continues to implement its AVRR programme for unsuccessful asylum-seekers and irregular migrants through activities that include information campaigns which enable 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. While all the supportive services are fully funded by the Government of Slovakia, there

is a need to promote the services in order to enable potential target groups to utilize them.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

100,000

IOM continues to work on enhancing the capacity of the Government to manage labour migration in and from Slovakia, through the development of regular labour migration procedures and the building of government capacities in the area of labour migration management.

IOM also continues to support the operation of the Migration Information Centre, helping migrants legally residing in Slovakia to integrate into society through the provision of information, job and legal counselling, language training and support with 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, for example, to include sensitization information campaigns aimed at the general public to strengthen the true picture of migrants and their role in Slovak society and thus enable their better integration.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

100,000

IOM continues to utilize its capacity and knowledge to serve as a 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 supports the counter-trafficking efforts of the Government of Slovakia by providing its expertise through research, capacity-building of policymakers and active participation in intersectoral expert group and related working groups responsible for the formulation and implementation of the National Counter-Trafficking Programme and related legislation.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Local NGOs and CSOs

Media

SLOVENIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	30,000
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Upon the request of the Ministry of the Interior, IOM will continue to organize family reunification cases to Slovenia. In cooperation with relevant NGOs, IOM will implement fundraising actions to assist self-payers without adequate financial means to cover the travel as well as seek long-term funding options.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	76,000
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In cooperation with local NGOs and public institutions, IOM will support better access to health services for migrants, the Roma and other vulnerable groups without health insurance and/or experiencing difficulties accessing health-care services in Slovenia. It will aim at reducing the disparities in access to health services between these groups and the local population by establishing long-term systemic solutions and partnerships.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	145,000
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IOM will continue to provide assistance to migrants, focusing on rejected asylum-seekers and irregular migrants wishing to return home from Slovenia through its AVRR programme. 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 counselling to potential beneficiaries, providing them with information about the advantages of assisted voluntary return, as well as arranging the logistics of their return.

In countries of return, IOM will facilitate the reintegration of migrants through the funding of individual business plans, educational and training opportunities and the provision of temporary accommodation and medical services.

In addition, by participating in a partner project with a local organization offering legal assistance to irregular migrants in Slovenia, IOM will continue to provide services in logistics assistance in obtaining

travel documents and arranging travel for migrants not eligible for the AVRR programme.

IOM will build the capacity of the Government of Slovenia in return procedures through the provision of training for police officers and civil administration staff.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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IOM will continue to provide integration assistance to migrants and raise awareness of their rights and responsibilities while facilitating their effective social, economic and cultural integration in Slovenia.

IOM will continue to work towards the provision of information to third-country nationals, before and after their arrival to Slovenia, through awareness-raising activities and research initiatives, as well as the organization and facilitation of capacity-building training and exchange of best practices for Government staff and relevant stakeholders operating in the field of integration.

IOM will work to ensure the efficient dissemination of information regarding admission requirements, procedures and employment opportunities in Slovenia to potential labour migrants through IOM's network of Migrant Service Centres in the Western Balkans.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

SPAIN

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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Following the Royal Decree–Law 16/2012, universal health-care access was abolished, and undocumented migrants now only have access to emergency, maternity and paediatric care in several Spanish regions. IOM will follow the policy development on the access to health care and its impact on migrants' health.

As part of the Equi-Health project, IOM will continue assessing migrant health, occupational health and public health provision in Spain and promoting access to appropriate health services for all migrants.

IOM is strengthening national, regional and EU approaches in respect to Roma health by analysing the implementation of the Roma Integration Strategies, national action plans and commitments and promoting exchange practices on Roma health mediators.

A cost analysis on health-care provision to migrants and ethnic minorities will be conducted in Spain to support the development of a harmonized EU approach for the access to and appropriate provision of health care to migrants and ethnic minorities.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

Funded

Spain is one of the main southern recipients of transit migration flows into the EU and as such, IOM's work will remain focused on cooperation with the Government with regard to migration management, border control, counter-trafficking, migrant smuggling, labour migration and migration policies as a whole. IOM takes a comprehensive approach based on cooperation and information exchange, in order to reinforce the Government's response.

IOM will also continue providing assistance to those Observer countries who wish to strengthen their knowledge and capacities on border and migration management, such as in Lebanon and Turkey.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

2,500,000

IOM will continue to address smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons and, in particular, will seek opportunities to address the needs of victims of trafficking by providing direct assistance and 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, with a focus on the provision of social, medical and housing assistance, as well as through economic assistance to start micro-businesses in countries of origin. IOM intends to further develop reintegration initiatives to ensure sustainable returns. To ensure a holistic approach, these activities will be carried out in cooperation with the governments of the countries of origin, migrant associations and NGOs.

IOM will also continue to work in AVRR, focusing on Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa. The pressure of increasing sub-Saharan migrant flows attempting to access Spanish territory through Ceuta and Melilla have become a matter of concern regarding health, security and human rights issues. IOM is looking into providing support to border management in close collaboration with the Governments of Spain and Morocco and supporting the open centres, NGOs and associations working there. IOM will continue providing assistance to stranded migrants.

The situation at the closed centres in Spain will continue being the priority for IOM support.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs



Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM will continue to support the Government in improving the management of labour emigration and immigration in Spain, and reinforce the links between migration and development. IOM will be working on a proposal to set up a centre for investment and training in Dakar through the support of Spanish institutions and other stakeholders to promote the establishment of small and medium enterprises in Senegal, including by returnees and diaspora residing in Europe.

Supporting integration of migrants residing in Spain will continue being a priority of IOM. Several projects will be carried out focused on youth migrants and social participation. IOM will also support the identification and exchange of information on good practices and will help develop new models of civic participation that promote integration. Youth (migrant) associations will be supported as they have been identified as key communication channels in the process.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	27,000
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IOM will continue 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 (especially on migrant women), as well as the reality of the new emigration process of young Spaniards. IOM plans to develop studies targeting Spaniards leaving the country to work abroad, with particular focus on qualified migrants, in order to have better knowledge of the situation and identify needs for further projects.

The focus on the feminization phenomenon of the migration process will continue being an objective, in order to raise awareness regarding the vulnerability of women involved in the migration processes.

Appropriate training on the employment of correct and specific terminology will continue being provided to various professional profiles working on migration matters.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia

SWITZERLAND

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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In September 2013, Switzerland decided to grant refugees status to 500 Syrians over five years. It is one of Switzerland's first resettlement programmes in many years. If requested by Switzerland, IOM will assist with the organization of the journey, reception at an airport in Switzerland, and transportation to a reception centre.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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IOM will continue to provide AVRR services to persons staying in Switzerland under the Asylum Law (covering asylum-seekers, rejected asylum-seekers and refugees), victims of trafficking and, to some extent, to irregular migrants as well. This includes the provision of return counselling to newly arrived asylum-seekers in reception centres at five border points in Switzerland, at the airports in Zurich and Geneva, as well as temporary centres established in various regions of Switzerland. Additional AVRR services include the provision of pre-departure information, transportation assistance and reintegration worldwide. Special country-specific packages are available in the specific AVRR projects for Guinea, Nigeria and Tunisia.

IOM will continue to raise awareness of the phenomena of trafficking in persons in Switzerland by implementing events similar to Counter-Trafficking Week, which was held in October 2013. The organization and provision of workshops on the specific situation in a country of origin or transit aimed at Swiss professionals working in the field of counter-trafficking should help them to better fight trafficking in persons and to provide victims with the appropriate assistance.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	50,000
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In the field of migrant integration, IOM will raise the awareness of the general population on the

positive aspects of migration by implementing the IOM information campaign on the Contribution of Migrants, in collaboration with various Swiss partners. The campaign is scheduled to take place in 2015 in various cantons of Switzerland.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations



UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)

Funded

IOM will continue to facilitate refugee resettlement to the United Kingdom, in cooperation with the UK Government, UNHCR, local authorities and NGO partners under the Gateway Protection Programme. In addition, IOM in the United Kingdom is coordinating the resettlement of Syrian refugees, through the Syria Vulnerable Persons Relocation Scheme, and of Iraqi nationals, through the Direct Entry scheme.

IOM's role across all these resettlement schemes focuses on health assessments, document handling and travel assistance for refugees before they are helped to settle in communities across the country by local authorities and NGOs.

IOM will also continue to provide transit assistance at the Heathrow International Airport to refugees and migrants from different countries, ensuring their onward travel to countries of destination.

IOM continues to work in partnership with the British Red Cross to support the family reunification of refugees residing in the UK that have close family

members still living in another country. IOM provides end-to-end support in all travel logistics to bring the family members together in the United Kingdom.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

Funded

IOM will continue to provide support for pre-departure health assessments undertaken for refugees who will be resettled in the United Kingdom. IOM will also continue to implement the UK Tuberculosis Detection Programme, in coordination with Public Health England and the UK Border Agency. The programme screens for infectious pulmonary tuberculosis among those migrants who are applying to stay in the United Kingdom for six months or more and is implemented in over 40 locations worldwide.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

150,000

IOM will continue to provide reintegration assistance to Iraqi nationals returning home to the Kurdish regions from the United Kingdom. The UK MAGNET project provides job counselling and job referrals to support those returning to find employment and thus facilitate more sustainable reintegration support.

IOM will work with partners to continue to deliver return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking who are in need of enhanced and specialized support. Under the CARE Project and the Albania Reintegration Project, IOM provides enhanced and specialized reintegration support to survivors of human trafficking who choose to return home voluntarily.

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, students, religious leaders and other individuals who may come into contact with victims of trafficking. The training focuses on the identification of victims of trafficking and the subsequent referral to relevant protection mechanisms. IOM seeks to expand this training course to ensure that more front-line professionals are made aware of human trafficking.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Local NGOs and CSOs

Private sector

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	250,000
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IOM will continue to explore mechanisms by which the various diaspora communities in the United Kingdom can contribute to the development of their home countries. Further diaspora mapping exercises and surveys will be carried out to assess their socioeconomic profiles and their willingness to further engage with development initiatives in their countries of origin, and to improve the understanding of communication pathways within diaspora communities. To date, the main focus of these activities has been with different African diasporas in the United Kingdom, but this is now extending to Caribbean countries, such as Jamaica.

IOM aims to further facilitate the exchange of skills, knowledge and expertise through the return of skilled diaspora members on a short- or long-term basis or through “virtual” transfers using online facilities. Diasporas in the United Kingdom from African communities such as Somalia can participate in temporary return programmes, which have the potential to be expanded to other countries.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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UK research institutions have made significant contributions to the body of academic knowledge on migration over the past decade. IOM seeks to work alongside one or more of these institutions to support research into topics of interest to policymakers in order to increase the evidence base for decision-making.

IOM is also seeking to increase the evidence base and understanding of the links between human trafficking and football, with a longer-term objective of developing best practice guidelines, principles and protocols for the recruitment of footballers joining UK teams from West Africa.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Academia





EUROPEAN UNION OVERVIEW

An economic and political partnership of 28 European countries, the European Union (EU) and its Member States remain the world's largest contributor of official development assistance. In terms of financing, the European Union as a whole is the second largest IOM donor across all of the Organization's main areas of activity.²¹

Following the tragic migrant deaths off the coast of Lampedusa in October 2013, the previous year has brought increased attention to the complex migration flows across the Mediterranean and the plight of migrants attempting increasingly dangerous sea crossings. In the context of the EU's Global Approach to Migration and Mobility, the Task Force Mediterranean has been established in order to more comprehensively address these flows and prevent further deaths. Substantial challenges remain, however, as migrant arrivals in the Southern EU Member States sharply increased in 2014, while the worsening crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic led to an important rise in asylum applications. Within the legislative agenda, significant progress to enhance legal migration channels into the EU has been achieved last year with the adoption of directives on seasonal employment and intra-corporate transferees. Further key developments include agreement on EU Strategic Guidelines on Justice and Home Affairs to be operationalized by the newly nominated European Commission and supported by a set of financial instruments for the 2014–2020 period.

IOM's cooperation with EU institutions has been strengthened by the signature of agreements to streamline contracting with the European Commission in 2008 and 2011, as well as the establishment of a Strategic Partnership in 2012. As a donor, the EU regularly requires co-financing of projects for non-emergency activities. The table below provides a selection of ongoing projects funded by the EU institutions with co-funding opportunities in 2015.

OVERVIEW OF EU-FUNDED PROJECTS

Projects approved and partially funded by the European Union	EU funding instrument	Total project budget (EUR)	Co-funding outstanding amount (EUR)
Action to Protect and Assist Vulnerable and Exploited Migrant Workers in the Middle East and North Africa (PAVE) The project aims to promote the human rights of migrants in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic; protect against exploitation, exclusion, discrimination and xenophobic treatment; and, at the same time, support the fight against trafficking and smuggling of human beings in the region.	DCI – Thematic Programme on Migration and Asylum	1,762,225	303,308
Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP) The project aims at developing a migrant-centred and policy oriented programme of work based on three main components/orientations: (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) 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.	DCI – Thematic Programme on Migration and Asylum	2,419,028	483,806

²¹ In 2013, IOM funding managed by the European Commission increased from USD 78.7 million to USD 89.3 million. Contributions from EU Member States and the EU institutions to operational programmes in 2013 amount to USD 264.8 Million (22% of the total IOM budget).

Projects approved and partially funded by the European Union	EU funding instrument	Total project budget (EUR)	Co-funding outstanding amount (EUR)
Prevention of Child Trafficking and Gender-based Violence (GBV), as well as Protection and Care for Victims in Somalia (PCTGV) The proposed activities will address the need for increased awareness in and understanding of child trafficking and gender-based violence of the general public, internally displaced persons and the security sector in order to maximize early detection. Moreover, these activities will enhance the capacity of the Puntland authorities to improve the service delivery for children who have been trafficked and have suffered from gender-based violence, including capacity-building of the Counter-Trafficking Unit to investigate reported trafficking incidents and prosecute offenders using documented evidence.	DCI – Investing in People	1,458,489	225,496
Protecting the Rights of Migrant Women and Victims of Trafficking in Mongolia The overall goal of this project is to strengthen multi-agency capacity to comprehensively address mixed migration flows in China, the Republic of Korea and Mongolia, particularly in relation to the protection of victims of trafficking, asylum-seekers, unaccompanied minors and vulnerable marriage migrants.	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)	99,995	4,999.80
Reducing Exploitation of Internal Migrant Workers in Guangdong Province, China The purpose of this project is to contribute to improved living conditions of internal migrant workers in Guangdong Province, China.	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)	99,996.60	15,652.70
Return and Reintegration in Kosovo Project, phase IV (EU RRR IV) The overall objective of this project is to contribute to the creation of an enduring, tolerant, multi-ethnic environment in UNSC 1244-administered Kosovo which ensures the basic human right of displaced non-majority community members to a safe, secure, and sustainable return and reintegration in dignity.	Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA)	4,211,223	211,223
Strengthening Labour Migration Management Capacities in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal and the Philippines for Replication in other Colombo Process Member States The main objective of the project is to strengthen target countries' labour migration management capacities by: (a) improving the capacity of government and private recruitment agencies to effectively carry out recruitment monitoring in the target countries; (b) enhancing dialogue between countries of origin, transit and destination to promote safe and orderly migration; (c) increasing the capacity of target countries to match demand with available supply provided by national employment services and accredited reliable intermediation private agencies; (d) promoting information available to potential migrants and communities on the migration process, legal employment opportunities, their rights, and the risks of irregular migration.	DCI – Thematic Programme on Migration and Asylum	1,989,921	80,000

Projects approved and partially funded by the European Union	EU funding instrument	Total project budget (EUR)	Co-funding outstanding amount (EUR)
Strengthening Migration Management and Cooperation on Readmission in Eastern Europe (MIGRECO) The overall objective of the action is to enhance migration management and foster cooperation on readmission in Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and Belarus, in line with EU standards.	DCI – Thematic Programme on Migration and Asylum	2,400,000	12,182
Strengthening Regional Multinational Coordination for Increased Protection of Vulnerable and Trafficked Migrant Children Travelling through the Gulf of Aden Migration Route This project has been designed to support the Governments of Yemen, Ethiopia and Djibouti's coordination efforts to protect and promote the human rights of unaccompanied minors and separated children along the Gulf of Aden migration route.	DCI – Investing in People Programme	1,564,461	312,892
Strengthening Surveillance and Bilateral Coordination Capacity along the Common Border between Belarus and Ukraine (SURCAP Phase II) The main purpose of the second phase of the project is to further assist Belarus and Ukraine to strengthen their surveillance and border control capacities along their common border and enhance overall coordination between border agencies, including customs, at border checkpoints.	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument	5,350,000	235,000
Support to the Creation of an Electronic System of Pre-Arrival Information Exchange between the Customs Authorities of Belarus and Ukraine (PRINEX) The project aims to facilitate the legitimate movement of goods and vehicles across the common border of Ukraine and Belarus, and to a broader extent between the European Union and the Commonwealth of Independent States.	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument	3,737,000	50,000
Supporting the Establishment of Effective Readmission Management in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia The overall objective of the action is to contribute to the establishment and development of an effective mechanism for the management of readmission in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. This action envisages four specific objectives: (a) assist in establishing effective case management systems ; (b) build capacities in Armenia and Azerbaijan for the management of migrant accommodation centres; (c) assist in building effective institutional mechanisms for reintegration of returned migrants in Armenia and Azerbaijan; (d) enhance voluntary return management policies in Georgia for readmitted third-country nationals and irregular transit migrants.	DCI – Thematic Programme on Migration and Asylum	1,492,457	145,745

Projects approved and partially funded by the European Union	EU funding instrument	Total project budget (EUR)	Co-funding outstanding amount (EUR)
ACCESS (Active Citizenship: Enhancing Political Participation of Migrant Youth) This project will build capacities of third-country migrant youth and enhance effective pathways for their political participation on the local as well as on 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, migrants' and youth organizations, political parties), as well as the public at large.	European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals	670,466	35,047
The project HEADSTART: Fostering Integration Before Departure This 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	531,296	22,346

ACRONYMS

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
AVRR	Assisted voluntary return and reintegration
CSO	Civil society organization
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
INGO	International non-governmental organization
EEA	European Economic Area
IRIS	International Recruitment Integrity System
MCOF	IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework
NGO	Non-governmental organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VARP	Voluntary Assisted Return Programme

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

CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



REGIONAL STRATEGY 2014–2016

CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Central America, North America and the Caribbean make up what is arguably the principal region of origin, transit, destination and return of migrants in the world.

This region includes: the country of origin of the world's largest number of emigrants; the corridor of the largest flow of migrants in transit worldwide; and the country of destination of the largest number of immigrants in the world. In addition, many countries in the region are home to what is perhaps the world's greatest flow of returning migrants proportional to their total populations.

This region is shaped by migration. Nevertheless, while migration has significantly contributed to the region's development, everyday many migrants suffer abuse, discrimination, violence, exploitation, crime and even severe human rights violations. It is in this context that IOM's Regional Policy Formulation and Coordination Committee conceived this 2014–2016 IOM Strategy for Central and North America and the Caribbean.

IOM's strategy centres on seven strategic working areas:

- (a) Enhancing protection of the most vulnerable migrants;
- (b) Strengthening governments' migration management capacities;
- (c) Capitalizing on the benefits of orderly migration;
- (d) Maintaining health as a migration priority;
- (e) Responding effectively in emergency and crisis scenarios;
- (f) Raising awareness on climate change and disaster prevention; and,
- (g) Helping governments to improve their migration policies.

In each one of these working areas, IOM will pursue the following nine objectives:

- (a) Fight against xenophobia and discrimination;
- (b) Contribute to increasing the public's knowledge of migration;
- (c) Enhance involvement and expertise in regional processes and organizations;
- (d) Strengthen migrants' protection and reduce their vulnerabilities;
- (e) Promote the continuity of governments' migration management capacities;
- (f) Promote the use of IOM tools and approaches to manage migration crises and situations where insecurity impacts migration dynamics;
- (g) Strengthen governments' capacity to respond to disaster-induced population displacement;
- (h) Strengthen partnerships with the private sector;
- (i) Reinforce partnerships with donors.

To achieve these objectives, IOM will implement, in all of its actions in the region, an approach that will (a) put migrants' rights first, (b) build governments' and stakeholders' capacities, (c) fully incorporate a gender perspective, and (d) ensure sustainability.

IOM's ultimate goal is to strengthen migration governance in the region and ensure humane and orderly migration that benefits all.

IOM AS THE LEADING GLOBAL ORGANIZATION ON MIGRATION

IOM in the Region

For IOM, the Central America, North America and Caribbean region covers a total of 25 countries, 19 of which are Member States¹ and one is an Observer².

As of January 2014, IOM's presence in the region included 12 Country Offices, 11 project-related offices, and a total of 612 staff members, 54 of whom are international staff.

IOM currently implements 81 projects in the region totalling over USD 80 million.

The IOM Regional Office for Central and North America and the Caribbean is located in San Jose, Costa Rica.

IOM is staffed with regional specialists in the following areas: communication and media; emergency coordination; technical cooperation and migration management; coordination for the Caribbean; project development; administration and finance; labour migration/migration and development; migration and health; operations and movements; liaison and policies; migrant smuggling and human trafficking and assisted voluntary return and reintegration; and information technology.

IOM Capacities in the Region

IOM has extensive physical presence in all countries of Central and North America and a growing presence in the Caribbean. The Organization has created solid partnerships with national, regional and global organizations and platforms, including: the Regional Conference on Migration, Central American Commission of Migration Directors, Central America-4 Border Control Agreement (CA-4), the Central American Integration System, Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Organization of American States (OAS), Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Ibero-American General Secretariat, and the United Nations, among others.

IOM's contribution to these regional platforms and organizations is constantly requested by counterparts, especially in terms of technical and advisory support.

IOM's flexible, pragmatic and multifaceted institutional approach to project implementation allows it to address the numerous challenges, opportunities and facets of migration, including migration management, labour migration, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, migration policy, migrant protection and assistance, and migration crises, among others.

Thanks to its years of presence in the field, IOM has developed important skills and operational tools in all of its areas of work. Also, IOM's practical institutional culture and approach promote efficient implementation of projects in the short and long term throughout the region.

THE DYNAMIC CONTEXT OF MIGRATION IN THE REGION

With only 7.2 per cent of the total global population (over 550 million inhabitants in 2014), the region of North America, Central America and the Caribbean hosts about 25 per cent of all migrants in the world and experiences unique migratory flows.³ In 2013, some 53 million migrants resided in the United States and Canada (hereafter referred to collectively as North America, for practical purposes) and about 3 million in Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean.

Currently, almost 15 per cent of the population of North America is foreign-born. In fact, about 72 per cent of all migrants born⁴ in Latin America and the Caribbean reside in North America, the vast majority of which are from Mexico and Central America.⁵

The region covered by the IOM San Jose Regional Office, in terms of migration, is frequently analysed and studied as three distinct migration subregions, due to their distinctive contexts and particular migration issues. These subregions are: North America (as defined previously for practical purposes), Mesoamerica (defined as consisting of Mexico and Central America) and the Caribbean.

¹ Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and the United States of America.

² Cuba

³ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), "Population & Vital Statistics Report", LXIV (2012):4-8. Available from http://unstats.un.org/unsd/edemographic/products/vitstats/sets/Series_A_2012.pdf.

⁴ UN DESA, "International Migration 2013." Available from www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/migration/migration-wallchart2013.pdf.

⁵ UN DESA, Population Facts No. 213/3: "International Migration 2013: Migrants by origin and destination." Available from www.un.org/en/ga/68/meetings/migration/pdf/International%20Migration%202013_Migrants%20by%20origin%20and%20destination.pdf.

For decades, North America has primarily constituted a subregion of destination for migration flows rather than one of origin. Many of these flows originate from Mesoamerica, especially from Mexico. Meanwhile, Mesoamerica and the Caribbean are principally considered subregions of migrant origin and transit.

Nevertheless, it must be recognized that the countries of each subregion vary greatly in their degrees of prosperity, internal conflict, security, capacities of authorities to manage migration and vulnerability to natural disasters. Furthermore, the composition of migratory flows varies significantly among these countries. Consequently, the migration phenomenon is interpreted in diverse forms across the countries of each subregion, as it poses particular opportunities and challenges to each one of them.

Despite the differences among countries of the region, in all of them, migrants, in particular children, women, indigenous people, temporary workers and domestic workers, extra-continental migrants, LGBTI⁶ migrants, migrants with disabilities and migrants who were victims of crimes, present varying degrees of vulnerability.

Specific migrant vulnerability becomes evident when available data is analysed. For example, according to United States data, in 2007, 41 per cent of trafficking victims in that country were nationals of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Another characteristic shared by migration flows in all countries of the region is the high incidence of immigrants in irregular situations. Irregular migrants are more vulnerable to discrimination, abuse, extortion, kidnapping, human trafficking, sexual violence, and other crimes.⁷

Migration to Mesoamerica and the Caribbean

In the last decade, due mostly to the growing economic disparity, new poles of attraction have emerged in some of the developing countries of Mesoamerica and the Caribbean for migrants coming mostly from neighbouring developing countries (South–South migration). Among these, the most important are Mexico, Belize, El Salvador, Panama and Trinidad and Tobago.

There is also an increase in the number of irregular migrants living in Mesoamerica and the Caribbean. This phenomenon is due to various factors, such as the increase in immigration flows, the porosity of borders, the complexity and high costs of the regularization processes, the lack of employers' commitment to regularize their migrant workers, and governments' limited capacity to enforce immigration laws.

Similarly, in the last decade, an increase of irregular extra-continental migration flows has become evident, originating in developing Asian and African countries and transiting through Mesoamerican and the Caribbean.

Another recent trend is the increase in the number of immigrants from developed countries who migrate to developing countries in the region (North–South migration).

In Mesoamerica and the Caribbean the number of these North–South migrants reaches nearly 2 million, mostly made up of retirees, investors and the children and grand-children of Mesoamerican migrants born in the United States. Mexico hosts almost 1 million North–South migrants, the vast majority originating from the United States.

In the last few years, there has been an increase in the number of migrants who have returned voluntarily or involuntarily to Mesoamerica and the Caribbean. This is primarily due to the current economic crises and intense deportation policies in countries of destination.

Migration to North America

The United States continues to be the main country of destination for migrants in the world. The number of African immigrants in the United States has more than doubled during the last 10 years, reaching about 2 million. Meanwhile, migration flows from developing Asian countries to the United States and Canada continue to increase steadily.

Similarly, migration flows from most Central American and from many Caribbean countries to the United States have continued to rise steadily since 2011. A good portion of these flows are irregular. In fact, around 40 per cent of all irregular migrants in the United States, or an estimated 6 million, were born in either Central America or the Caribbean.

A particularly alarming irregular migration trend, which has grown recently in the United States, is made up of immigrant children, especially unaccompanied, originating principally from Mesoamerica.

⁶ Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transexual, transgender and intersexual people.

⁷ Clare Ribando Seelke, "Trafficking in Persons in Latin America & the Caribbean, Congressional Research Service, I (2013): 1–17.

On the other hand, the growth rate of migratory flows originating from Mexico to the United States has steadily decreased in comparison to the previous decade. Still, Mexico continues to be the principal country of origin for immigrants entering the United States and the principal migrant country of origin in the world.

The United States is also the main destination country worldwide for immigrants originating from developed countries (North–North migration). In fact, the United States is part of the first, third, fourth and fifth most important North–North migration corridors in the world. In decreasing order, Germany, Canada, the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom, are the principal migrant countries of origin that make up these corridors.⁸

IOM'S COMMITMENT TO A BETTER MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

Protecting the Most Vulnerable

Mesoamerica and the Caribbean are part of the most important migration corridors in the world. Many of the migrants who traverse these subregions have irregular statuses and are frequently in highly vulnerable conditions. This vulnerability, along with increased levels of insecurity and violence in these subregions, places migrants at a high risk of being exploited, abused, kidnapped, smuggled and trafficked.

In this context, the international community has increasingly recognized the need to do more to promote the human rights of migrants. In this sense, IOM's de facto migrant protection mandate was recognized by its Member States in 2007.

This is why, to effectively contribute to protecting and assisting migrants, IOM's strategy in the region will focus on strengthening local and institutional capacities to create and consolidate schemes for the protection of migrants at the national level.

In particular, IOM will build upon governments' growing interest in protecting and assisting victims of human trafficking, unaccompanied children, internally displaced persons, and migrants who have been victims of crimes and abuses. IOM will continue prioritizing capacity-building actions, awareness-raising campaigns, and the promotion of public policies that address human trafficking as well as the protection of and assistance to vulnerable migrants.

Strengthening Governments' Migration Management Capacities

As the governance of borders and migration can pose enormous challenges to countries, amplified by a vastly and rapidly changing world of today, it is necessary to enhance migration management at various levels, in order to strengthen the combat against illegal activities and to ensure the protection of migrants' rights.

In these matters, the challenges faced by the Mesoamerican and Caribbean countries are particularly complex owing to limited resources and their present condition as countries of origin, transit and destination for important migration flows, many of which are made up of irregular and vulnerable migrants.

Moreover, the significant downturn in the security of migrants in transit through Mesoamerica, due to a significant increase in the number and seriousness of abuses and crimes committed against migrants, renders these tasks even more complex.

In this context, IOM prioritizes the development and strengthening of the most important capacities to ensure adequate migration management in three areas, namely, legal and procedural capacities; human and administrative capacities; and operational capacities. This approach not only helps the governments to develop more effective and appropriate policies, legislation and administrative structures, but also ensures that proper training, along with modern technology solutions, is available at all levels.

An essential part of migration management in the region deals with the fight against crime. The development of necessary tools and making them available to governments in the region is particularly important in order to tackle transnational organized crime, migrant smuggling, trafficking in persons and document forging.

Therefore, IOM's regional strategy with regard to migration management will focus on supporting governments in the development of safe and humane border management practices, with the help of technological solutions to reach a balance between regulating and facilitating migration. Special emphasis will be placed on: entry and exit controls; monitoring changes of migration status, as well as overstay; forensic document examination, at both first and second border control lines, and identity management, especially in regards to document issuance.

⁸ See www.iom.int/cms/wmr2013.

Furthermore, in response to the challenge of collecting and processing migration data, statistics and intelligence, IOM will continue to promote the use of its Border Management Information System (MIDAS) among governments in the region. Moreover, partnerships with INTERPOL, International Civil Aviation Organization and International Air Transport Association will continue to be a priority.

IOM will dedicate additional efforts in Central America to: train border police officers and promote coordination with Police and Customs; and raise authorities' awareness on the importance of developing and updating migration management systems and developing appropriate assessments of the situations along borders as a prerequisite to developing comprehensive migration governance strategies.

Capitalizing on the Benefits of Organized Migration

IOM recognizes the important contribution of migrants to the development of the region that benefits both countries of origin and countries of destination.

For instance, the contribution of migrant workers to the development of their host communities is evident through, among other gains, their labour, expenditures, the taxes they pay, and the capacities and innovation they bring. At the same time, they contribute to the development of their countries of origin, thanks to the remittances they send and the investments they make which contribute to poverty reduction and human capital formation. They also contribute through the application of newly developed skills acquired during their migration process and the development of entrepreneurial activities.

In line with IOM's global objective of harnessing the development potential of migration, for the benefit of both societies and migrants while contributing to poverty reduction and sustainable development, IOM's work in the field of migration and development in Central and North America and the Caribbean is a priority for the Organization. In this regard, IOM fosters synergies between labour migration and development, including the facilitation of temporary and circular labour migration, diaspora engagement initiatives, advice on migration and development policies, as well as the implementation of remittances and research projects.

IOM's migration and development strategy for Central and North America and the Caribbean will focus on providing continued technical assistance, and strengthening the capacities of governments to improve policy makers' and practitioners' abilities in the following areas:

- (a) mainstreaming migration into the development agenda at the local, national and regional levels;
- (b) developing migration management policies which effectively promote and protect the rights of labour migrants;
- (c) promoting the socioeconomic development of migrants;
- (d) enhancing inter-State dialogue and harmonization of policies between labour-receiving and -sending countries;
- (e) recognizing and understanding the direct and indirect contributions of labour migrants to both sending and receiving countries;
- (f) engaging with migrant communities abroad in order to encourage permanent, temporary or virtual return of skills;
- (g) supporting the reintegration of skilled migrants into their home societies; and
- (h) enhancing the impact of migrant remittances and savings.

Health as a Migration Priority

Health inequities within and between countries of the region exist because of an unequal distribution of resources and opportunities, discrimination and marginalization, and as a result of unequal access to education, employment, and social and health services. Migrants are particularly vulnerable to health inequities, in part due to inadequate and exclusive policies, as well as the circumstances in which they migrate and their precarious living and working conditions, both in places of destination and upon return to their communities of origin.

Migration is a social determinant of the health of migrants and therefore needs to be adequately addressed in public policies and translated into specific and multi-sectoral programmes.

Because of this, IOM offers support to governments in the design and implementation of comprehensive, accessible and equitable programmes, both preventive and curative, for migrants and mobile populations. By doing this, IOM promotes the physical, mental and social well-being of migrants and thus encourages the social and economic development of migrants and that of their receiving communities.

In Central America, North America and the Caribbean, IOM's strategy in migration and health will focus on actions that strengthen governments' and the general public's knowledge of the determinants of migrants' health in the region via research and information dissemination necessary for the design and implementation of evidence-based health and migration programmes and policies. IOM will also continue to focus on the promotion of migrant-inclusive health policies and guiding the development of programmes and regulations that promote and protect the health of migrants.

Responding Appropriately and Effectively to Emergencies and Crises

IOM actively participates in emergency and post-emergency operations assistance in the region with a focus on mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

In 2012 IOM developed the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF), a practical, operational and institution-wide tool to improve and systematize the way in which IOM supports its Member States and partners in their efforts to better prepare for and respond to migration crises.

Using the MCOF as a basis for activities, IOM engages in emergency relief, return, reintegration, capacity-building and rights protection of affected populations in the region.

IOM programmes in the post-emergency phase work to meet the needs that arise between the emergency and development stages by empowering communities to participate in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of affected areas as a way to prevent forced migration.

In addition, as the global lead agency of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in situations of natural disasters, IOM is involved in camp management support and in strengthening the capacities of local and national authorities in the region.

IOM's strategy in the region in crisis and emergency response will emphasize working with governments and communities on disaster risk reduction and resilience emergency situations.

IOM will also respond to crisis situations and emergencies through the provision of shelter and non-food assistance, such as transportation for displaced persons, camp management and displacement tracking, psychological and health support, among others.

IOM will work in post-crisis recovery by helping governments reintegrate displaced populations and providing community stabilization and transition assistance, including land and property acquisition for affected populations.

On the Horizon: Raising Awareness on Climate Change and Disaster Prevention

Environmental factors have long had an impact on global migration flows, as people have historically left places with harsh or deteriorating conditions.

However, such flows, both internal and cross-border, are expected to rise as a result of accelerated climate change, with unprecedented impacts on the lives and livelihoods of people.

Environmental migration, exacerbated by the increasingly inescapable impacts of climate change, should be a policy priority for governments in the region.

The region has been identified as one of the most vulnerable to climate change and its effects in the world. Nevertheless, information and actions on the issue remain limited. There is a shortage of data and case studies, subject matter is consistently absent in migration policies; and there is a lack of policy coherence with other fields, such as disaster risk reduction, development and urban planning.

For this reason, IOM strategy in the region will include actions to help reduce vulnerability of populations exposed to environmental risk factors; assistance to displaced populations as a result of environmental causes; and building the capacities of governments and other actors to face the challenges of environmental migration.

IOM's strategy on environmental migration will centre on:

- (a) Preventing forced migration resulting from environmental factors to the extent possible.

- (b) Providing assistance and protection to populations affected by climate change and seeking durable solutions to their situation.
- (c) Facilitating migration as an adaptation strategy to climate change.
- (d) Working together with stakeholders to increase communities' resilience to underlying risk factors and expected changes in their natural environment.

Helping Governments to Improve their Migration Policy

Migration is interlinked with almost every aspect of social life. Migration has the potential to reduce unemployment, revitalize national markets, increase entrepreneurship and productivity, support social security schemes, strengthen social and cultural capital, increase the demand for goods and services, supply innovation and creativity, bring communities closer together and promote democratization and a human rights culture worldwide.

Through these contributions, migration has the capacity to address some of the biggest challenges faced by the region, such as demographic pressure, poverty, ever-changing labour market needs, climate change and even fiscal deficits.

However, migration potential cannot be completely achieved if migration is not adequately and systematically managed.

The complexity of migration and its effects and implications for countries and communities of origin, transit, destination and return, requires wide-ranging, clear and legitimized policies for it to be properly managed and deliver all of its benefits.

At the same time, migrants' vulnerability to violations and abuses in the region calls for the development of migration policies that address migrants as human beings, recognizing and actively promoting their rights.

For these reasons, IOM's strategy on migration policies focuses on providing continued support to the governments of the region in developing comprehensive, inter-sectoral, rights-based and consensual migration policies. These should address all aspects of the migration phenomenon in a clear manner, by defining governments' migration governance guiding principles, commitments and goals.

To this end, IOM, in close collaboration with governments in the region, will facilitate technical cooperation for policy-making; training in policy analysis and policy formulation; development of action-oriented assessments and research; support of national and inter-sectoral consultations; and the exchange of best practices.

IOM'S PRIORITIES FOR THE REGION

In the coming years, IOM will place further emphasis on:

- (a) Strengthening partnerships with governments, civil society and academia;
- (b) Raising awareness of migrants' contribution to development;
- (c) Reinforcing migrant protection frameworks;
- (d) Strengthening IOM's technical and operational capacities in accordance with the needs of the region.

Keeping these focuses in mind, IOM has defined the following regional objectives for 2014–2016:

- (a) Fight against xenophobic attitudes and discrimination, among other initiatives, through awareness-raising of migrants' contributions and migrants' rights, as well as through migrants' empowerment;
- (b) Contribute to the public's increased knowledge of migration issues by creating and providing research, analyses and informational materials;
- (c) Build on IOM's participation in regional and subregional institutions, mechanisms and organizations to put forth the Organization's expertise in the development of migration policies and regulations, as well as in the administration and management of projects in the field of migration;
- (d) Strengthen stakeholders' protection and assistance capacities and tools that address migrants' specific needs and reduce migrants' vulnerabilities by promoting their access to justice and social and economic services;

- (e) Promote the continuity of appropriate migration management programmes and models implemented by governments in the region;
- (f) Promote IOM tools and approaches and enhance stakeholders' awareness of IOM's capacities in terms of analysis, preparedness, management of migration crises and of situations where insecurity adversely impacts migration dynamics;
- (g) Strengthen stakeholders' capacities to respond to disaster- and emergency-induced population displacement;
- (h) Establish multifaceted partnerships on migration matters with the private sector to benefit migrants in areas such as co-funding of projects, joint actions and joint advocacy;
- (i) Reinforce IOM's relationships and partnerships with donors and stakeholders and strengthen their interest in partnering with IOM on migration initiatives.

IMPLEMENTATION OF CROSS-CUTTING APPROACHES

Putting Migrants' Rights First

IOM works to promote the rights of migrants throughout the region. Accordingly, IOM ensures that the rights of migrants be included as a priority in all aspects of its work, in particular those of the most vulnerable including indigenous populations, women, children, LGBTI, minorities and individuals with disabilities.

IOM will also continue working with stakeholders to strengthen promotion and protection of migrants' rights, and encouraging them to put the issue at the forefront of the public agenda. In particular, IOM will harness governments' growing interest in the protection of and assistance to victims of human trafficking, unaccompanied minors, displaced persons, and migrants who have been victims of crimes and abuses. Also, IOM will continue developing awareness-raising campaigns, training programmes and public policies that promote the social, economic, cultural and political rights of migrants, regardless of their migration status.

Building Governments' and Stakeholders' Capacities

IOM plays a key role in awareness-raising and the training of government officials and other stakeholders on migration matters in the region, including in countries where IOM's presence is limited.

With this in mind, IOM will strengthen its efforts to raise awareness and reinforce stakeholders' capacities.

Taking advantage of IOM's involvement in regional platforms and organizations in which migration is discussed, IOM will continue to work to develop governments' capacities to manage migration, advocate for international cooperation on migration initiatives, and include migration issues as a priority in relevant regional platforms and processes.

Making Gender a Priority

IOM is committed to promoting the just treatment of all migrants, regardless of sex, gender, sexual identity or gender identity.

Thanks to its experience in the region, IOM recognizes the need to focus on women and LGBTI communities given their increased level of vulnerability.

Female and LGBTI migrants are more susceptible to abuse, trafficking and labour exploitation in the region.

IOM has devoted special efforts to ensure that the particular needs associated with the gender of men, women, and LGBTI communities are addressed through every project in the region and that they are fostered and considered in the policies and actions of governments and counterparts.

In addition, IOM addresses the feminization of migration occurring particularly in this region, and will employ actions designed to enhance the benefits and reduce the adverse impacts of this process.

To do so, IOM will promote the empowerment of women and the implementation of policies that are sensitive to this process, and work to raise awareness of authorities and communities.

A Focus on the Long-term Effects: Ensuring Sustainability

The sustainability of the results of IOM activities in the region is key for the welfare of migrants and beneficiaries of IOM projects.

With this in mind, IOM seeks to integrate activities that work to ensure the sustainability of its projects and efforts.

In this regard, IOM will focus on the development of applied research, monitoring and evaluation activities aimed at establishing and increasing the sustainability of IOM's project results.

Likewise, capacity-building of stakeholders will continue as a priority for IOM's sustainability strategy.

Furthermore, IOM will promote strong and stable relationships with different levels and areas of government.

Its relationships with numerous governmental partners allow IOM to gain increasing credibility with governments and to promote the continuation of successful migration management initiatives implemented by governments, even as their leaders and staff change.

IOM will continue promoting the establishment and development of medium and long-term public migration policies and especially as part of National Development Plans.

Likewise, IOM will pursue systematic and adequate inclusion of migration issues in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework as a mechanism to ensure that migration receives the attention that it deserves from the international community.

Furthermore, IOM will continue developing its projects in consultation and coordination with beneficiaries and stakeholders in order to ensure community ownership of the initiatives undertaken by IOM.

To this end, building strong and equal partnerships with civil society and academia will be a priority.

FUNDRAISING NEEDS

IOM's flexible and project-oriented structure along with its expertise and extensive presence in the region, allow it to respond professionally and quickly to the priorities of countries of the region and donors.

IOM recognizes that donor priorities are shifting, as more and more countries in the region enjoy improved stability and socioeconomic conditions.

Nevertheless, given the migration patterns at the regional and global levels, in the short, medium and long term, it is evident that migration will continue to present important opportunities and complex challenges to the countries of the region.

Consequently, continuing to invest in the proper management and governance of migration is imperative in order to gain all of its benefits.

Therefore, the Organization will take a proactive fundraising approach. IOM will actively and strategically seek innovative funding opportunities, particularly from the private sector and beneficiary governments, as well as with traditional donors in the region.

Over the next three years, IOM will work hand in hand with governments, key counterparts (such as UN agencies and NGOs), and other stakeholders to establish, consolidate and collaborate on migration programming strategies to ensure proper governance of migration in each country. IOM will also engage more actively, jointly with the private sector, in the promotion of: corporate social responsibility, the creation of employment opportunities, social protection, decent working conditions, and access to basic health care for the benefit of migrants.

THE WAY FORWARD

With this document, IOM has outlined the complex, dynamic, and challenging reality of migration in Central and North America and the Caribbean.

The most important challenges for the region with regard to migration include: protecting migrants' rights, improving management of South–South migration, addressing the growing migration rates of unaccompanied children, fighting anti-immigrant sentiments, combatting migration myths, empowering migrants, managing irregular extra-continental migration, providing comprehensive voluntary return and reintegration options for migrants, and promoting orderly migration.

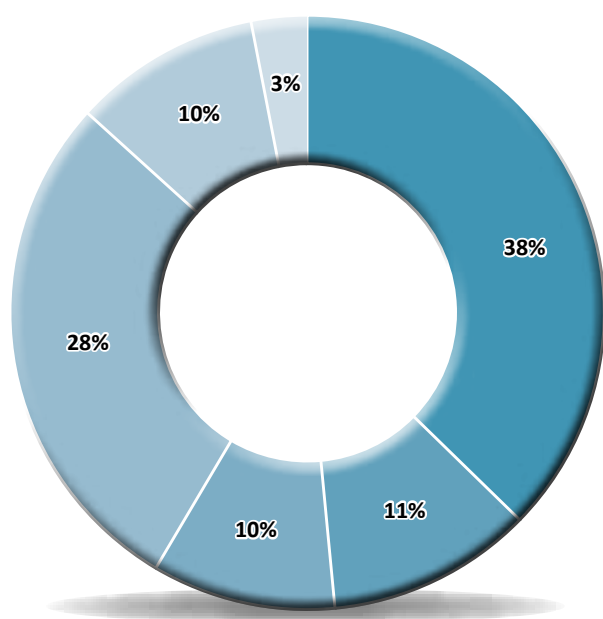
In addition to addressing these challenges, in the next coming years IOM will focus primarily on strengthening its most strategic working areas, namely:

- (a) Enhancing and improving migrants' protection;
- (b) Mainstreaming migration into public policies;
- (c) Improving the quality and dissemination of migration data and statistics;
- (d) Supporting adequate and effective border management, secure document issuance and identity management;
- (e) Improving migrants' health conditions;
- (f) Awareness-raising of the private sector on migration;
- (g) Promoting an increased involvement of all sectors in disaster risk reduction initiatives and disaster-induced displacement management.

This regional strategy, made public for the first time, is intended to be used as a reference tool for the Organization, its Member States, donors and other partners in the region for the development and implementation of projects and initiatives in Central America, North America and the Caribbean with the intention of attaining an improved and more humane governance of migration for the benefit of migrants and their societies of origin, transit, destination and return.



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



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

Country	USD
Regional Programmes	24,100,000
Belize	1,550,000
Canada	7,000,000
Costa Rica	2,700,000
Dominican Republic	2,400,000
El Salvador	13,600,000
Guyana	1,350,000
Haiti	47,780,000
Honduras	7,530,000
Jamaica	1,330,000
Mexico	3,700,000
Nicaragua	1,600,000
Panama	770,000
Trinidad and Tobago	650,000
United States of America	2,300,000
Total funding requirement	118,360,000

Programmatic area	USD
Emergency, Operations and Post-crisis	44,250,000
Migration Health	13,290,000
Immigration and Border Management	11,880,000
Migrant Assistance	33,500,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	12,150,000
Migration Policy and Research	3,290,000
Total funding requirement	118,360,000

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	4,000,000
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IOM will continue to provide support in the areas of disaster preparedness and disaster response, ensuring that displaced persons obtain necessary attention and care. Relying on the Migration Crisis Operational Framework, 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 by:

- Improving and systematizing response to migration crises by 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;
- Helping crisis-affected populations, including displaced persons and international migrants stranded in crisis situations in their destination/transit countries, to better access their fundamental rights to protection and assistance through IOM support to States;
- Responding to the often unaddressed migration dimensions of crises, by complementing existing humanitarian systems, as well as other systems addressing peace and security and development issues;
- Building on IOM's partnerships with States, international organizations and other relevant actors in the fields of humanitarian response, migration, peace and security, and development.

Insecurity and violence in Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala have boosted the migration of large numbers of people, including children and women with children. Because of the outstanding increase of these flows and the difficulties to provide adequate protection to these migrants and, in general, to manage these flows, the situation has been qualified as a humanitarian crisis. IOM will be implementing regional initiatives to strengthen governments' technical capacities to provide humanitarian assistance to these children and to prevent displacement.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	8,000,000
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Migrants and their families are particularly vulnerable to health inequities due to the conditions under which they migrate, as well as to their living and working conditions in the country of destination, transit and even upon return. In the Americas, there is a serious lack of information about the health of migrants and the psychosocial consequences for the families they 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 to mobility and a mapping of governments' responses to address these vulnerabilities.

Guided by the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), IOM is conducting a regional situational analysis of the health and well-being needs and vulnerabilities of migrants, the families they left behind and their 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.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,600,000
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Taking into consideration the Central American Integration System, the priorities of the Caribbean countries, the 2011 Central American Security Strategy and the IOM Strategy for the Central and North America and the Caribbean Region, the focus of IOM's work in this area will be to continue building the capacity of immigration departments in several security-related areas, namely:

- Immigration and integrated border management
- Border control digitalization and 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
- Cooperation with the national police and Interpol

Additional cooperation is being sought with the Caribbean Single Market Economy Organization while supporting them in building their data-sharing mechanisms and statistical collection, analysis and dissemination capacities. Further joint programming will be sought with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the area of combating crime.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

4,000,000

Insecurity and violence have been increasing push factors, adding to poverty and family reunification as main drivers of migration. This has pushed thousands of persons, including children (unaccompanied and family units headed by single mothers).

This situation resulted in an increase in the number of requests to provide humanitarian assistance to stranded migrants, as well as requests from affected governments to provide capacity-building and direct assistance in the framework of return of children.

Violence has also impacted migrants in transit who have been victimized and abused by criminal bands, including transnational organized crime organizations. The gaps in national capacities and the lack of adequate protection mechanisms for migrants in transit make them soft targets for organized crime. Six in every 10 migrant women migrating irregularly report sexual aggression during transit. Trafficking and kidnapping are also common violations of human rights.

The region has seen an increase in returns – around 500,000 per year – while institutional capacities in sending and receiving countries to create AVRR schemes are still very limited.

IOM will focus 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 the protection of and assistance to victims of human trafficking, unaccompanied migrant children, internally displaced persons, and migrants who have been victims of crimes.

IOM at the regional level will prioritize the conduct of awareness-raising campaigns, training, protection and assistance and the promotion of public policies aimed at identifying and addressing the protection needs of specific vulnerable migrant groups, such as unaccompanied children, victims of trafficking and gender-based violence, migrants who have been victims of other crimes and migrants from the sexually diverse community.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

3,000,000

Based on requests from main government counterparts, and as outlined in the IOM Strategy for Central and North America and the Caribbean, IOM will continue supporting the efforts of both countries of origin and countries of destination in protecting labour migrants' rights and fostering the synergies between labour migration and development, while facilitating legal avenues for 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 presence in 15 countries within 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 on intra regional labour migration flows, particularly those aimed at improving its regulation and regularization; sharing information on and raising awareness of migrant workers' rights; policy and operational advice; capacity-building in labour migration management; facilitation of foreign recruitment; and integration of labour migrants into their new workplaces and host societies.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,500,000

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

At the regional level, IOM will continue its support to the Central American Integration System to refine the Central American Comprehensive Migration Policy.

In the field of research, several migration trends in the region are worth further studies. In relation to this, IOM seeks to: (a) assess the current situation and trends in forced migration resulting from climate change, in particular those caused by desertification and the rise of sea levels; (b) assess the current situation and trends in forced migration in Mesoamerica, both internally and across borders, resulting from criminality, including activity by gangs (*maras*), kidnapping and drug trafficking and its impact on children, women and indigenous people; (c) assess the causes and consequences of the growth of movements of unaccompanied children migrating in the region; (d) assess the impact to communities and returnees in recent return migration trends (which are mostly due to economic crises and restrictive migration policies in destination countries); (e) assess the resilience of communities in the region, to prevent irregular migration and forced migration; and (f) further study irregular migration flows coming to the region from Africa and Asia.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Academia
Private sector

BELIZE

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,100,000

IOM seeks to improve migration management by contributing to the modernization of the passport issuance system in Belize, particularly its personalization technology, lamination equipment and identity management capabilities. This initiative will also build the capacity of the Government of Belize to implement improved identity management.

The Organization will also seek to regularize transborder crossing by establishing an automated and secure identity transborder card for neighbouring States. This initiative would improve the capacity of the Government to better manage the country's borders.

IOM aims to strengthen Belize's Civil Registry security by creating a comprehensive and automated database. This database would also be linked to the national passport database, and its creation will significantly contribute towards improving the security of travel and identity Belizean documents.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies



Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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IOM seeks to assist stranded migrants living in precarious conditions in Belize who wish to voluntarily return to their home countries.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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A recent study on improving technical capacity in migration in Belize points out that the country continues to be a country of destination for migrants, with the majority emigrating from Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, in search for work. For the Government of Belize, migration represents a growing challenge due to its limited capacity to establish a coordinated response to manage the existing immigrant population and deal with increasing numbers of temporary, permanent, regular and irregular migrants. Further, the absence of labour migration programmes and systems to support labour mobility prevents the country from benefitting from the socioeconomic contributions of labour migration and its implications on development. Through this study, IOM seeks to provide support to the Government to establish programmes and systems to properly manage labour migration.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	150,000
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Belize currently lacks an updated comprehensive migration policy. The Government and national authorities recognize the urgency to initiate dialogue with migration actors and stakeholders to sensitize relevant migration actors and to move forward an agenda for developing comprehensive migration policies. An initiative is proposed to assist in the process of sensitizing and initiating discussions on the topic of migration and its implications for the country. In the process, actors would be brought to a common level of understanding of migration management and to engage them in formulating a national strategy for developing comprehensive migration policies.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

CANADA

Migrant Assistance

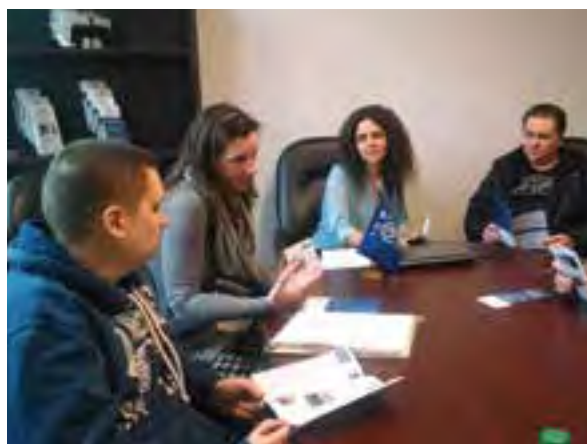
Funding requirement (in USD)	7,000,000
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IOM will continue providing voluntary return and reintegration assistance to failed refugee claimants in and around the Greater Toronto Area.

The Organization informs eligible migrants of their return options based on the programme's criteria. If necessary, migrants are assisted in obtaining travel documents from their respective consulates and embassies. IOM arranges flights and provides transit and/or post-arrival assistance, including medical/non-medical escorts during travel, if necessary. In addition, IOM helps migrants who qualify for in-kind reintegration support with drafting initial reintegration plans.

IOM intends to reach out to migrant communities, as well as non-profit and legal organizations that serve them, to raise awareness of the voluntary return process in Canada and in countries of return, and to foster dialogue between migrants and service providers.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations



COSTA RICA

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	600,000
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IOM will continue supporting the Ministry of Health and the Social Security Board in promoting health in all phases of the migration process. To better address critical migration health challenges, IOM will: (a) carry out a continuous and comprehensive assessment of migrants and host communities' health needs, their health-seeking behaviours, as well as the availability of and their access to health services; (b) conduct health promotion activities related to the prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases; and (c) improve capacities of local health authorities to deliver migrant-friendly health services, particularly in cross-border areas.

In this sense, IOM is currently implementing a joint programme to improve the human security of Ngöbe and Buglé indigenous temporary migrants in Costa Rica and Panama, particularly in the areas of economy, food, health, personal, community and political security. Human security is promoted through empowerment and by promoting better access of these persons to improved, culturally and gender-sensitive public services, with a special emphasis on health services. This initiative is funded by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security.

IOM intends to support the Ministry of Health and local health authorities in providing sustainable community-based prevention and continuity of health care, well-being and referral services for returning migrant children and their families in identified communities of high return.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations



Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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IOM will contribute to the strengthening of border security and ensuring the safety of persons and their property by improving the availability of accurate and up-to-date migration-related information, as well as by strengthening the coordination of border security, with emphasis on the vulnerability of less controlled border entry points.

The Organization will also continue providing visa application centre services in Costa Rica through Citizenship and Immigration Canada. The annual visa caseload is expected to exceed 3,000 applicants. The visa application centre is funded on a cost-recovery, fee-for-service basis, with additional funding provided by the Government of Canada for biometrics enrolment.

The capacities of Costa Rican consular authorities to issue electronic passports and more secure visas in more locations abroad, in order to provide better services to Costa Rican migrants, will be strengthened.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	900,000
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IOM will continue strengthening the capacities of national stakeholders to protect and assist migrants in highly vulnerable situations and to reduce 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 by supporting the Costa Rican Government and the Counter-Trafficking National Coalition in their efforts, mainly through local community-based strategies and capacities.

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

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	600,000
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IOM will continue to promote migration policies and practices that take into account and raise awareness of migrants' labour rights and of the importance of the regularization of labour migrants. IOM will also

continue strengthening the Costa Rican Government's capacities in the areas of labour migration management and labour migrants' social integration.

In addition, IOM, through the implementation of a joint initiative to improve the human security of Ngöbe and Buglé indigenous temporary migrants in Costa Rica and Panama, funded by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, will continue sensitizing employers and institutions and empowering workers on labour migrants' rights. Corporate social responsibility will be also promoted.

The Organization will continue implementing a joint initiative to strengthen the contribution of migration to development by reinforcing its local dimension through the implementation of migration and development initiatives by local authorities, in partnership with CSOs, aimed at ensuring the productive use of emigrants' remittances and full socioeconomic integration of immigrants. In this regard, IOM will continue facilitating the coordination and cooperation of local stakeholders to facilitate dialogue and partnerships on migration and development initiatives.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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IOM will continue providing support to the Government for the development of the Plan of Action for the Implementation of the National Comprehensive Migration Policy. Support for the implementation of the National Integration Plan will also continue to be provided by the Organization.

IOM will support the Government in assessing the current immigration and emigration trends in the country for evidence-based policy development, through a survey on migrant stocks and their characteristics, as well as on the links of migration and development and on the socioeconomic impact of migration. This research will also help to combat the myths related to migration, by making objective data available, to show the reality of migration in the country.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Academia
Media
Private sector

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	180,000
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Situated in the hurricane corridor, as well as in one of the most geologically active spots on earth, the island of Hispaniola is prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis. In the Dominican Republic, IOM aims to extend disaster preparedness assistance, prevent forced migration, and continue providing support for the strengthening of shelters, including by developing capacities for collective centre management and complementing governmental response to natural disasters.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	150,000
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Migrant health is a major challenge in the Caribbean region. The growing mobility of workers between Haiti and the Dominican Republic makes the need to reinforce the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis a priority. Multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis, to which migrant and internally displaced populations are particularly vulnerable, is also a growing cause of concern on the island.

IOM will work closely with the Ministry of Health, WHO and bi-national partners to support the implementation of the joint plan to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis on both sides of the island, and advocate for the promotion of migrant health through tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS programmes.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	70,000
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IOM will continue providing assistance to unaccompanied migrant children and victims of crimes, such as trafficking, in the Dominican Republic. To achieve this, technical support will be extended to authorities responsible for providing assistance and protection to Haitian nationals, particularly those who are vulnerable victims of crime, in coordination with Haitian consular services.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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Irregular Haitian migrants in the Dominican Republic have faced numerous challenges during the last decades. In 2013 the Constitutional Court of the Dominican Republic issued Sentence 168-13, which rules that persons born in the country of irregular migrant parents are not Dominican nationals, and that those incorrectly registered into the civil registry must be removed and entered into a “book of foreigners” and regularized as migrants. Subsequently, the Dominican Government launched a Regularization Plan for Irregular Migrants (Decree 327-13) and, more recently, the Regime for People Born in the National Territory and Irregularly Recorded in the Dominican Civil Registry and on their Naturalization (Law 169-14).

As part of its integration promotion activities, IOM plans to continue to provide technical assistance to implement the country’s migration law, regularize the status of qualifying Haitian migrants, and contribute towards reducing the vulnerability of all migrants, as well as of persons affected by the Constitutional Tribunal’s ruling, as stated in a memorandum of understanding signed between IOM and the Ministry of Interior and Police.

To achieve this, IOM will continue to provide assistance to the Ministry of Interior and Police, as the leading entity for regularization and naturalization, as well as to work with the civil society to increase migrants’ access to regularization.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

EL SALVADOR

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	150,000
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Natural disasters are frequent and devastating in El Salvador. IOM intends to continue supporting the Salvadorian Government in activities related to the prevention of and the humanitarian response to emergency situations caused by social and/or natural disasters, through a national coordination mechanism.

IOM aims to continue strengthening the municipal Civil Protection Commissions in planning, setting up, managing and coordinating temporary shelters. The *Temporary Shelter Management and Coordination Manual*, which was approved by the National Civil Protection System, and elaborated and designed with technical support from IOM, UNICEF and Save the Children, will serve as the basis for building capacities among municipal Civil Protection Commission members, communal Civil Protection Commissions and local humanitarian actors, including local staff of the Technical Commission on Logistics and the Technical Commission on Health.

IOM will use CCCM training materials and tools to ensure that relevant staff of the Technical Commission on Shelter, Technical Commission on Logistics and Technical Commission on Health, as well as national contact points, understand the humanitarian standards applied in setting up, managing, and coordinating temporary shelters.



There are two particularly alarming migration trends in El Salvador which are often interlinked and have grown significantly in recent times, reaching a humanitarian crisis level due to their magnitude and complexity: child migration, especially of unaccompanied children, and displacement due to violence. IOM aims to implement specific activities to manage these flows through:

- (a) The development of displacement tracking matrices to monitor these flows;
- (b) The provision of post-arrival assistance, shelter and longer-term reintegration;
- (c) Addressing the root causes of forced migration (through, e.g. violence prevention, community stabilization and prevention of the recruitment of at-risk youth).

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

500,000

IOM will continue supporting the Ministry of Health in conducting a situational analysis of the country's migration health-related challenges. Guided by the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), the Organization intends for the results of the assessment to guide health policymakers and practitioners in developing migrant-sensitive policies and interventions, so that adequate access to prevention and other health-care services, particularly those related to communicable and non-communicable diseases, are provided to migrants, including mobile populations and trafficked persons in selected at-risk and highly vulnerable locations.

IOM intends to support the Ministry of Health and local health authorities in providing sustainable community-based prevention and continuity of health care, well-being and referral services for returning migrant children and their families in identified communities of high return.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

300,000

Within the "Combating Crime" component of the Central American Security Strategy, IOM is contributing to building greater border security, and ensuring security for people and their assets, by improving the availability of accurate and up-to-date information, enhancing States' capacities to ensure border security, and strengthening coordination and

cooperation on border security at the national and regional levels, with emphasis on the vulnerabilities of bilateral and peripheral borders, uncontrolled border crossing points, and human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

In addition, IOM intends to continue strengthening the capacities of State institutions working in the area of border security by improving their entry and exit registration systems; modernizing air, land and sea borders; and strengthening the management and control systems at uncontrolled border land crossing points, focusing on areas such as international cooperation, harmonization of procedures and regulations, physical and technological infrastructure.

Finally, IOM aims to conduct a comprehensive programme aimed at combating migrant smuggling and human trafficking, by strengthening capacities of border control officers and law enforcement officers on border management, to prevent, detect and combat this crime.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

12,000,000

IOM seeks to support the socioeconomic and psychosocial reintegration of returned migrants, in particular of children and victims of trafficking. In this regard, IOM intends to implement comprehensive programmes aimed at identifying at least one reintegration option for each returnee and his/her family upon arrival in El Salvador. This will not only ensure the well-being of the migrant, but will also prevent re-emigration.

In line with efforts of the Government of El Salvador towards strengthening assistance to returned Salvadorians, IOM aims to improve the physical conditions and internal capacities of institutions for the adequate reception, protection and assistance of returned migrants and victims of trafficking in El Salvador.

In addition, IOM seeks to reinforce the Government's strategies to create jobs and promote development in main communities of origin of emigrants and returned migrants.

IOM also aims to support the Government in combating structural population push factors, especially violence, poverty and exclusion, by strengthening the socioeconomic conditions in main communities of origin, as well as its resilience to violence.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	650,000
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IOM will continue working with the Government of El Salvador in facilitating regular, organized and transparent labour migration programmes, as well as strengthening the Government's capacities in the area of labour migration management. In this regard, IOM will continue implementing the labour migration programme to Canada.

IOM also intends to continue working to regularize and regulate the labour migration of Nicaraguans coming to El Salvador to work mostly in agriculture by seeking to implement a pilot circular migration programme, which will benefit migrant workers and employers in the agriculture sector, as well as the governments of both countries. This programme will also promote and protect migrant workers' rights.

IOM also aims to implement pilot initiatives specifically intended to promote the productive use of remittances to generate development, and promote the development of legal frameworks and ad hoc policies aimed at improving the conditions of returned migrants.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

GUYANA

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	800,000
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IOM continues to promote the health, well-being and integration of migrants while improving their livelihoods in remote communities in Guyana.

To address the needs of the most-at-risk populations, IOM, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and guided by the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), will conduct a migration-health related situational analysis to better understand the health needs and challenges in the regions populated by large numbers of migrants.

Other interventions will focus on awareness-raising; capacity-building in the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis, and malaria, as well as ensuring continuity of care; and strengthening the referral mechanisms for migrants and other vulnerable at-risk groups.

HIV counselling and testing will also be addressed by this initiative.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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IOM continues to contribute to strengthening the security systems aimed at enhancing migration management in Guyana.

The Organization will support verification and information-sharing to authenticate birth, death and marriage records of persons requesting breeder documents. This will contribute to improving security, providing a more secure passport issuance process, and improving the identity management in the country. This initiative will build upon the technological application previously developed by IOM to ensure faster issuance of birth, death and marriage certificates.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	150,000
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IOM continues to support vulnerable migrants through the provision of information that aims to increase migrants' access to basic services. Videos have been developed as a platform for sharing such information with marginalized migrants and those in highly vulnerable situations. These videos inform migrants of their rights and obligations and provide guidance on how to regularize their status.

IOM also aims to improve the Government's capacity to identify victims of trafficking and provide support to vulnerable migrants in a manner that meets international standards and best practices. Activities include the provision of integration and reintegration services in the country to Guyanese immigrants and emigrants.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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A second phase of the IOM Diaspora Project in Guyana seeks to continue supporting the Government of Guyana in strengthening diaspora engagement by facilitating visits of entrepreneurs to the country for the establishment of small and medium-sized enterprises, which will help support development.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

HAITI

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	35,000,000
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In its role of Global Emergency Shelter and Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster lead and as the main actor in camps for displaced persons in Haiti, IOM remains engaged in supporting the Government to put an end to displacement in Haiti through the facilitation of voluntary, safe, sustainable and dignified return.

It is anticipated that close to 20,000 families will remain displaced and in need of assistance by the end of 2014.

In addition, through its disaster risk reduction (DRR) and disaster risk management programmes, IOM contributes to the preparedness response and to the improvement of the Haitian population to face repeated shocks. Aiming at building the capacity of State authorities, those activities are conducted with the Direction de la Protection Civile. DRR activities include the establishment of a vigilance network, the preposition of emergency stocks, mapping of risks, infrastructure projects to mitigate the impact of natural disasters, and setting up evacuation mechanisms and infrastructure.

In light of the upcoming hurricane season, IOM continues to engage humanitarian partners to work on mitigation measures and contingency planning.

IOM will continue community rehabilitation projects, working with the Community Violence Reduction Section of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti, which has employed thousands of residents from neighbourhoods affected by high violence rates. These residents are employed to work in projects involving the repair or building of infrastructure. IOM intends to extend these initiatives to other neighbourhoods in order to reach a larger number of beneficiaries.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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Guided by the World Health Assembly Resolution on Health of Migrants (WHA61.17), IOM intends to continue supporting the Ministry of Health in promoting migrants' health, reducing migrants' vulnerability and addressing health consequences across the migration cycle.

IOM contributes to efforts of the Ministry of Health and other key stakeholders by: (a) providing

sustainable prevention and care services, specifically addressing tuberculosis and HIV-related issues in IDP camps and border areas; (b) addressing the general health needs of migrants; and (c) mainstreaming cholera surveillance and response through capacity-building, the adoption of new strategies, policies and procedures in support of the National Plan to Eliminate Cholera in Haiti.

The Organization works to improve access to health and psychosocial services for displaced populations, as well as victims of trafficking and gender-based violence. IOM also works to address cholera in camps, communities and border areas through: (a) deployment of rapid response from medical teams; (b) establishment of mobile assessment teams; (c) conduct of awareness-raising campaigns; (d) establishment of referral systems and health insurance programmes; and (e) training of community health workers and local health authorities and staff. IOM seeks to further strengthen this programme in 2015 and continue to ensure that all programmes are in line with the priorities of the Ministry of Health.

IOM proposes to target mobile and at-risk populations through health promotion, surveillance of health issues (i.e. cholera, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and malaria) and to strengthen the coordination with the Dominican Republic through regular and ad hoc symposiums, workshops and meetings.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Local NGOs and CSOs

Media



Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	5,200,000
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IOM is committed to supporting the Haitian Government in addressing complex border management challenges by streamlining procedures involved in migration management, border management and operations. Based on the main observations and recommendations formulated in a 2014 border assessment conducted by IOM and Haitian border agencies, IOM is now looking to develop a project that assesses key gaps in the Haitian migration management system through enhanced regional cooperation and integration and overall reinforcement of border management and law.

At the request of the Consulate General of Brazil in Port-au-Prince, IOM will establish and operate a "Brazil Visa Application Centre," on behalf of the Brazilian Consulate General's Office in Port-au-Prince, exclusively dedicated to Haitian visa applicants seeking safe and legal migration to the Federative Republic of Brazil. The visa application centre will offer a complete suite of visa support services.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	4,000,000
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IOM remains committed to addressing the root causes of large migration flows originating from major at-risk migrants' communities of origin in Haiti in order to limit the likelihood of future irregular migration.

Haitian migrants, corresponding to pre-established eligibility criteria, will be offered voluntary return assistance, which will include transportation back to their communities of origin in Haiti, as well as reintegration support.

Potential participants, located in the Turks and Caicos and the Bahamas, will be informed of the return scheme's existence through an information campaign run by IOM and Turks and Caicos and Bahamian authorities. The campaign will include leafleting of locations and workplaces during operational compliance visits, advertisements in ministries' public buildings, cross-agency community engagement exercises and, possibly, radio spots.

Pre-departure assistance, as well as support during post-arrival and reintegration, will complete the assistance cycle. Particular attention will be given to the specific needs of women, men, boys and girls, and gender will be mainstreamed in all sensitizations and migrant reintegration activities.

The reintegration support upon return to Haiti will also include community-based development

initiatives aligned with the Haitian Government's "Special Plans for the North Coast," such as labour-intensive and income-generating activities, small business incubators and other stabilization initiatives to foster economic development.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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In January 2012 Haiti became eligible for the H2 low-skill seasonal work visa, a programme permitting US employers to hire foreign workers for a determined period of time under the condition that there are no unemployed US workers willing or able to do the work.

In order to foster Haiti's sustained use of the seasonal worker programme covered by the H2-A visa system, and under conditions that protect migrant workers' rights, IOM supports the H2 circular migration scheme by identifying migrant workers and by providing them with training and support that includes strong incentives for return and ensures that the human and financial capital brought home has maximum development impact.

In order to reinforce Haitian agencies to take over the process, the intervention includes capacity-building of the National Organisation for Migration and coordination between Haitian consulates in the United States, the US Consulate in Haiti and the Haitian Government, to strengthen the collaboration on circular migration scheme in a way that could benefit both countries.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	80,000
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To tackle key gaps in the migration management system and enhance the cooperation among Haitian ministries responsible for border and migration management, the Haitian Government has requested the support of IOM in facilitating the elaboration of a migration policy. Through the IOM Development Fund, IOM supports the Haitian intergovernmental task force in charge of defining the strategic objectives and the action plan of the future migration policy for Haiti, while promoting public policy reforms and the elaboration of a reviewed migration law.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

HONDURAS

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	4,000,000
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Honduras is characterized by frequent and devastating natural disasters. IOM intends to continue supporting the Government of Honduras in activities related to DRR, prevention and humanitarian response to emergency situations caused by social and/or natural disasters.

The Organization aims to continue providing support to the Comisión Permanente de Contingencias in planning, setting up, managing and coordinating temporary shelters.

Two particularly alarming and often interlinked migration trends in Honduras have grown significantly in recent times, reaching the level of humanitarian crises due to their magnitude and complexity: migration of children, especially unaccompanied migrant children, and displacement due to violence. IOM aims to implement specific activities to manage these flows, such as:

- (a) Development of displacement tracking matrices to monitor and analyse these flows;
- (b) The provision of post-arrival assistance, shelter, and longer-term reintegration for returning migrants;
- (c) Addressing the root causes of forced migration (violence prevention, community stabilization, prevention of recruitment of at-risk youth).

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	700,000
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IOM is carrying out a project that aims to strengthen the capacity of the Governments of Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras to respond to the health needs of migrants, regardless of their status, returnees and families fragmented by migration. One of the main final products of this project will be the development of a national strategic plan of action aimed to improve the health of migrants from a multisectoral approach.

IOM intends to support the Ministry of Health and local health authorities in providing sustainable community-based prevention and continuity of health care, well-being and referral services for returning migrant children and their families in identified communities of high return.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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IOM is implementing a project aimed at supporting inter-institutional and regional coordination for Border Security in Central America. This project, funded by the Government of Canada, aims to strengthen border security and ensure personal and patrimonial safety by improving the availability of accurate and up-to-date information through strengthened coordination on border security at the national and regional levels, with emphasis on the vulnerability of bilateral and peripheral borders and uncontrolled border crossing points. IOM aims to potentiate this project by increasing the number of bi-national coordination meetings on security issues and by involving a larger number of institutions and officers in these processes.

IOM is also implementing a project to strengthen the technical capacities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to regularize the migration status of the population living in the territories affected by the decision of the International Court of Justice issued on 11 September 1992. The project particularly benefits the population of Nahuaterique. IOM aims to support a larger number of beneficiaries who could benefit from this regularization process.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	230,000
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IOM is implementing a project to provide protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants in Mesoamerica. IOM aims to extend this programme in order to include more actions to improve the Government's capacity to face the challenges posed by the growing migration of children, in particular, unaccompanied children. IOM also seeks to provide assistance and protection to these children, including comprehensive reintegration support to returning children and families.

IOM also aims to implement a project to reintegrate returned migrants and victims of trafficking in persons. This project would create protocols to ensure adequate management of these populations, as well as promote the development of ad hoc policies on protection and assistance to at-risk population groups (especially returned migrants and victims of trafficking), as well as adequate reintegration policies in order to avoid migrants' outflows. The project would also strengthen coordination between authorities and promote their sensitization.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM aims to implement a programme to promote the productive use of remittances through the organization of migrant groups in the United States to raise funds to support social benefit community projects in the departments of Comayagua, Intibucá, Choluteca and Olancho. The project would include training in productive investment and strengthening of partnerships with the private and public sectors, which can co-fund some of these initiatives.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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IOM aims to support the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of Honduras in the development of a national comprehensive labour migration policy, which would have a special focus on the prevention and combat of human trafficking for labour exploitation purposes. The project would include sensitization, training, research and wide consultation.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

JAMAICA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	20,000
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Jamaica is at risk of experiencing natural disasters, such as hurricanes, earthquakes and floods. As a small, developing island State, the impact of such disasters could have detrimental economic, social and environmental consequences. It is critical to focus on and enhance emergency preparedness and disaster management plans.

IOM in Jamaica seeks to build institutional capacities for disaster risk reduction to improve national preparedness and response to emergencies such as earthquakes, hurricanes and floods.

In this light, it is important to mainstream migration into national DRR policies. IOM seeks to conduct

and participate in sensitization sessions as an initial step towards establishing a foundation for enhanced disaster response plans.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	40,000
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There is limited knowledge on the health aspects of the migration process in Jamaica, including migrants' health vulnerabilities, health concerns and access to health-care services, particularly for the prevention, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis, and some non-communicable health conditions in Jamaica. IOM, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and partners, 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 for developing targeted information dissemination and capacity-building initiatives in the follow-up phase, as guided by the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17) adopted in 2008.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	330,000
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IOM will continue to provide visa application services in Jamaica to the Government of the United Kingdom through the visa application centre established in 2014 under the public private partnership with Visa Facilitation Services Global. The centre facilitates the submission of applications and biometrics from people wishing to obtain a UK visa.

The Government of Jamaica has indicated that it seeks to update its current border management system. In response, IOM aims to support the Government in establishing and implementing a new border management system, including providing the IOM-developed software, Migrant Information and Data Analysis System, which assists with border management, data collection and passport verification.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM supports the Jamaican Government in assisting and protecting vulnerable migrants, such as victims of trafficking, stranded migrants, migrant children, as well as Jamaicans overseas. Activities include strengthening institutional capacities for better identification, assistance and protection of vulnerable migrants. Direct assistance will be provided on a case-to-case basis. IOM seeks to support the Government in implementing a comprehensive counter-trafficking public awareness-raising campaign.

IOM also provides post-arrival support to Jamaicans returning from the United Kingdom and Canada under the facilitated return scheme and the Canadian Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration programme, respectively.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	550,000
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In collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, IOM will wrap up the implementation of the Mapping Jamaica's Diaspora initiative, which sought the implementation of an online survey to assess members of the diaspora, their locations, skills and willingness to contribute to the development of their country. IOM expects that the results will lead to a follow-up initiative to assess the skills gaps in Jamaica, in order to match them with diaspora skills and implement a temporary return of qualified nationals programme.

The Organization seeks to implement a regional initiative in Jamaica, Haiti and Colombia to channel resources for community stabilization and poverty reduction among poor and vulnerable female-headed households in the Caribbean. The initiative will seek to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable female-headed households by expanding economic opportunities in geographic areas that generate economic migration or require the development of their communities to absorb and sustain returning migrants. A key aspect of such an initiative will be establishing mechanisms to strengthen private sector and diaspora involvement in community stabilization and poverty reduction.

IOM seeks to conduct pre-departure orientation sessions for persons migrating (short term or long term) to Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. These sessions will be aimed at students,

business travellers and persons migrating for the purpose of family reunification.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Private Sector
Academia

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	190,000
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IOM supports the Government as it operationalizes the new International Migration and Development Policy and Plan of Action and implements the second phase of the IOM-UNDP project, Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies.

IOM will continue to participate in the National Working Group on International Migration and Development. The Organization will assist the Jamaican Government in building and strengthening capacities, as needed, for the effective implementation of its national migration policy and plan of action.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

MEXICO

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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In partnership with the Government of Mexico, IOM will continue to provide services to Mexican returnees, such as food, local transportation to their hometowns, and information about Government services. The Organization will also continue to promote such services, particularly those related to psychosocial assistance and referrals for job offers, local development programmes in communities of return, training and government services that focus on economic and social development.





In addition, IOM will promote the adoption of specific protocols for the design of laws and regulations focused on protecting highly vulnerable migrants, particularly children in Mexico, by ensuring adequate services for them and by regularizing their migration situation.

Natural disasters are frequent and devastating in Mexico. IOM intends to provide support to the federal and local governments in activities related to prevention and humanitarian response to emergency situations caused by natural disasters and desertification.

Two particularly alarming and often interlinked migration trends in Mexico have grown significantly in recent times, reaching a humanitarian crisis level due to their magnitude and complexity: child migration, especially of unaccompanied children in transit, and displacement due to violence.

IOM aims to implement specific activities to manage these flows, such as:

- (a) Development of displacement tracking matrices to monitor these flows;
- (b) Provision of post-arrival assistance, shelter and longer-term reintegration;
- (c) Addressing the root causes of forced migration (violence prevention, community stabilization, prevention of recruitment of at-risk youth and so forth).

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)

300,000

IOM seeks to strengthen its links and partnerships with relevant actors on health issues by creating inter-agency and inter-institutional working groups that will help to mainstream migration health relevant topics into the country's migration agenda.

It will also make use of these partnerships and networks to promote the development of health information systems, which will contribute to the creation of monitoring schemes for migrants and their health and which can also serve as platforms for evidence-based health policymaking that will fall under the operational frameworks of the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17).

In 2015 IOM will be looking to provide psychosocial assistance and orientation to migrant populations, especially returning migrants going through the reintegration process, by making psychosocial experts available to provide immediate psychological assistance to returnees who may require it. Through this activity, the Organization also aims to identify and study the psychosocial impacts of forced migration.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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An efficient and humane management of the southern Mexican border is identified as a key priority for IOM. Thereby, IOM continues to strengthen the capacities of the National Migration Institute officials through the conduct of training courses in human trafficking, kidnapping and human rights. In addition, IOM considers it particularly relevant to update and deepen the assessment of border management technical capacities in the southern border as a basis to determine the most urgent needs in terms of the provision of tools and specialized training.

Specialized training will continue to be delivered to government officials in the southern border on three main areas: identification of potentially vulnerable migrants; improvement in the identification of false and altered travel and identity documents; and “cross-cutting training” covering topics such as international law, migration and health and integrated border management.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM intends to strengthen its work in providing effective assistance and protection to children migrating from, through and returning to Mexico, through direct assistance, improved policies, and sensitization and training of concerned authorities.

Through its return and reintegration assistance projects and counter-trafficking programmes, IOM continues to collaborate with the Government of Mexico in providing assistance to migrants, including both Mexican migrants and international migrants.

IOM aims to strengthen the reintegration support component of its programmes, particularly those implemented in the northern states of Mexico.

The Organization would also like to develop stronger gender initiatives aimed at empowering migrant women in Mexico, through training that would strengthen their entrepreneurial skills and to facilitate their access to sexual and preventive health and psychosocial support services.

IOM provides reintegration assistance through its AVRR programmes to Mexicans returning from abroad. Reintegration projects for individuals and families, which aim to facilitate their return process in

Mexico, are supported by the Organization through its counselling and orientation services.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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IOM identifies labour migration programmes as one of the top priorities of local governments of the southern states of Mexico, owing to the fact that thousands of Guatemalan migrants, many of whom are irregular, work in these regions. Without legal status, the labour rights of these migrants are constantly threatened, leaving them extremely vulnerable to abuse. IOM aims to strengthen the Government’s capacities to order these flows.

Mexico has one of the biggest diasporas in the world. Many Mexican migrants have highly qualified skills, with enormous potential to contribute to Mexico’s development. In this light, IOM aims to facilitate the temporary return of skilled professionals through attractive programmes that are adapted to their needs, thus simultaneously fostering the transfer of knowledge and development at the local and national levels.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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IOM aims to further study child migration in Mexico, in order to contribute to government policies. In particular, IOM would like to better understand the characteristics of child migration flows transiting through as well as originating from Mexico, to allow for a better understanding of its nature, causes and consequences for children and families. IOM would also like to advance the analysis of the return migration of children, including their health and psychosocial support-related needs.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

NICARAGUA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	150,000
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In coordination with UN agencies, NGOs and the Government of Nicaragua, IOM seeks to strengthen national- and local-level institutional capacities for disaster risk reduction, disaster risk management and adaptation to climate and environmental changes.

Through a joint programme funded by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, IOM will implement capacity-building activities on preparedness and the management of shelters, which will specifically benefit three indigenous communities vulnerable to climate change and environmental disasters.

IOM aims to build knowledge and improve national data collection on the nexus between environment degradation and internal displacement, especially in the highly vulnerable Bosawas Reserve.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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IOM promotes health in migration situations throughout the migration cycle by advocating for migrant-inclusive health policies and facilitating access to adequate health services to reduce migrants' vulnerability. This is done through prevention activities and capacity-building activities for authorities in charge of implementing international health regulations and migration policies within the framework of the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17).

IOM contributes to the generation of evidence on the link between migration and health for the formulation of plans and strategies to meet the conditions and health needs of the migrant population and generate synergy and improve inter-agency coordination for an integrated approach to health in migrant populations.

Prevention will be enhanced through the development of innovative solutions that provide sustainable and accessible information and services in transborder areas, targeting migrants and mobile populations.

IOM will also work to improve the capacities of sex workers' organizations in participating in policy debates on HIV prevention and in reducing discrimination in health services, through a regional programme funded by the Global Fund.

Through tailored information activities, IOM will promote the debate on migrants' access to social and health security with focus on the most disadvantaged populations, such as temporary labour migrants and the protection of their rights.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	150,000
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IOM will implement activities to address cross-border management and promote orderly migration, in line with the Human Development National Plan, which refers to migration management and security as a priority.

IOM will support the management of border crossings through the provision of training to migration, police and customs officials and the promotion of the establishment of a country-specific work plan that outlines improved security and coordination at border crossings. This will be achieved within the framework of a Canadian-funded project.

In the framework of a programme funded by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, IOM will promote the training of indigenous territorial authorities, as well as members of community committees, on the prevention of organized crime and drug trafficking in border communities.

Also, IOM will be providing visa application centre services for the Government of Canada under a public-private partnership with Visa Facilitation Services Global.

Additionally, IOM will provide technical assistance in the construction of a new building for the Directorate of Migration.

Finally, IOM will engage in advocacy activities to promote mainstreaming of migration issues into the National Public Security Policy. IOM will also provide technical assistance for the establishment of the National Council of Immigration.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	250,000
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IOM will continue to strengthen the capacities of national stakeholders to protect and assist migrants in highly vulnerable situations, especially victims of human trafficking. This will be achieved through a regional programme, funded by the Netherlands and Finland and implemented by IOM and United Nations Population Fund, that provides support to the implementation of Central American Security Strategy. This project aims to prevent 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 the protection of victims.

IOM will also provide technical assistance for the formulation of a national law against trafficking in persons and will provide vulnerable transborder areas with shelters for victims.

IOM will continue to provide assistance to voluntary returnees in order to enhance their social and economic reintegration in their communities. IOM will provide support and technical assistance in the prevention of trafficking in persons, especially for labour and sexual exploitation purposes. This will include strengthening the work of the National Coalition Against Trafficking in Persons at the local level, especially in areas where the Grand Canal Project will take place.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	600,000
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IOM supports institutional coordination and capacity-building to improve labour migration management and its coherence with national development goals.

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, as well as activities that facilitate productive investment of remittances according to local labour market needs.

IOM will also provide technical assistance to develop an assessment of the demand of workers in the domestic service sector.

It is anticipated that the Grand Canal Project in Nicaragua will generate a demand for labour in the various infrastructure projects and services, particularly in the construction sector. In line with this, IOM will provide support and technical assistance to the Ministry of Labour and the Directorate General of Immigration, in order to manage the foreign labour migration flows to be induced by the demand caused by the Grand Canal Project. At the national level, IOM will contribute to the consistent inclusion of migration into the post-2015 UN development agenda through the organization of debates and advocacy activities specifically for this purpose.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	350,000
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IOM aims to contribute to enhance the Nicaraguan Government's comprehensive knowledge of migration issues by implementing research activities on emerging migration issues, such as the links between migration and tourism, local impacts of migration on development, and the situation of 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.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Academia

PANAMA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	250,000
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IOM has assisted persons displaced by the Colombian conflict and living in critical conditions in the Darien region of Panama, along the border with Colombia.

Most of the beneficiaries crossed the border years ago but are still facing mobility restrictions and are living in critically crowded spaces, with no possibility of improving their economic situation. IOM provides access to safe drinking water, shelter, health, training for self-sustaining livelihood activities, transportation to obtain legal documentation, emergency kits. In

addition, IOM supports the improvement of schools and other activities that contributes to the alleviation of their critical living conditions.

Projects have been implemented in the Darien and Kuna Yala Provinces (among the poorest in Panama) located on country's border with Colombia. These projects assisted persons seeking protection on Panamanian soil, as well as communities of reception. In 2015 IOM intends to follow up these projects, considering their impressive results and the needs that are still present in target communities.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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IOM promotes health in migration through a joint programme that aims to improve the human security of Ngöbe-Buglé temporary migrants in Costa Rica and Panama, particularly in the areas of health, economic, food, personal, community and political security.

Migrants and their families are particularly vulnerable to health inequities. To improve migrants' access to healthcare, IOM seeks to establish strategic partnerships with WHO and other UN agencies for the purpose of strengthening the care capacities of the country in responding to migration health-related issues within the operational framework of the World Health Assembly Resolution on the Health of Migrants (WHA61.17).

IOM seeks to implement a programme to facilitate training, provide equipment and raise the awareness of government health officials of migrants' human rights, in order to facilitate the provision of appropriate healthcare and psychosocial support services to migrants in Panama.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	Funded
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Through its visa application centre, IOM will provide visa application services in Panama for the Government of Canada under a public-private partnership with Visa Facilitation Services Global. A permanent visa application centre in Panama has already been established to assist applicants travelling to the United Kingdom.

IOM seeks to strengthen the capacities of migration, police and customs officials in the border with Costa Rica to prevent and combat human trafficking and

migrant smuggling, particularly of women and children. IOM also seeks to strengthen the capacities of civil servants in the border with Colombia.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs
Private sector

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	150,000
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IOM continues 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 supports the National Commission to Fight Against Trafficking in the establishment and development of victims' assistance mechanisms and through capacity-building strategies.

Due to the percentage of migrants in the country, IOM seeks 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.

IOM will continue to provide assistance to voluntary returnees to enhance their social and economic reintegration into their communities. Special focus may be given to unaccompanied migrant children and migrants arriving from other countries in the region, given their vulnerability in transit.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	150,000
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IOM will continue promoting migration policies and practices that take into account and raise awareness of migrants' labour rights and the regularization of migrants who have migrated to Panama to seek employment, as well as strengthen the Government's capacities in the area of labour migration management and inspection.

Through participation in debates and the organization of advocacy activities, IOM will contribute to the consistent inclusion of migration into the post-2015 development agenda and to the Universal Periodic Review process in Panama.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	120,000
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Migration Profiles are researches prepared according to a common framework which make it easier to understand the migration situation in Panama. In 2015 IOM seeks to develop a Migration Profile in order to collect, study and analyse reliable and comparable migration data for corroborated policy development.

Together with governments and key counterparts, including the academia and NGOs, IOM intends to establish and consolidate joint education initiatives on migration. In this regard, the Organization will continue contributing to the Graduate Programme on Gender and Migration.

In addition, IOM aims to promote the development of a forward-looking national migration policy based on evidence-based information and with a clear understanding of the national and international contexts, independent of situational factors and especially of changes in the government structure.

The Organization also seeks to carry out an analysis of the impact of the main regularization programme implemented by the Panamanian Government called Panama Crisol de Razas. This evaluation will feed into the improvement of the implementation of this project for the benefit of thousands of migrants.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia
Media

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	150,000
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IOM will focus on the provision of all kinds of assistance to vulnerable migrants (such as returning migrants, irregular migrants and those in detention facilities) in Trinidad and Tobago.

IOM will continue to provide assistance to migrants from the United Kingdom voluntarily returning under the facilitated return scheme and also seek to extend services that would provide comprehensive reintegration options for returning, stranded and other vulnerable migrants.

Further, the capacities of law enforcement agencies and other major stakeholders to combat human trafficking will be strengthened.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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IOM aims to provide support to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in the development of labour migration programmes aimed at fulfilling labour markets needs in the country.

IOM also aims to develop programmes to promote the involvement of the diaspora in the development of the country.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	200,000
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IOM aims to provide support to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to develop a national comprehensive, intersectoral and rights-based migration policy that will help to address key aspects of the migration phenomenon in a comprehensive and clear manner.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies





UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,300,000
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Keeping its global focus, IOM will continue addressing issues related to counter-trafficking and protection.

IOM will continue to provide (a) training to “front-line” law enforcement, prosecutorial officials, and judiciary from specific regions affected by trafficking through the International Law Enforcement Academies; (b) emergency, short-term direct assistance for victims of trafficking who are overseas, on a case-by-case basis and in coordination with the US Department of State’s Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons and NGO partners; and (c) return, reintegration and family reunification for victims of trafficking through a safe, coordinated mechanism that brings 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, over 1,000 family members have been reunified with a victim of trafficking in the United States, and 25 victims have been provided with voluntary return assistance to their countries of origin.

IOM will also facilitate response to the identified capacity-building needs of the country through the

delivery of short-term interventions under its training and technical assistance project, which aims to improve the effectiveness of government responses in donor-identified and -approved countries.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs



New York Migration Series 2015

IOM will continue to hold a series of briefings and courses for Permanent Missions, representatives of UN agencies, civil society and other stakeholders at the UN Headquarters in New York. The proposed 2015 New York Migration Series would be a continuation of the successful 2013 and 2014 series and aims to contribute substantively to ongoing migration discussions in New York.

In light of current discussions at the United Nations in New York, including the preparations for the post-2015 UN development agenda and the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, continuing the migration debate and increasing knowledge of relevant stakeholders makes this series particularly timely and relevant. Furthermore, this advances the UN Secretary General's Eight-Point Agenda, which came out of the General Assembly's 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

In addition, while the current focus at the UN Headquarters is on the link between migration and development, this momentum allows for the inclusion of other key issues, such as the situation of migrants in crises and land issues in peacemaking and peacekeeping.

This series of courses and informal briefings aim to provide relevant stakeholders in New York with an opportunity to gain knowledge on contemporary migration issues and exchange experiences, lessons learned and policy solutions with various counterparts. This series will increase the understanding of migration-related matters within the UN system and contribute to more effective migration policymaking standards.

The Series will consist of three briefings and three courses. The themes of the briefings will focus on:

- (a) Migrants in crisis situations;
- (b) Migration in the post-2015 UN development agenda;
- (c) Other topics yet to be determined, but would include those related to diaspora or to the World Humanitarian Summit.

The IOM courses will be:

- (a) Trafficking in Persons;
- (b) Land, Property and Reparations in Peace-making, Peacebuilding and Peacekeeping;
- (c) International Migration Law.

PLURAL+ Youth Video Festival on Migration, Diversity and Social Inclusion

The PLURAL+ Youth Video Festival is an innovative project that encourages young filmmakers all over the world to explore the themes of migration, diversity and social inclusion. A joint initiative of IOM and the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, PLURAL+ currently engages close to 30 partner organizations in both awarding and distributing short videos made by filmmakers under the age of 25. The overall objective of the programme is to activate and amplify the voices of youth worldwide in advocating for tolerance and inclusion.

PLURAL+ started in 2009 and has grown significantly since its inception, and is poised to expand even further in the coming years. The 2013 edition received 254 video entries from 71 countries; this reflected an increase in both the number of entries and global representation. In addition, the number of PLURAL+ partner organizations also continues to grow. Since 2009 PLURAL+ has received a total of over 950 videos from over 90 countries.

PLURAL+ was created in the context of three global trends:

- (a) Recognition that migrant youth constitute 16 per cent of the global migrant population;
- (b) Growing xenophobic sentiment toward migrants;
- (c) Increasing access to media and the tools of media production, particularly among youth.

Concurrent with this trend, technological advances have made media consumption and production tools much more accessible, especially to young people. As a result, it has been widely argued that media has an essential role to play in forming social attitudes towards migrants, educating the public at large, and thereby forming a key component of policies designed to promote greater social inclusion of migrants.

IOM is increasingly involved in youth-related discussions at the UN and has a large number of youth-related projects in all regions, thereby acknowledging youth as important agents of change. It is, therefore, essential to give youth a platform through which they can raise awareness internationally and are empowered to do so. In this context, the rationale of PLURAL+ is to activate and engage youth around the world to use media technologies to combat rising levels of intolerance towards migrants and other minorities.

PLURAL+ is comprised of three main components: a film competition, an awards ceremony in New York and a film distribution network, with the first two carried out at different times throughout the year. These three components work in tandem to encourage the production of short films with themes of migration, diversity and social inclusion, thereby ensuring the best entries receive maximum exposure.



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ACRONYMS

CCCM	Camp coordination and camp management
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
LGBTI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex

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

SOUTH AMERICA



MIGRATION IN SOUTH AMERICA: REGIONAL ISSUES AND TRENDS

The changing context of migration in South America over the last decade can be understood in terms of the increasing rates of intra- and extraregional emigration flows. Specifically, the emigration situation has shifted and evolved towards further feminization and urbanization of migration flows, and is characterized by increasing movements to the Southern Cone, which comprises Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. South America is a region where the migration context is complex and diverse, ranging between countries of origin, destination and transit.

Among South American countries, Argentina, Brazil and Chile currently attract the most significant numbers of regional migration. These countries receive labour migrants from the Andean countries (Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) and Paraguay. Disparities in economic and labour opportunities are the main drivers of these intraregional processes.

Another migration pattern is the emigration of South American nationals to North America (United States and Canada) and Europe (mainly, Spain and Italy). Extraregional emigration has a long history in the region and, in the last decades, has been shaped by weaknesses in the economic and social spheres that push large numbers of people outside the region. Although this extends until current times (specifically, since the last economic crisis), there has been a reduction in emigration to those countries.

The third migration pattern is extraregional immigration. In the last five years, the number of people from other regions coming to reside in South America has significantly risen. Hence, the entry of nationals from certain countries in Africa, Asia, North and Central America and the Caribbean, and Europe has seen an increase. Brazil remains the main recipient of migration from outside the continent, largely from Japan, the United States, the United Kingdom and Portugal.

Lastly, South America receives an important number of returnees from the most-developed countries. This is probably the consequence of the lack of employment and the weakness of social protection systems in destination countries and the increased opportunities in countries of origin. Recent studies have shown that while the global economic crisis that began in 2008 has contributed to the increase in returns, it has not resulted in massive return migration. Several governments in the region (e.g. those of Chile and Colombia) have return programmes which include support for returning nationals.

South America has experienced increasing feminization of its migration flows over the last decades. Profound changes in production structure and new strategies in the family and household spheres have encouraged new migration patterns in which women play a central role.

Migration movements are also shaped within the context of regional integration processes, reflected in the spirit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Union of South American Nations, the Andean Community and the Southern Common Market. The States Parties to these proceedings have taken a number of agreements and undertaken actions aimed at facilitating immigration and free movement of people. Within this framework, migration impacts are seen as positive for both countries of origin and destination, making contributions to labour markets, economies, households and the living conditions of migrant populations.

IOM'S CAPACITIES AND PARTNERSHIPS IN THE REGION

The IOM Regional Office for South America is located in Buenos Aires and serves as the coordinating hub supporting the following nine IOM Country Offices: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). The Regional Office provides oversight and technical assistance for IOM Country Offices in the South American region. More than 2,000 people work for IOM in the region, with the IOM Mission in Colombia the largest in the region. The Regional Office hosts thematic specialists in the areas of labour migration and human development (including migrant training and integration), immigration and border management, and assistance to migrants (including victims of trafficking and returnees).

The key partnerships in the region are UN agencies, civil society organizations and the academic sector. Regarding the UN system, IOM is an active member of the UN Country Team in most South American countries and also

participates in inter-agency thematic groups and in the implementation of joint projects. In relation to civil society, it is important to highlight that these organizations became strategic actors in the region because they work closely with the migrant population, participate in designing migration policies, and are involved in dialogue processes, especially in the South American Conference on Migration (SACM).

Priority Areas

IOM in South America has defined the following six priority areas:

- (a) Promoting and protecting migrants' rights;
- (b) Supporting free movement of persons within the context of regional integration;
- (c) Maximizing the benefits of migration to development, particularly in the context of regional integration;
- (d) Advocating for the understanding of migration, environment and climate change;
- (e) Providing assistance to governments and other counterparts in the event of complex emergencies;
- (f) Developing and consolidating partnerships through dialogue and cooperation in research initiatives.

With these six priority areas in mind, IOM will continue to support the strategies agreed upon at the SACM, which is the key regional consultative process on migration in South America. In particular, IOM seeks to facilitate the implementation of the South American Plan for Human Development of Migration, in order to expand and consolidate its innovative research capacities and to develop and expand partnerships with governments, civil society and the private sector.

STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

The Strategic Outlook outlined below describes the ways in which these priority areas are being implemented throughout South America.

(a) Promoting and protecting migrants' rights

IOM fosters migrants' human rights and their protection by strengthening the capacities of the governments to implement policies and programmes which allow migrants' access to their fundamental rights despite their migration status and provide assistance to the most vulnerable. IOM supports the fight against xenophobia, racism and discrimination.

The protection of human rights of vulnerable migrants is a recurring theme in IOM's migration management initiatives in the region. Some of these support governments and civil society members provide integral care and justice to victims who have endured various forms of exploitation and violence. Moreover, IOM contributes towards State mechanisms for assisted voluntary return and integration of migrants who wish to return home but are unable to do so without assistance. Returnees may fall under categories such as irregular migrants, stranded migrants, unaccompanied child migrants and victims of trafficking or other forms of violence. By promoting evidence-based policies and comprehensive services for migrants, IOM supports the physical, mental and social well-being of migrants and their communities.

(b) Promoting the free movement of persons within the context of regional integration

IOM provides technical assistance while assisting governments in South America to implement regional agreements that advance freedom-of-movement ideals, as well as residency, as applicable. In doing so, IOM contributes to the establishment of relevant public policies that ensure full respect for the human rights of migrants and their families.

IOM recognizes the importance of access to relevant programmes, services and benefits offered by governments, as stipulated in integration agreements, and works to ensure migrant populations' access to these.

(c) Maximizing the benefits of migration to development, particularly in the context of regional integration

IOM contributes to regional efforts to maximize the benefits of emigration and immigration, and promotes actions that encourage the use of social, economic and cultural resources for development. In addition, IOM offices work to help optimize the benefits of labour migration and to improve protection strategies for migrant workers in both countries of origin and destination.

To successfully implement these strategies, IOM works closely with civil society and migrant associations abroad to promote the active participation of migrants in government programmes related to development, labour migration, information provision and sensitization activities.

(d) Advocating for the understanding of migration, environment and climate change

IOM seeks to strengthen the capacities of regional actors who research the interrelationship between climate change, migration, natural disasters and gradual environmental degradation. Moreover, IOM contributes to the efforts of governments and other actors to include migration as a potential adaptation strategy, and increase preparedness and resilience to natural disasters. Moreover, IOM provides assistance to populations that have been displaced as a result of natural disasters and helps to reduce their vulnerability to future environmental risk factors.

(e) Providing assistance to governments and other counterparts in the event of complex emergencies

IOM provides humanitarian response to internally displaced persons who have been forced to seek shelter in camps or temporary living accommodations, ensuring respect for their welfare and human rights. In addition, IOM establishes measures to prevent or mitigate risks in accordance with its assigned role as the global lead for the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster for natural disasters.

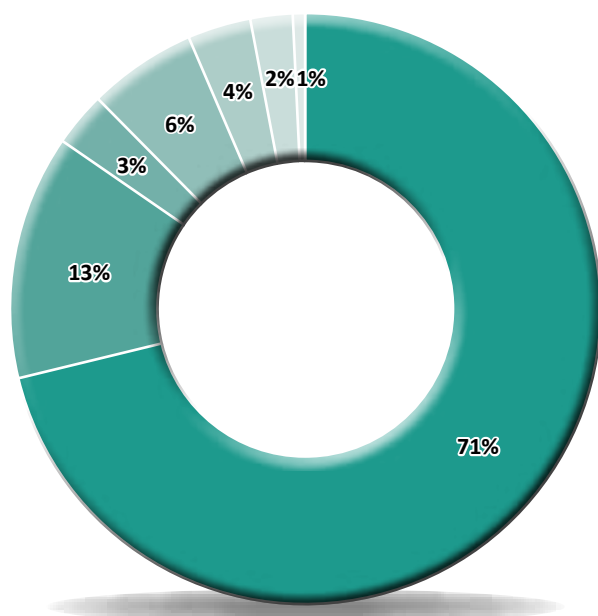
(f) Developing and consolidating partnerships through dialogue and cooperation in research initiatives

IOM strengthens its relationship with non-governmental organizations and the academic sector, with the aim of developing research actions in the field of migration. For this purpose, IOM signs cooperation agreements with several regional and national organizations, universities and study centres. Research initiatives involve a wide range of topics, such as social integration, insertion of migrants in labour markets, migratory itineraries and dynamics, return of nationals, unaccompanied minors, trafficking in persons, migration and environment, and urban settlement of migrant populations.





FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR SOUTH AMERICA



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

Country	USD
Regional Programmes	2,960,000
Argentina	410,000
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2,100,000
Brazil	500,000
Chile	285,000
Colombia	152,780,000
Ecuador	14,800,000
Paraguay	100,000
Peru	3,100,000
Uruguay	310,000
Total funding requirement	177,345,000

Programmatic area	USD
Emergency, Operations and Post-crisis	126,280,000
Migration Health	23,795,000
Immigration and Border Management	5,280,000
Migrant Assistance	10,530,000
Labour Migration and Human Development	6,155,000
Migration Policy and Research	4,090,000
Migration and Environment	1,215,000
Total funding requirement	177,345,000

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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Working with the framework of World Health Assembly Resolution 61.17 on the health of migrants, IOM intends to support countries in enhancing equitable access to health and well-being by migrants, mobile populations and transborder communities in the region. In the South American region, there is a lack of information on the health challenges faced by migrants, mobile populations and their families left behind, as well as in the response capacities of local health-care providers to meet their health needs. Results will include:

- Ensure evidence-based programming and policy development by strengthening the knowledge base on the health of migrants and conducting a regional multisectoral situational assessment of migrant health needs.
- Ensure equitable access to migrant-friendly and comprehensive health service delivery and provide capacity and operational support to local health authorities as regards non-communicable diseases and communicable diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV, as well as maternal and child health care.
- Support regional multisectoral frameworks and partnerships with the public and private sectors, as well as academic institutions, to address the health vulnerabilities of migrants and migration-impacted populations.

IOM intends to maximize the results of the regional migration health assessment to hold a multi-stakeholder consultation process involving health, social welfare, labour immigration and border authorities and international and civil society partners to come up with a regional migration health strategic framework to promote migrant-inclusive health policies and implement migrant-sensitive services.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	260,000
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IOM works to strengthen capacity for the promotion and protection of the human rights of migrants in vulnerable situations in South America. Three types

of primary action are established under this initiative: (a) conducting training for authorities directly involved in migration management and providing assistance to migratory populations; (b) raising the awareness of and facilitating training for young policy leaders who will, in the future, influence migration policies; and (c) working with migrant children and adolescents by strengthening the diverse platforms of dialogue and regional cooperation as part of IOM's emphasis on vulnerable groups. These will be done with the support of the Mercosur Institute of Public Policies Institute on Human Rights and Casa Patria Grande.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs
UN/IO/INGOs
Academia

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	700,000
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IOM organizes the annual Inter-American Course on International Migration. This training is part of the framework of activities that IOM carries out in an effort to disseminate knowledge useful in designing specific migration policies and programmes suitable for each country. The course trains government officers in Latin America and the Caribbean working in the field of migration and aims to develop deeper understanding of the migration phenomenon in the region, in addition to providing theoretical and applied knowledge that will facilitate the search for adequate mechanisms for improving the administration and regularization of migration processes and facilitating the exchange of expertise, experience and methodologies to develop activities in the field of international migration.

IOM's Latin American Programme on Technical Cooperation in Migration aims to contribute to the improvement of the Latin American governments' capacities to manage migration, with a view to enhancing the sustainable economic and human development of countries in the region, in harmony with current integration processes. The programme will provide responses to the requirements of governments and civil society organizations dealing with a wide range of migration challenges.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia

ARGENTINA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	15,000
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IOM will continue to provide technical assistance to the White Helmets Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina.

In addition, IOM intends to propose the creation of a global network of all Member States, with the participation of authorities from Civil Protection.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	25,000
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In 2014 IOM, in coordination with the Secretary of Human Rights of the National Ministry of Justice, worked to elaborate training materials and a curriculum for workshops on health service access for migrant populations in schools all over the country. IOM will conduct 20 such training workshops throughout the country in 2015.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	120,000
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IOM will explore the possibility of starting a project with the NGO "Fundación Migrantes y Refugiados sin Fronteras" to strengthen the sustainability of the reintegration programmes for Argentines returning from Europe, with special attention to those who have dual nationality and those in vulnerable situations. A study about Argentinean returnees will be carried out in 2015.

IOM will continue to provide reintegration assistance to returnees referred mainly by Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Switzerland in 2015 and will, in addition, provide advice, both to local partners (NGOs) and returnees, on the implementation of necessary procedures for developing income-generating activities, such as the setting up of micro-businesses, and/or the pursuit of training courses. IOM will also conduct corresponding monitoring interviews for these processes. IOM provides such assistance to beneficiaries in Argentina and Brazil.

IOM will partner with UNICEF to work closely with the Secretary of Children, Adolescents and the Family to train its national staff in different regions of the country on the prevention of trafficking and identification of cases, with the aim of strengthening its Focal Points Network.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	150,000
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The majority of domestic service workers in Argentina are women, and many of them are immigrants from Paraguay and Peru. Following a domestic services law passed in April 2013, IOM intends to elaborate a campaign to raise awareness of this new law among migrant women, to contribute to the promotion and protection of their rights. 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 (CAREF) and the Latin American Team on Justice and Gender.

IOM will partner with the Centro de Estudios Migratorios Latinoamericanos to start a project in 2015 in the shantytown called "Villa 1.11.14." The project will target migrant youth and will provide training on how to get their first job, that is, how to enter the labour market. A previous study with a clear diagnosis of the situation of this shantytown has been carried out.

In 2015 IOM will continue its partnership with the University of Buenos Aires and its Faculty of Architecture, Design and Urbanism in conducting assessments regarding the living conditions in Argentina's shantytowns, where many internal and international migrants live. The participants of the workshops will include migrants and the wider community, academia and officers from the municipal governments. Results of the workshops will reflect on urban planning, with a human rights perspective, to enhance the livelihood of these areas' populations.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Academia

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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Following a study conducted by IOM in 2003 on Dominican migrants in Argentina, many of whom were victims of trafficking, IOM intends to conduct new research about this key population 10 years after. The investigation will be carried out by the NGO CAREF in 2014–2015 and IOM will collaborate by providing technical assistance as well.

IOM will continue participating in the joint programme on strengthening the Domestic Violence Office of the National Supreme Court of Justice, which is conducted by several UN bodies. Many of the women who appeal to this office are migrants who are victims of gender-based violence.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,100,000
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At present, IOM is working to enhance national capacities to prevent and respond to potential natural disasters by training national field personnel in the management of emergency transitional shelters. In addition to this, IOM extends assistance in emergency situations through the establishment of emergency camps in accordance with the Sphere Project's standards and minimum requirements, and the distribution of non-food items to displaced families.

Given that floods in this region are periodic and recurring events, IOM intends to improve the living conditions of the population living in risk areas and provide new forms of sustainable livelihoods by: (a) building safer and stronger homes, in order to establish resilient communities; (b) promoting economic activities through wage subsidies for affected families; and (c) providing assistance to the Government in reducing risk in disasters, by advising and designing local contingency plans and prioritizing areas of highest risk and vulnerability.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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IOM continues to provide technical assistance to the Plurinational State of Bolivia by strengthening institutional capacities. The first version of a migration course has been carried out at the national level, particularly targeting personnel of the General Direction of Migration. As a direct consequence of this course and through an agreement signed between IOM and the University Mayor of San Andres, diploma and master's degree programmes on this subject will be undertaken.

Under the same initiative, and based on IOM's *Passport Examination Procedures Manual*, training activities were offered to the personnel of the General Direction of Migration, with the aim of developing their capacity to detect fake and fraudulent identification documents such as passports and identity cards. Following the conduct of this training, IOM intends to implement the same at the national level.

One of the identified gaps in national migration information management is related to the delay in the digitalization of Andean migration cards. Upon the request of the General Direction of Migration, IOM intends to undertake a project to strengthen the Direction's capacity to collect data from immigration cards, improve its analysis and interpretation, and optimize standard operating processes and access (digital, if possible) to the data until the migration cards become fully functional, thereby allowing for better migratory control at border stations.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Academia



Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	300,000
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IOM will continue to assist in facilitating the return of migrants and the completion of the reintegration process, working particularly in areas such as health, legal processes and social integration, as well as training.

IOM will continue providing technical support in the development of strategies that promote the establishment of an integral protection and assistance mechanism to victims of trafficking in persons within public and private institutions. At the national government level, with the General Direction Against Trafficking in Persons, IOM is supporting the development of a National Plan Against Trafficking in Persons.

In relation to voluntary return, IOM continues to provide support and reintegration assistance to migrants, mainly from Argentina, Brazil, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, including assistance at the airport and in transit, as well as counselling on business planning and funds management.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Private sector

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	400,000
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IOM will continue to support the Plurinational State in formulating and implementing migration policies, programmes and projects on migration, and facilitating the processes of voluntary return and social and labour reintegration through wage subsidy programmes for the labour insertion of migrant returnees into private companies under the principle of corporate social responsibility.

IOM will continue encouraging the development of appropriate conditions for the voluntary return of temporary labour migrants from abroad. As far as Brazil and Argentina are concerned, a Return Pilot Project – which includes an integral strategy of productive projects targeting the employment markets of these two countries – is under consideration.

Continuous support will be given to the central government and the Autonomic Territorial Entities

on the formulation of policies focusing on housing development, particularly promoting studies in relation with the informal human settlements caused by migration. Urban planning processes and territorial re-arrangement will also be taken into consideration with the concerned municipalities.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

BRAZIL

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	250,000
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IOM has been supporting the Ministry of Justice, specifically the Department for Foreigners, to identify the main problems that migrants face when accessing services of the institution. This activity is linked to the revision of Brazil's migration law and, ultimately, to the definition of a migration policy for the country, which was part of the discussions held in the framework of the National Conference on Migration and Asylum (COMIGRAR). COMIGRAR mobilized more than 6,000 people all over the country, from government authorities to NGOs, the academia and migrants, who contributed to the debate on how to improve the country's migration policy through the introduction of a human-rights approach. IOM is implementing a project aimed at helping with the organization of the event.

As a result of COMIGRAR, and also linked to other recommendations from activities that IOM has executed, the Ministry of Justice seeks to advance the pilot phase that aims to establish centres ("one-stop shops") that provide services to migrants in the country. This initiative is developed with a view to improving Brazil's capacity to receive migrants.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	150,000
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The State of Acre, along the country's border with Peru, is currently receiving a continuous flow of migrants from different countries, mainly from Haiti, Senegal and other countries of Latin America. Action has been taken by local authorities to establish a shelter in the region, but its capacities are rapidly being overwhelmed by the increasing number of migrants, the limited possibilities for resettlement in other parts of the country, and the limited options for durable solutions, including finding stable work for migrants.



There is an urgent need to establish actions to improve the condition of the shelter, facilitate the documentation of migrants, provide documentation required for work contracts, and provide health services and cultural orientation, among other activities that contribute to better reception. Furthermore, the stakeholders involved, which include actors from civil society, are taking measures to better coordinate at the different government levels (federal, state and municipal) and implement concrete actions for an adequate country-level humanitarian response.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

100,000

An increasing number of migrants from Haiti have been arriving in South America since the 2010 earthquake that struck the country. Brazil, in particular, has received over 30,000 Haitians, and the numbers are expected to increase as new humanitarian visas are issued and actions for family

reunification are taken. To better understand this current migration trend, IOM, together with key stakeholders, have conducted research in countries of origin, transit and destination. Furthermore, IOM has facilitated the bilateral dialogue between Brazilian and Haitian stakeholders to analyse the main challenges of this migration process. The main concerns of the governments are related to informing potential migrants on regular mechanisms for migration; providing information on realistic expectations upon arrival; and combatting established networks dedicated to the smuggling of migrants.

In coordination with the Ministry of Labour, the National Council on Immigration and the Observatory for International Migration, IOM will start a series of new studies linked to the insertion of Haitians in the Brazilian labour market. It aims to identify the main problems faced by migrants and establish actions to coordinate solutions with the responsible institutions, including those in the private sector.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Academia
Private sector

CHILE

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	35,000
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IOM will continue its active role in the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team to support and increase capacity in risk prevention and in the response against natural disasters and humanitarian emergencies.

In addition, IOM will also continue its active role in the Red Humanitaria (International Humanitarian Network), reviewing the scenarios supported by the network through a joint and coordinated action under the themes of the country's priorities and operational needs in disaster preparedness, response and the psychosocial area. IOM will also be an active participant in the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, in coordination with the National Emergency Office under the Ministry of Interior and Public Security.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Private sector

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	20,000
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IOM will continue to participate in the UN HIV/AIDS Joint Team. The Organization intends to conduct a comprehensive situational assessment of migration health-related challenges, with a particular focus on health vulnerabilities and HIV prevention, treatment care and support-related issues, especially in the northern regions of Chile.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	10,000
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IOM will continue to capacitate government officials and State institutions in the areas of immigration and border management.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	90,000
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In collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chilean consulates abroad and the National Women's Service, 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 Chilean victims of violence through coordination with agencies in countries of destination.

IOM participates in the National Network of Trafficking Victim Assistance, organized by the Ministry of the Interior, with the participation of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, police authorities, NGOs and other government and international organizations. IOM provides training in the identification of crime and victim assistance models, depending on the capabilities of each institution. The Organization also engages in technical collaboration in areas such as international trafficking law.

IOM also collaborates with the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons, which aims to coordinate actions, undertake joint activities and generate proposals for the best approach to combat trafficking in the country.

Through IOM's programme on assisted voluntary return and reintegration, IOM will continue to provide assistance to Chilean citizens who voluntarily return to the country. IOM will also continue to provide return transportation assistance to vulnerable Chileans abroad, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	65,000
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IOM will continue to facilitate the mobility of migrants and Chilean students who travel abroad to obtain postgraduate degrees, especially through scholarships given by the Ministry of Education.

IOM will provide technical support to the Government and local partners on the topic of labour migration management, particularly by raising awareness of government officials, State institutions and local partners of the contents of the IOM-ILO-OSCE *Handbook on Labour Migration*.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	50,000
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IOM will continue to develop activities with regard to the Joint Work Agenda 2010–2014 with the Chilean Government in the following areas of collaboration: (a) immigration policy and legislation (e.g. a new migration law); (b) migration management; (c) civic participation in migrant affairs; and (d) information on and training in migration and international migration policies.

IOM will carry out a study on migration health, with the aim of providing input to the Ministry of Health for a national policy.

IOM will carry out a study on labour market conditions in and legislation between Chile and Colombia, with the purpose of creating binational labour agreements.

IOM will continue to strengthen the Centro de Información Migratoria para América Latina to provide better service to researchers, institutions and other social actors in migration issues.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Academia
Local NGOs and CSOs

Migration and Environment

Funding requirement (in USD)	15,000
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Chile is a country that is highly vulnerable to climate change and which faces a number of other environmental challenges. The complex links between migration, environment and climate change has yet to be fully assessed in Chile.

IOM will provide technical support to the Government, with the objective of bringing together stakeholders to identify elements in the migration–climate change related to slow-onset events and natural disasters, and to identify practical recommendations for future interventions.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies

COLOMBIA

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	120,000,000
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IOM's work in operations, emergencies and post crises in Colombia involves large-scale programming

across all thematic areas. As such, IOM will focus its efforts in 2015 on continuous support to the peace talks process already underway and the implementation of the accords, once signed. IOM's support will come in the form of technical assistance, institutional strengthening, knowledge generation and transfer, and partnership-building in the areas of victim reparations, children disengaged from conflict, reintegration of ex-combatants, community stabilization, reconciliation, rural development, and the environment, as impacted by conflict and mobility.

Furthermore, and in maintaining its role as global lead of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management and Shelter Clusters and co-lead of the Early Recovery Cluster, IOM will continue supporting national and local partners on disaster preparedness, emergency response and development through its interventions in: (a) climate change and migration (including policy development, mitigation solutions, logistics support, infrastructure preparedness and rehabilitation); (b) shelter and non-food item provision; and (c) capacity development for disaster preparedness.

Considering that IOM programming in Colombia encompasses interventions that are both complex and innovative in new policy areas, such as victim reparations, reconciliation in a post-conflict environment, and land restitution, IOM intends to place special emphasis on evaluating the impact of such programming in 2015 as a basis for providing relevant policy recommendations.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	20,000,000
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Public health in Colombia is a priority area. IOM will continue to support in areas related to public health and migration through an integrated approach, seeking to reach the most vulnerable populations and specifically focusing on women and youth.

IOM's planned interventions for 2015 include: reproductive sexual health in migrant groups and populations; policy design/monitoring and evaluation at departmental and local levels; and access to health and well-being services in isolated areas.

IOM will continue to provide support through institutional strengthening and development, and by piloting and implementing tools that respond to the needs of victims of armed conflict, particularly those related to physical and mental health. The psychosocial dimension of victim reparations has also become critical within the government policy agenda



as responding to victims' demands. IOM will actively support through: (a) the expansion of access to and availability of mental health services at the local level; (b) improvement of the quality and responsiveness of health service providers to be aligned with victims' assistance needs; (c) addressing the community dimension of the psychosocial interventions and linking them to the reconciliation and reparation processes.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)

1,700,000

The Government of Colombia is committed to enhancing collaborative platforms for border management. IOM is a partner and will continue to support its counterparts in advancing the operationalization of a human rights approach in the implementation and dissemination of tools available for migration authorities.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

7,000,000

Support in addressing the transnational aspects of criminal activity that impact the human rights of migrants is a key priority for IOM and the Colombian Government, as it gained leadership in regional and subregional networks of cooperation on issues such as trafficking in persons and repatriation and assistance to vulnerable migrants.

Due to the new migration dynamics in the region and in Colombia in particular, the return perspective in migrant assistance programming needs to be focused around: (a) the sustainability of income-generation initiatives for returnees; (b) increased intergovernmental cooperation between origin and destination countries; (c) addressing the community integration challenges of returnees; and (d) creating favourable conditions and processes in Colombia to facilitate the integration of incoming migrants, as Colombia is increasingly becoming a destination country.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	3,400,000
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Understanding and monitoring the labour market in the country has become a key priority for the Government in seeking to design policy and regulatory responses to labour migration. Youth, women, victims of conflict and returnees are the main population groups that require support.

In support of a human rights approach to labour migration, IOM will continue to work with local governments and civil society organizations to identify and report violations of the labour rights of internal migrants.

IOM will work to raise awareness of the development gains of incorporating migration into national, departmental and local planning strategies, mainly within the following themes: (a) cities, mobility and sustainability; (b) economic and social integration of migrants' groups, with a special focus on financial inclusion; (c) diaspora engagement; and (d) the effectiveness of transfer markets for remittances through financial literacy training for remittance-receiving households, increasing access to financial services for these groups, and providing information on remittances costs.

IOM will assist the Government in designing and finalizing agreements with neighbouring countries that facilitate the mobility of migrants, and in promoting development initiatives in border areas that have been traditionally excluded from the benefits of economic growth and social integration.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs
Private sector

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	680,000
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In preparation for Colombia's planning of the post-2015 agenda, IOM intends to carry out applied research to help understand the country-specific linkages of migration and development to feed into informed policy formulation.

Critical research topics are internal migration and local development; project-induced in-migration; and migration and environment/climate change.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

ECUADOR

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	4,500,000
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IOM responds to the basic needs of persons in need of international protection and of communities affected by 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 and infrastructure, and strengthening of the capacity of the local population to adequately respond to emergencies.

IOM plans to work with the municipality of Quito in a project to manage the in situ relocation of migrant populations living in areas prone to disaster risks.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,500,000
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IOM is committed to bringing health education, counselling, and awareness about the importance of sexual and reproductive health and family planning options, to migrant populations, focusing on women and youth, 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.

IOM also intends to extend knowledge in migration health through studies on HIV infection among the young migrant population, malaria infections in Ecuador's border with Colombia, and migrant reproductive and maternal health. This would allow the development of programmes that support local governments in responding to migrants' specific needs in different areas of health care.

IOM aims to support the creation and strengthening of committees to: (a) build networks and social mechanisms for more constructive relationships among groups and health providers from the Ministry of Public Health; and (b) generate innovative ways of learning and establishing relationships between the State and civil society.

IOM in Ecuador is also considering setting up a Migration Health Unit for immigrants intending to go to other countries.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,800,000
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IOM intends to support the Ministry of Interior and other national institutions through technical cooperation in designing and implementing procedures for migration management to help improve border management and prevent human trafficking and migrant smuggling. This includes sharing good practices with other national and international law enforcement agencies, ensuring government institutions have accurate and reliable instruments for the verification of documents, while facilitating the mobility of people in an orderly manner.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM facilitates the return of migrants to their countries of origin. In 2015 IOM will 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 monitoring, among others.

Furthermore, IOM plans to support the Ecuadorian Government in its priority of transforming the productive matrix into an economy and society of knowledge. In this connection, IOM will develop programmes with the diaspora and returning Ecuadorians that will assist with the transfer of knowledge and expertise through the development of specific State programmes for industrial and productive development.

IOM prioritizes the development of action on counter-trafficking activities in the provinces of Manabí and Guayas, where policies and programmes are 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.

The Prosecutor General's Office has requested IOM's help in establishing "witness protection units," providing training, supporting the development of standard operating procedures and appropriate structures, and strengthening international cooperation. A similar programme is envisioned to be developed with the Judiciary Council.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations



Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,800,000
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In cooperation with the Ministry of Labour, IOM plans to create a programme for building the skills and capacities of vulnerable populations in Ecuador, among them migrants. This includes support in establishing micro-enterprises and the provision of training in financial literacy for families who receive remittances.

IOM is also looking to support the Ecuadorian Government's interest in addressing the issue of informal migrant workers in the country's mining sector, to improve their living and health conditions and integrate them into the national social security system.

Target populations
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	2,000,000
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IOM plans to support the Government of Ecuador in mainstreaming migration into the sectorial agendas of the different ministries involved with migration-related issues, to achieve a comprehensive approach to the topic in Ecuador.

IOM will also support the priorities of the Vice-ministry for Human Mobility in the creation of a law on human mobility. In addition, IOM plans to contribute to the strengthening of the Equality Councils of the Ecuadorian Government, which seeks the creation of a Council for Human Mobility.

Moreover, IOM intends to further investigate the increased immigration of Spanish citizens, in order to find a way to link their skills with the country's development priorities.

In general, IOM will work in line with the Constitution of Ecuador to help reduce any form of discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity or some other factor.

IOM will also provide support to government institutions in the follow-up to the workshop on migration statistics, as part of the National Statistics Committee; the development of a migration profile; and the creation of a glossary for the migration roundtable to coordinate and synchronize migration statistics in the country.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Academia
Media

Migration and Environment

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,200,000
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IOM will give support and advice on migration topics in preparation for the twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the Conference of the Parties (COP 20 and 21) to the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to be hosted by Lima and Paris, respectively.

Moreover, IOM plans to work on programmes for climate change adaptation in regions with high human mobility in Ecuador, including the sustainable management of resources, to reduce disaster risks and improve living conditions.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

PARAGUAY

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	30,000
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In collaboration with the Government, IOM intends to provide technical assistance in developing protocols for the installation of emergency shelters and camps in Paraguay. In addition, IOM will provide training to government officials to strengthen capacities to respond to needs arising from emergencies.

Target populations
Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	20,000
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IOM intends to identify existing capacities and needs for the implementation of a modern border management system. This will include assessing infrastructure needs to equip border crossing points with software for migration management and the related necessary hardware to effectively measure entries and exits and screen against international Interpol and other regional alerts.

Moreover, with the intention of supporting the Government in the improvement of migration management administrative mechanisms, IOM will provide technical assistance to government institutions in the form of training for their employees towards the fulfillment of shared goals and the joint elaboration of workable approaches. The objectives of this strategy are to improve the administrative practices of migration authorities, support the

training and professionalization of their staff, guarantee transparency and accountability, increase the efficiency and effectiveness of their management, and generate timely and reliable information about the migration process. This Information will be used as a basis to help improve the study of the migratory situation, as well as the formulation of public policies.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
Local NGOs and CSOs



Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	30,000
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In the last years, there has been significant progress in the voluntary return assistance programmes through activities led by the Development Secretariat for Paraguayan Returnees and Refugees, of the Presidency of the Republic, and the Directorate of Support to the Paraguayan Communities living Abroad of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. With support from IOM, the aforementioned government institutions have been working to enhance the link with nationals living abroad and facilitating the systematization of the return and reintegration processes.

In collaboration with Paraguayan Government institutions, IOM assists migrants who want to return to their home country through the provision of return flight tickets and financial support for establishing small businesses, in order to have more sustainable reintegration. To date, 35 Paraguayans have voluntarily returned to the country from Spain and Switzerland, and have access to sustainable living conditions through the operation of small businesses as a source of regular income. IOM will

keep providing this assistance to returnees and will also provide training courses in small business management. With the aim of strengthening the assisted voluntary return programme, IOM also provides elaboration of the profiles of target groups, information and counselling to potential returnees, and medical assistance.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	20,000
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Jointly with the General Directorate of Migration and the Ministry of the Interior, IOM will support the elaboration of a migratory policy document. This process will involve setting up a working team comprising national and international experts to develop and discuss the document with civil society institutions, government institutions, academia, the Office of the Presidency and Congress.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

PERU

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	500,000
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Peru is a country prone to natural disasters, especially floods and earthquakes. In addition, there is concern about the negative impact of climate change on the country. As part of the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team, IOM co-leads the sector that manages collective centres in emergency situations for displaced populations. In this respect, there is an urgent need to build the capacities of government institutions and civil society in camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) to provide better response to emergencies and meet the specific needs of displaced populations.

IOM intends to develop a CCCM manual for the Peruvian context, improve mechanisms for the collection of data on displaced populations in Peru, provide specific CCCM training courses, and identify locations throughout the nation that may serve as potential sites for camps and collective centres.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs



Migration Health

Funding requirement (in USD)	250,000
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IOM will propose the extension of the collaboration with UNAIDS, the United Nations Population Fund and the Pan-American Health Organization to complete the definition of the HIV/AIDS epidemic profile from a border perspective (both cross-border and in border areas within a country). This aims to strengthen prevention, care and support response through coordinated intersectoral actions in research, services and social outreach meeting the priority needs of migrants and mobile populations identified in coordination with health authorities of the targeted cities.

In the area of research, the proposed project aims to conduct surveys of the general population and in-depth case studies on the most vulnerable groups, including migrants, mobile populations and those at risk. In the area of services, the aim is to: (a) strengthen the prevention and control response to HIV/AIDS and related health problems (tuberculosis, HIV, sexually transmitted infections); (b) multidisciplinary training for personnel involved in the responses; and (c) comparative review of guidelines and protocols for care, treatment, prevention and community monitoring. In the area of social outreach, the aim is to promote coordinated response from multidisciplinary teams involved

in HIV/AIDS in target cities around priority areas identified as strategic for the containment of the epidemic.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations
UN/IOs/INGOs
Local NGOs and CSOs

Immigration and Border Management

Funding requirement (in USD)	1,200,000
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In the past years, Peru has witnessed an important increase in migratory flows in and out of the country, mainly because of its rapid macroeconomic growth. In addition, Peru's geographic situation places the country as an important hub for internal and international migration. Lima's main airport, Jorge Chavez, has become, in recent years, one of the most important regional hubs in the Americas. In the past five years, flows of people into and out of Peru have dramatically increased to an average of 13 million per year. This growth has brought about the necessity to modernize the border management mechanisms and infrastructure throughout the country.

The Government of Peru has taken an important step to improve border management with the creation of Peru's National Superintendence for

Migration in 2012. This young institution is in the process of strengthening its institutional capacities. IOM has a framework cooperation agreement with this institution and intends to provide support by modernizing its administrative processes, developing databases for border management, providing capacity-building for migration officers and improving the infrastructure of border posts.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)

500,000

Internally, there has been an increase in the number of human trafficking victims, mainly in the region of Madre de Dios, where illegal mining camps have been set up to extract gold. Adolescents are being recruited for sexual exploitation in bars that have been set up in mining camps. At the international level, cases of human trafficking into and out of Peru for labour and sexual exploitation have also been identified.

It is worth noting that the Government has taken important steps to fight this crime through the creation of (a) an inter-institutional working group; (b) a specific law on counter-trafficking; and (c) specialized departments within the National Police and the Public Ministry. With the support of IOM, a database of human trafficking cases has been developed to better analyse the trends of this crime.

IOM has supported the Government in improving its capacity to fight human trafficking, focusing on: (a) prevention of the crime, (b) protection of victims and (c) prosecution of traffickers. Among its initiatives for 2015, IOM intends to develop nationwide prevention campaigns at the school level for adolescents, building on successful experiences where IOM has used theatre as a way to teach adolescents about this crime. In addition, IOM intends to continue its capacity-building activities to strengthen the capacities of different institutions to protect victims and persecute traffickers.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Local NGOs and CSOs

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)

250,000

The Government of Peru has taken keen interest in promoting the productive use of remittances and providing specific services to reintegrate Peruvian returnees into the labour market through the Ministry of Labour. Last year, the Ministry launched a contest on business ideas for recipients of remittances and Peruvian returnees who are interested in starting their own businesses. This experience was the first of its kind in the country and beneficiaries received training in financial management.

Building on this successful experience, IOM intends to support Peru's Ministry of Labour to expand this initiative to other regions of the country, as well as to increase the training in financial management offered to beneficiaries.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)

400,000

To improve migration management in the country, the Government of Peru established an inter-institutional working group to develop and implement a comprehensive migration policy. The working group has developed an action plan that covers different aspects of migration management, among them, the implementation of binding migratory agreements, the protection of immigrants, the identification of the need to develop studies to better understand migration patterns, and a revision of the normative framework to better respond to current migratory patterns.

IOM has been supporting the working group and is part of its Secretariat. IOM intends to continue this support, specifically by conducting qualitative and quantitative studies on migratory patterns and by implementing migratory agreements, strengthening the capacities of the institutions that are part of the working group, and revising and updating normative frameworks. These activities are intended to create a basic structure for the future development and implementation of a comprehensive migration policy in the country.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

URUGUAY

Operations, Emergencies and Post-crisis

Funding requirement (in USD)	100,000
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Over the past years, Uruguay has been exposed to a wide range of disasters, including hydro-meteorological events, floods and droughts. As the global lead agency Camp Coordination and Camp Management during natural disasters, IOM will carry out a project aimed at guaranteeing thermal insulation work in the self-built houses of socially vulnerable groups, such as the disabled and young families with children.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies
Migrants and vulnerable populations

Migrant Assistance

Funding requirement (in USD)	80,000
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IOM will support national efforts in designing a National Migration Information System to support policymakers at the National Migration Board and by following up on the recommendations of the Committee on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. The National Migration Information System will establish an

innovative and effective monitoring system for the human rights of migrants in Uruguay.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Labour Migration and Human Development

Funding requirement (in USD)	90,000
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The increase in the returns of nationals and new immigration flows in recent years suggests the need to mainstream migration into development and integration policies. IOM will develop a pilot project in 2015 in partnership with the local government, with the aim of strengthening its capabilities in migration management.

Target populations

Governments and regional bodies

Migration Policy and Research

Funding requirement (in USD)	40,000
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The recent increase of Dominican migrants in Uruguay has created the need to improve research in 2015 in gender and migration dynamics in Uruguay, focusing on trafficking and labour migration.

Target populations

Migrants and vulnerable populations



ACRONYMS

CCCM	Camp coordination and camp management
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	International non-governmental organizations
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe

- International Partnerships at the Global and Regional Levels
- World Migration Report
- Migration, Environment and Climate Change
- International Migration Law
- Migration Health
- IOM Development Fund
- Operations, Emergencies and Post-Crisis
- IOM Funds

MULTIREGIONAL INITIATIVES



MULTIREGIONAL INITIATIVES

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS AT THE GLOBAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS

MIGRATION RESEARCH

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 2015 is USD 300,000.

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. As part of a number of significant decisions following the review of the Group's functioning

and methods of work taken in July 2013 under the Chairmanship of IOM, a GMG support team was established. Since January 2014, IOM has been providing a full-time staff member in the support team to support the GMG Chair. In addition, the GMG website is hosted and administered by IOM on behalf of the Group. Further 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 2015 is USD 240,000.

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. 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 2015 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 now 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 Global Forum on Migration and Development.

GMG Working Group on Data and Research

IOM 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 that 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 draft. In addition to including good practices in the handbook, the Working Group aims to create an online database that provides an overview of all relevant practices regarding migration and development data observed in recent years. Funding required for the database is USD 100,000.

Migrant Fatalities

The alarming number of migrants who die at sea and while traversing deserts and mountains highlights the dangers many face as they travel along treacherous routes, often in an attempt to escape conflict, persecution or extreme poverty. Despite international recognition that action must be taken to prevent further migrant tragedies, very little is known about the true scale of border-related migrant deaths. The lack of data obstructs the development of effective response and policy. The current initiative aims to build on the success of the report entitled *Fatal Journeys: Tracking Lives Lost during Migration*, published in September 2014. It will involve continual tracking of migrant fatalities around the globe, the maintenance of an online database, as well as the production of an annual report. First-year funding requirement is USD 200,000.

Public Opinion and Migration

IOM's forthcoming *Public Opinion and Migration: A Global Survey Report (2015)* aims to provide a comprehensive overview of how people around

the world perceive migration, focusing in particular on the main countries of destination and origin of migrants going to and from G20 countries. The report will be the result of a partnership between IOM and Gallup, which will provide data from its World Poll. Because Gallup conducts surveys in over 130 countries, using standardized methodology and questions, its data provide a unique opportunity to investigate attitudes towards migration comparatively among G20 countries and among other countries around the globe. Total funding required for this is USD 250,000.

WORLD MIGRATION REPORT

The *World Migration Report 2015* aims to promote a discussion on new partnerships at local/city government levels for enhanced inclusion of migrants in city planning, development, and migration governance. It will showcase initiatives for an inclusive, cooperative regulatory environment and urban partnerships that can improve migrants' well-being and augment the developmental benefits. Funding required for research and production of the *World Migration Report 2015* is USD 600,000.

MIGRATION, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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) developing new empirical research in six countries (Dominican Republic, Haiti, Kenya, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam) on environmentally induced migration; (b) building the capacity of policymakers to formulate related policies through training; and (c) facilitating policy coherence among the selected countries through national-level consultations. The overall objective is to contribute to the global knowledge base on the relationship between migration, displacement and planned relocation as adaptation to environmental and climate change, and the subsequent formulation of related policies 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 pilot countries and to contribute globally to policymaking on migration, environment and climate change, especially climate-related adaptation strategies and planning. The

outputs of the project include six national-level assessments and six case study reports based on household surveys, policy training workshops, a final comparative report, maps and the first-ever training manual on migration, environment and climate change – all aiming to benefit academia, multilateral organizations, civil society organizations 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 USD 660,000 in co-funding of an overall budget of USD 3.3 million.

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 environmental 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 to 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 – whether forced or voluntary – related to sudden disasters and slow-onset environmental processes. The atlas is developed in partnership with external experts, map developers and publishing houses.

This *Atlas of Environmental Migration* project requires 40,000 USD for an overall budget of USD 174,500.

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 within 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.

Regional Trainings Workshops on Migration, Environment and Climate Change

The objective of the project is to enhance the capacity of policymakers in bridging migration and environmental policies. The project will focus on practical ways to factor migration into environmental policies, and environmental change into national migration management policies. The training workshop for policymakers and practitioners aims 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. A regional training workshop was already pilot-tested for the Asia-Pacific region in March 2013 and, subsequently, for the East Africa region in March 2014. Regional training for the Americas is planned to be held in October 2014. The training workshops cover a selection of the following series of modules to meet regional and national needs: (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. Further regional trainings will be developed in partnership with external local, regional and international experts.

The total funding required per regional training workshop is USD 100,000. IOM aims to implement two regional training workshops per year.

Guidelines for Practitioners on Integrating Migration into Adaptation Planning

This project will provide a road map for adaptation practitioners on how to factor migration into adaptation planning and particularly into national adaptation plans. It will be a support tool for migration management practitioners in raising 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 project responds to the needs of practitioners and policymakers, the design and implementation of the Guidelines 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 Guidelines will be part of IOM's institutional response to the call made by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for enhanced understanding and 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 the convention's Programme for Loss and Damage.

The Guidelines 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 requirements, 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 Guidelines is USD 150,000.

Platform on Diasporas' and Migrants' Investments and Remittances for Adaptation

To channel remittances and diaspora investments to promote adaptation actions, the right incentives, ad hoc mechanisms and regulations have to be put in place, such as easy credits for profit-oriented projects, insurances schemes, matching funds for remitters targeting their families in highly vulnerable areas,

and support to identifying adaptation projects for investments. This project will create an operational platform to improve research and test products focused on diasporas and migrants' remittances and investments for adaptation, to produce policy documents and advocacy material to raise awareness on the significance of migrants and diasporas' contributions to adaptation strategies. Additionally, the platform will offer a space for collaboration and partnerships with diasporas, migrants and other public, private and international stakeholders. IOM is building partnerships with key stakeholders, including the Rio Conventions.

Vulnerability or resilience to environmental change and natural disasters – that is, the capability to cope or adapt to them – will determine the degree to which people are forced to move. Many households engage in migration as part of an income diversification and “insurance strategy,” with remittances flowing in response to shocks. Remittances are therefore an important form of income support for households and communities that remain in situ and a key source of resilience and adaptation to climate change. The platform will also identify and research the different motivations for remitting and investing (self-interest/profit, ensuring the family against a food crisis, etc.), as well as the different migrants' and diasporas' profiles.

To amplify the benefits of migration for development and adaptation to climate change and include remittances and diaspora savings among the “alternative sources of finance” to be mobilized under the 2009 Copenhagen Accord on climate change, they need to be channeled towards investments for increasing resilience.

The total funding required to launch a pilot platform is USD 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 in-depth knowledge of the existing legal framework in the field of migration. The module targets migration policymakers, practitioners, students, educators, 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 are unable 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 provide basic knowledge of 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

A second-level training course on international migration law has been envisioned as a response to the growing demand to equip Essentials of Migration Management trainees with the necessary skills to apply international migration standards in their professional activities. IOM will design the second-level training course with the objective of providing in-depth knowledge of the most challenging topics related to international migration law. These topics will be covered in sufficient detail to build the capacities of the participants in applying international migration law standards in 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 postgraduate 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 basic knowledge of international migration law. During the first part of the project, the training material will be designed and tested 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 for developing or improving their own legislation. IOM will conduct a comparative analysis of various 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 models for 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.



MIGRATION HEALTH

“Caring for Trafficked Persons” Training Package

Using *Caring for Trafficked Persons: Guidance for Health Providers* – a global handbook on managing the health consequences of human trafficking released in 2009 – as a basis, IOM and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine began to develop a training package that targets health practitioners. Both the handbook and the training package focus on diagnosing and treating trafficked persons – which can be exceptionally challenging – as informed and attentive health-care providers can play important roles in assisting individuals who may have suffered from 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 an urgent need for further research on the specific health needs of persons trafficked into forced labour in sectors such as agriculture, construction, fishing and domestic work. Experience from IOM projects implemented globally has also led to concerns that traditional assistance networks for trafficked persons may be out of reach for some 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 that focuses on comparing the conceptual frameworks and the experiences of exploited labour migrants, trafficked persons and 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 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, and aims 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:

- (a) Capture, store and view key IDF project data throughout the project life cycle for the purpose of project development and management, and will include monitoring, reporting, and generating statistics;
- (b) Facilitate the development-to-endorsement workflow process for project proposals, revisions and reports involving relevant stakeholders from Country Offices, Regional Offices, Administrative Centres and Headquarters;
- (c) Enhance relevant stakeholders’ access to data and reports on all or specific 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 continued to grow considerably in recent years and covers conflict, natural disasters and other crises situations involving migrants and internally displaced persons 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 Member 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 global lead agency of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in natural disasters, part of the humanitarian cluster approach led by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). At the request of actors within the international humanitarian system – at the global level within the IASC, and at the country level through the humanitarian country team –

IOM is also regularly asked to assume operational and strategic roles within other clusters such as Emergency Shelter Logistics; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Protection; and Health and Early Recovery, in both natural disasters and complex crisis settings. Within its response to humanitarian crises, IOM's core activities are undertaken in pursuit of durable solutions, aiming to reduce and meet the specific needs of displaced persons and, where relevant, the needs of migrants. In this regard, IOM is working to better link the phases of relief, recovery, 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 processes within its own structural and operational reforms, such as the mainstreaming of gender; protection from sexual exploitation and abuse; and accountability to affected populations.

In order for IOM to sustain its contribution to the humanitarian system through effective and enhanced responses to global migration emergencies, the overall capacity of the Department of Operations and Emergencies needs to be considerably strengthened. A three-year project called "IOM's Global Humanitarian Role through Capacity-Building and Institutional Strengthening" is currently ongoing to address this need. The main objective of the project is for IOM to contribute to principled, effective and accountable humanitarian responses for the benefit of internally displaced persons and forced migrants. In 2013 IOM assisted 14.4 million internally displaced



persons, migrants, refugees and vulnerable groups, providing high-quality emergency and migration support.

Under the auspice of supporting IOM to fulfil its global humanitarian role, the following key elements are being addressed:

(a) Strengthening IOM's Principles for Humanitarian Action through Policy Development

The development of a clear institutional humanitarian policy framework has been initiated in 2014 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 mainstreaming and durable solutions as described below.

IOM Humanitarian Policy

The process of developing and testing IOM humanitarian policy – Principles for Humanitarian Action – is under way since the end of 2013 through donor support. It has allowed IOM to engage in a bottom-up approach to effective policy development by engaging relevant stakeholders at the country, regional and Headquarters levels. The process has enabled IOM to learn from its wide experience in dealing with humanitarian issues to craft the most conducive policy to strengthen IOM's humanitarian role. Field testing and consultations with key institutional partners will start in 2015; meanwhile, IOM seeks funding to support the development of staff training and roll out plans to ensure effective implementation throughout the Organization, in parallel with the Migration Crisis Operational Framework's ongoing roll-out process.

Protection Mainstreaming

IOM has engaged in an institutional wide process for the systematic integration of a protection mainstreaming policy to further translate principles into action by taking into account specific vulnerabilities of crisis-affected populations and meeting minimum standards in the IOM sectors of assistance identified under the Migration Crisis

Operational Framework. In 2015 IOM will be developing, implementing and monitoring this policy effort at the field level. The systematic integration would require funding to support the enhancement of field staff capacities, the production of functional reference tools (e.g. good practices compendium and evidence-based protection studies), as well as the integration of protection mainstreaming tools, such as protection checklists, in project development handbooks and training courses.

Durable Solutions

IOM will continue efforts to work with key partners to reinforce linkages between relief, rehabilitation and development phases, notably by promoting early identification and development of appropriate durable solutions for the displaced, within the wider community context. In this regard, additional resources are being sought in order to facilitate IOM's core activities, to address the displacement-specific needs of displaced persons, ensuring common understanding and systematic approaches to durable solutions across the Organization and their adaptation to local contexts. Recognizing the need for multisectoral engagement to contribute to durable solutions, IOM seeks additional funding to work with governments and other key partners to raise awareness of displacement-related needs and build capacity to address these within the Organization and among partners.

Funding requirements to continue the process of strengthening IOM's Principled for Humanitarian Action through Policy Developments, roll-out and implementation as part of year 2 and 3 of the project amount to USD 1,000,000.

Beyond the scope of humanitarian strengthening through policy development, and within the scope of this multi-faceted project to support IOM in fulfilling its global humanitarian role, IOM has identified three other key components, which are partially funded, but require additional resources totaling USD 10,475,000 over the next two years.

(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.

In seeking to improve assistance and protection to migrants and other vulnerable populations, contributions to IOM's core structure will enhance organizational effectiveness, enabling the Organization to respond immediately, systematically and coherently and fulfil its obligations under the international humanitarian system.

An aspect of enhancing organizational capacity necessitates that a strategy and standard operating procedures are in place for rapid response,

particularly in Level 3 emergencies, allowing for systematic deployment within 72 hours. In addition, the review and development of policies, guidelines, tools and other steering documents related to crisis response, together with associated trainings and learning opportunities to establish communities of practice, will support staff to increase their knowledge of guiding humanitarian principles and integrate these more coherently and systematically into humanitarian operations.

The activation of a Migration Emergency Coordinator with requisite knowledge of IOM's response procedures, and capacity to implement and oversee these, as well as the deployment of rapid response teams with knowledge of relevant institutional and inter-agency roles and responsibilities, operational policies and guidelines will further improve IOM's capacity to respond to the immediate and long-term impacts of crises.

- (c) Enhancing global preparedness and response to emergencies through 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.

Aiming to further enhance global preparedness and response to emergencies, this initiative will utilize the IOM-developed Displacement Tracking Matrix as an operational tool to collect, assess and manage information. The DTM allows camp managers to track displacement trends and understand the locations, demographics and needs of the affected population. It can pinpoint vulnerabilities and priority needs to inform the work and service provision of camp managers, national authorities and humanitarian partners.

This is particularly relevant when the presence of unaccompanied minors and victims of violence, and deficiencies in site layout potentially conducive to violence and abuse are captured through the DTM. IOM proposes to enhance the analysis and visualization of data on incidents and gaps such as gender-based violence and other protection-related incidents, in order to facilitate a timely response to incidents and advocate for enhanced services to internally displaced persons through two complementary projects funded by the Government of Canada and the UK Department for International Development. A strong component of both projects includes strengthening the functionalities and capabilities of the DTM by: (a) developing a geo-enabled incident management platform to prompt immediate operational responses with DTM data and (b) strengthening analytical and visualization capabilities of DTM data.

IOM is working with the Environmental Systems Research Institute under a DFID-funded project to develop the incident management platform that will leverage DTM data for immediate referral to service providers for their action. The intention is to hand over systems to national disaster management authorities, primarily middle-income disaster prone countries, to strengthen the information management and operational response capabilities of governments.

IOM is collaborating with the SAS Institute under a Canada-funded project to analyze historical DTM data using SAS visual analytics tools to uncover trends and patterns, such as underlying factors that correlate with GBV incidents in displacement sites, which may have implications on programming. In phase 2 of the project, IOM will collaborate with the SAS Institute to develop a model that will enhance preparedness to natural disasters by integrating DTM data along with secondary data.



Since December 2013 IOM has also been partnering with the global professional services firm Deloitte on a new Humanitarian Innovation Programme to find solutions to improve the way camp managers communicate, coordinate and deliver help on the ground during crises, focusing on improved intersectoral information exchanges at the operational level. The Deloitte Humanitarian Innovation Programme was developed after broad consultations with leading humanitarian organizations that identified the need for innovation and collaboration with the private sector. Deloitte professionals are providing pro bono support, working with IOM to improve understanding of processes related to displacement management and information analytics. Deloitte supported IOM in creating process maps to better understand and streamline camp management activities. A key focus for innovation was to link the DTM with processes to create a decision support system that can enhance operational efficiencies at the displacement site level.

IOM also received a grant from Innovation Norway to improve DTM mobile data collection. Currently, data is collected either by paper, mobile devices or a hybrid between the two. Paper-based data collection is a slow process, especially in the immediate emergency settings, where the situation is extremely fluid and information changes frequently. Mobile data collection is more efficient and is being implemented in places like the Philippines, Pakistan, Haiti and Iraq. Lack of equipment and access to networks, however, limits real-time data collection. Lack of access to displacement sites and security concerns also sometimes hinders data collection. The grant from Innovation Norway will help IOM to improve DTM mobile data collection and address these concerns.

- (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 Cluster and Shelter Cluster commitments.

Action against Gender-based Violence and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse – through coordination of the global CCCM and Protection Clusters.

In alignment with the IASC Task Force on Accountability to affected Populations and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse; and the UK Department for International Development's International Call to Action on Violence Against Women and Girls in Emergencies, the CCCM Cluster initiative proposed to address violence against women and girls in natural disasters, in close collaboration with the Protection Cluster and the Gender-based Violence (GBV) Area of Responsibility. The partnership between the global CCCM and Protection Clusters has resulted in an improvement

of tools and guidelines for mainstreaming protection into CCCM approaches, with particular relevance to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix and in the Organization's role as the global lead of the CCCM Cluster for natural disasters. By mainstreaming GBV-specific indicators into the DTM processes and analysis, IOM staff and other CCCM partners, including responsible national governments, will be able to further advocate for enhanced protection of and response to survivors of gender-based violence. IOM's GBV-related activities also include the training and sensitization of camp management staff, partners and national authorities.

Steering Committee for the Comprehensive Guide for Planning Mass Evacuation in Natural Disasters

IOM co-leads the global CCCM Cluster, together with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; they are responsible, respectively, for natural disasters and conflict situations. Since 2006, IOM has led, co-led or facilitated camp coordination and camp management in 62 countries. Experience has shown that a gap exists in the availability of relevant tools to guide national disaster management and civil protection agencies, as well as humanitarian and development actors in planning for mass evacuations. In order to address this gap, IOM worked with a Steering Committee of representatives of 11 countries with evacuation experience in different regions, along with international organizations, such as the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, UNHCR, the International Federation of Red Cross, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and academic experts to



produce the pilot version of the *Comprehensive Guide for Planning Mass Evacuations in Natural Disasters* (the “MEND Guide”). This document contains a broad-based and comprehensive template to be referred to and adapted, as required, in the creation and development of national evacuation plans. The collaborative work on the MEND Guide brought together best practices and knowledge of experienced experts in the field of civil protection, disaster management and humanitarian aid.

In order to further improve the pilot version of the MEND Guide, workshops and simulation exercises will be conducted with national authorities and Cluster partners. These activities aim at testing the pilot version of the guide, identifying gaps and ambiguities in the template and revising it as needed before the final version is printed by the end of 2015. They also aim at training and hence improving the capacity of national authorities and CCCM Cluster partners to plan for and carry out mass evacuations. In addition to the workshops and simulation exercises, complementary guidance will be developed on selected technical and sectoral subjects of mass evacuations. To ensure a consultative process also in the phase of piloting the MEND Guide, IOM will continue to work with the Steering Committee and also expand the group with additional participants where possible.

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 national authorities and Member States, IOM aims to contribute to displacement prevention and enhanced resilience prior to emergencies which result in displacement, by means of supporting key stakeholders in CCCM preparedness training. Through targeted capacity-building activities, IOM, as lead of the global CCCM Cluster for natural disasters, works in partnership with key national authority actors, usually civil protection bodies and other local stakeholders, to enhance capacity in coordination and management of displacement situations. In line with the general principles of disaster risk reduction and best practices in displacement site management observed in camp coordination and camp management, this model builds on the key achievements under the CCCM capacity-building programme implemented in Southern Africa region 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 first 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. In 2013 training-of-trainers events were organized in Colombia, Indonesia and Senegal, with 70 participants. To further enhance and ensure the quality of its capacity-building approach, IOM will strengthen the monitoring and evaluation component of capacity-building projects in the coming year. In 2014 new country projects have been launched in Angola, Indonesia, Malawi, Nepal and Zambia.

Pre-positioning of Humanitarian Relief Items

Prepositioning non-food item stocks in strategic locations allows IOM Country Offices to access supplies quickly when a disaster strikes. IOM has received a grant from Innovation Norway to improve its stock prepositioning practices, supplement current stocks and facilitate ongoing efforts to expand its regional coverage at Nairobi as a strategic hub for prepositioning goods. This will help IOM to better respond to large humanitarian relief operations in locations such as the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan.

The World Humanitarian Summit and the Transformation through Innovation Thematic Team

In preparation for the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016, expert Thematic Teams have been established to develop four core topics, one of which is Transformation through Innovation. IOM sits on this Transformation through Innovation Thematic Team and through this team will lead the development of three projects:

- (a) A global humanitarian innovation network;
- (b) A benchmark to track the establishment of major innovation initiatives over time and measure the impact of those initiatives over the long term;
- (c) A crowdsourcing methodology to identify key humanitarian innovation challenges and solutions to those challenges.

IOM FUNDS

Emergency Preparedness Account

The Emergency Preparedness Account (EPA) was established in 1993 to enhance IOM's institutional emergency response capacity. It is used in circumstances where there is a clear need for immediate assessment and operational expenditure prior to actual receipt of external operational funding. Authorized use of the EPA is considered a loan against the specific operations to which it has been initially assigned. The loan is replenished to the EPA as soon as donor funding is received for the specific operations.

Funding requirement for the EPA for 2015 is USD 500,000.

Global Assistance Fund

The Global Assistance Fund (GAF) ensures the continued provision of protection and assistance, including the search for the most appropriate sustainable solutions and rehabilitation assistance plans, to victims of trafficking who are unable to access or are not otherwise eligible for assistance under existing direct assistance programmes. Since its inception in 2000, close to 1,850 victims of trafficking, as well as vulnerable persons at risk of trafficking, have received sustainable and comprehensive assistance through this mechanism with support of generous contributions from the Government of the United States of America, the Republic of Italy, the Nippon Foundation, the Prince Ghazi Foundation and from some private donors too.

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 GAF. The existence of 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 2015 is USD 300,000.

Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants

IOM has increasingly been called upon to provide assistance to a large number of migrants stranded in transit or in destination countries who have no means of returning home. Requests for assistance come from host governments, NGOs, United Nations agencies and governments of countries of origin. IOM established the Humanitarian Assistance for Stranded Migrants 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 family, their government, NGOs or United Nations agencies.

The 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 508 projects implemented in more than 115 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.

Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism

IOM's Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism (MEFM) was established in 2012, following Council Resolution MC/2335 in December 2011. MEFM was created to bridge the funding gap between when emergencies occur and when donor funding is received. MEFM is a revolving fund, which reinforces IOM's operational capacity to provide reliable, predictable, and direct financial support to Country Offices facing natural or man-made crisis in the first days of its onset. MEFM loans are replenished upon receipt of funds from donor contributions towards these crisis. Currently, MEFM primarily supports emergency transportation and evacuation of vulnerable populations and other life-saving humanitarian aid. Given the growing number of emergencies and recognizing the vulnerabilities of mobile populations, as per the Council Resolution MC/2335, the fund requires USD 30 million to remain an effective tool.

Rapid Response Transportation Fund

Building upon the Memorandum of Understanding between IOM and UNHCR of May 1997, the Rapid Response Transportation Fund (RRTF) was established in late 2000 to facilitate joint operations between the Organizations, specifically the safe and expedient movement of persons of concern to UNHCR. Over

the years, the RRTF has enabled IOM to respond rapidly and efficiently to emergency humanitarian transportation requirements in close collaboration with UNHCR. The RRTF is funded by voluntary contributions and targets USD 5 million as its funding requirement. IOM seeks USD 4 million to replenish the Fund.





IOM WOULD LIKE TO THANK OUR DONORS IN 2014:

ACF International Philippines • African Union • Amadeus (Global Travel Distribution SA) • Americares Foundation • The Argentine Republic • Asian Development Bank • Asociatia Serviciul Apel • Association "Human Solidarity 2011" • Assumption Alumnae Association • Asylbrücke Zug • Australia • Austria, Republic of • Azerbaijan Lawyers Confederation (ALC) • Belgium, Kingdom of • Bosnia and Herzegovina • British Council • Bulgaria, Republic of • Canada • CAR Common Humanitarian Fund – MPTF • Caritas • Center for International Migration and Integration (CIMI) • Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) • Centre Social Protestant • China, People's Republic of • Clinical Center University of Sarajevo (CCUS) • Colombia, Republic of • Communication Centre Multilingue (CCM) • Community Service Volunteers • Consorzio Connecting People • Costa Rica, Republic of • Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of • Cyprus, Republic of • Czech Republic • Deloitte • Denmark, Kingdom of • Dominican Republic • Eaves Housing • Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) • Estonia, Republic of • European Academy for Research and Education • European Association for the Education of Adults (EAEA) • European Free Trade Association • European Union • Finland, Republic of • Fondazione Xenagos / DG Home Affairs • Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) • Foundation Ana and Viade Divac • France, Republic of • Georgetown University • Germany, Federal Republic of • Hellenic Republic (Greece) • GRM International Limited • Guyana, Republic of • Haiti, Republic of • Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung European Union • Honduras, Republic of • Hospice Général • Hungary • ICRT–Counselling Services Unit • Innovation Norway • International Center for Human Development (IChD) • International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) • International Eurasia Press Fund • International Labour Organization (ILO) • International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement • International Rescue Committee (IRC) • International Visegrad Fund • Ireland • Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) • Italy, Republic of • ITF - Enhancing Human Security • Japan • JBS Food Canada • Jongens Van de Wit • Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom of • JP Kenya on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment • JP Kosovo DEED - MPTF • JP Uganda Support for AIDS - MPTF • JP Zambia GBV - MPTF • Kenya Medical Research Institute / Centers for Disease Control and Prevention • Kuwait, State of • Lakarmissionen • Latvia, Republic of • Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography • Lithuania, Republic of • Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of • Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of • Mahvash and Jahangir Siddiqui Foundation • Malta, Republic of • Mauritius, Republic of • Mcrit, S.L. • United Mexican States (Mexico) • Micronesia, Federated States of • Minera Quinchia S.A.S. • Netherlands, Kingdom of the • New Zealand • Nicaragua, Republic of • North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) • Norway, Kingdom of • Norwegian Refugee Council • Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) • Orchid Cellmark • Paraguay, Republic of • Peacebuilding Fund - MPTF • People to People • PEP (Participatie Emancipatie Professionals) • Peru, Republic of • Philip Morris International Mgt. 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International Organization for Migration (IOM)

17 route des Morillons, P.O. Box 17, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland
Tel.: +41 22 717 91 11 • Fax: +41 22 798 61 50
E-mail: drd@iom.int • Website: www.iom.int

