



**Middle East
and North Africa**



Algeria
Bahrain
Egypt
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Morocco
Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia
Yemen

Since 2011, IOM has provided life-saving assistance, early-recovery and resilience programmes to many affected by the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic and across the region. © IOM 2016/Muse MOHAMMED

Regional Office Cairo

Migration Governance Frameworks principles and objectives

Principle 1: Adhering to international standards and fulfilling migrants' rights

Upholding and protecting the fundamental human rights of all migrants, regardless of their legal status, is central to the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) work in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. The IOM Regional Office for MENA will continue working in cooperation with local and national governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners to protect and promote the rights of all migrants, with special focus on the rights of children, irregular migrants, those with health needs, single-parent households, victims of human trafficking, vulnerable smuggled migrants, victims of forced labour or other forms of exploitation and other vulnerable migrants. IOM also aims to strengthen existing mechanisms supporting migrants' rights and the provision of sustainable solutions for migrants in need of assistance.

In line with the commitments set out in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, IOM will seek to provide technical support to Member States in achieving the objectives of the Global Compact for Migration.

IOM will continue to ensure gender inclusion in all projects and reinforce international frameworks, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Global Compact for Migration, and thus seek to enhance the position of women in migration management institutions, as well as promote their active participation in dialogues and policy formulation activities.

In the spirit of partnership and collaboration, IOM plans to create the conditions for enhanced integration of migrant women by promoting gender-responsive policies in the target countries. As a first step, the programme will map the competences of women migrant workers and economic opportunities in the labour market. It will further engage the private sector and the media by promoting the role of migrant women in economic development.

Furthermore, in 2020, IOM aspires to organize the first regional Women in Law Enforcement Conference in MENA. Female staff in law enforcement agencies will be invited to improve their knowledge on law enforcement, share their experiences and inspire others. The conference aims to improve the quality of law enforcement, empower female officials and ultimately enhance the position of women in law enforcement. Moreover, the conference will create an opportunity to strengthen international cooperation between national law enforcement agencies.

Principle 2: Using evidence and whole-of-government approaches

Timely, reliable and disaggregated data and contextual information related to populations on the move across the MENA region is imperative to a well-informed, well-managed, humane and collective response. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls upon all States to implement well-managed migration policies, and facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration. In the MENA context – where migration flows result from conflict, violence, climate change, economic opportunities, among others, impacting countries, regions and continents – it is important to enhance a collective understanding of drivers, routes and profiles to inform targeted protection measures, safe alternatives and effective responses. A more comprehensive, longitudinal and route-based approach is critical to inform a coordinated response, improve understanding of migration patterns over time and promote effective, sustainable policy responses.

IOM's proposed activities will address gaps in route-based understandings of migration flows by linking capacities at country, regional and cross-regional levels for the following: (a) undertake targeted data collection and analysis; (b) conduct topical and in-depth research on migration trends, as well as migrant characteristics and vulnerabilities; (c) ensure regular dissemination of information products with actionable content for operational actors and policymakers; (d) prepare future trend forecasting to promote proactive responses; and (e) enhance cooperation and exchange of information across the route. With increased information, authorities and multilateral agencies can meet their obligations to migrants and refugees as they are able to better understand and respond to changing needs along the route and can take preventative measures if necessary.

Strengthening knowledge management tools will be an important priority, ensuring an integrated knowledge generation and ensuring effective dissemination to support meaningful migration governance policy dialogue across the region under the umbrella of the IOM MENA regional strategy.

Furthermore, IOM will strengthen its regional data and research unit, currently working on four main workstreams related to migration data and research, namely: (a) primary data collection and field-based research; (b) secondary data compilation, analysis (non-field-based research); (c) national capacity-building for Member States, National Statistics offices, line ministries on data production and use as well as internal capacity-building on data; and (d) fostering national and regional dialogues and the exchange of innovative practices on migration data. Dissemination of information and good practices will also be enhanced through online platforms and innovative knowledge management and communication strategies.

RO MENA will further its roll-out of a Multi-Country Joint Programme together with UN sister agencies (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, United Nations Population Fund and World Health Organization) on Improving Health, Well-being and Protection of People on the Move and Host Communities that seeks to build upon ongoing regional- and national-level initiatives addressing migration-related challenges in the MENA region to contribute to the improvement of the health and protection of individuals impacted by mixed migration, in particular women and youth, before, during and after migration. It seeks to enhance migration management through informed national policies and legal frameworks in line with international standards. This comprises the capacity development and awareness-raising activities for relevant staff of national governments and institutions, including policymakers and parliamentarians, civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector and journalists. In coordination with other UN agencies, IOM will directly support national governments in establishing mechanisms for coordination (including bilateral and regional dialogues and exchanges) to strengthen cooperation and sharing of information and experiences in the region for better migration management.

Principle 3: Developing strong partnerships

Partnerships are a quintessential element to mobilize multisectoral advocacy alliances towards improving the well-being, protection and safety of vulnerable men, women and children on the move. Under the current UN reform, collaboration is grounded in genuine partnership under the UN guidelines of “delivering as one”.

Partnership furthermore continues to be a key strategic priority in IOM’s MENA strategic framework (2017–2020), as IOM partnerships with government and development actors seek to be further strengthened throughout 2020. This is further in line with Objective 23 of the Global Compact for Migration and Goal 17 of the SDGs. At the regional level, IOM is leading and co-leading on a number of ongoing inter-agency coordination mechanisms and collaboration and will seek to scale up and continue to strengthen its partnership alliance in 2020 on various migration-related thematic areas, including protection of vulnerable migrants, labour migration, health promotion, climate change, water scarcity and migration, as well as strengthening the understanding of migration phenomenon in the region through research. This will be done in partnership with academic institutions and UN partners to strengthen capacity and broaden IOM’s subject knowledge. Partnerships will be sought not only to produce new pieces of research but also on the use of existing data collected by IOM to enhance and enrich analysis with different thematic perspectives. This will be sought to ensure diverse angles and aspects of the migration phenomenon are considered to improve assistance for people on the move, dissemination and outreach potential.

IOM will continue to prioritize requests by members of the League of Arab States (LAS) for technical support in reviewing/ revising migration-related policies and legislations, in accordance with international standards and in line with the IOM's Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) and MENA regional strategy. Specifically, RO MENA will continue to collaborate with LAS to strengthen its capacities and policy dialogue among LAS members with special focus on promoting MiGOF and the SDGs. IOM's Regional Office will continue its advocacy to ensure international standards and prioritize supporting governments in upholding protection principles in humanitarian response in line with international protocols and conventions. In addition, IOM will work to strengthen its central role within the UN Migration Network, working with Member States in MENA in the planning and roll-out of the objectives of the Global Compact for Migration. Priorities will include capacity-building and sensitization of key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders at regional and national levels, in close collaboration and coordination with LAS.

Objective 1: Advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society

In 2020, IOM will continue to work with its strategic development partners in strengthening intervention geared towards an integrated and migrants-inclusive community. This is in addition to socioeconomic development across the region. Specifically, in collaboration with UN-Women, IOM will address the particular vulnerabilities of migrant women to ensure that their basic needs are met and mitigate the risks of forced labour, exploitation, abuse, human trafficking and other forms of violence. Together, IOM and UN-Women also will create new opportunities for migrant women by working with employers to promote the use of gender-responsive and gender-inclusive business development policies and programmes. In parallel, they will highlight the benefit of migrant women workers' engagement with labour market towards sustainable economic growth.

Objective 2: Addressing the mobility dimensions of crises

IOM in the MENA region will continue to address the mobility dimensions of crises. The Regional Office will strengthen its efforts to support the implementation of a contingency plan for Libya. It will continue capacity-building for countries, as well as at the regional level on migration, environment and climate change and the Migration Crisis Operational Framework. IOM will work with relevant governments to strengthen their capacities to prepare, withstand and recover from mobility dimensions of crises.

Objective 3: Migration should take place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner

Across the MENA region, IOM will continue working to strengthen identification and referral mechanisms to support migrants in vulnerable situations, while building government and CSO capacities to provide adequate protection for migrants in

transit. In cases where migrants face protection gaps and vulnerabilities, IOM will also continue to provide direct assistance to ensure basic needs are met. While the nature of the country-level interventions varies from context to context, they include provisions, such as shelter rehabilitations and support, alternatives to detention and assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR). Information campaigns are also included in some countries to ensure migrants in transit are aware of the rights and responsibilities, as well as services available to them.

Building on IOM's extensive experience in delivering migrant protection programmes, AVRR and capacity-building support for safer migration management, IOM will continue to scale up AVRR assistance in the context of increased demands for this support, and prioritize extremely vulnerable cases, as well as promote regular and safe migration.

IOM's response takes a twofold approach to improve migrants' access to protection, while supporting migrants' sustainable reintegration. This includes a combination of capacity-building efforts, direct protection and voluntary return, and pilot initiatives to operationalize an integrated approach to sustainable reintegration.

Reintegration as a sustainable solution for migrants returning home has emerged as one of the top priorities for policymakers, humanitarian and development actors due to the rise in the number of migrants reaching or trying to reach Europe and subsequent increases in volume of individuals who are returning to their countries of origin. IOM will continue to reinforce the sustainability of reintegration ranging from piloting new or innovative reintegration approaches (such as using case managers to support returnees, introducing livelihood/business management trainings at new times (such as before the return has taken place), and for different periods of time after return, to embedding stronger monitoring and evaluation and learning frameworks to reintegration initiatives for systematically building the evidence base in terms of what works and where. Additional support for especially vulnerable returnees, including victims of trafficking (VoTs) is also envisioned in some countries where existing funds are not sufficient to offer the targeted support required for this vulnerable group.

Furthermore, IOM will assist communities to achieve strengthened resilience, social cohesion and sustainable capacity to address vulnerabilities associated with mixed migration. In coordination with UN partners, IOM will promote mutual respect for the cultures, traditions and customs of communities of destination and of migrants and create awareness on the negative effects of harmful practices and negative coping mechanisms, by exchanging and implementing best practices on integration policies, programmes and activities, including on ways to promote acceptance of diversity and facilitate social cohesion and inclusion.

Algeria

IOM Algeria works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, promote international cooperation on migration issues, assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and provide humanitarian assistance for migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Following the recent emigration pattern related to skilled and highly skilled migration, engaging with the Algerian community abroad and finding new policies and instruments, this will allow its involvement in the socioeconomic development of the country. This is equally one of the priorities expressed by the Government, as well as addressing the needs and protecting the rights of the Algerian community abroad. As a country of transit, due to its geographical situation, and also progressively one of the destinations, Algeria is confronted with socioeconomic issues resulting from the influx of irregular migrants. Algeria supports international cooperation on migration and development and promotes a common regional approach on migration issues and management by actively participating in dialogue initiatives both in African and Mediterranean countries. Within this framework, IOM aims at supporting the efforts of the Government through technical cooperation and migration and development activities.

In Algeria, where HIV prevalence is low, mobility is considered a determining factor for the epidemic. Therefore, the Government has identified migrants as priority at-risk populations in the fight against HIV/AIDS. In this context, IOM is planning to work with the Ministry of Health to support the implementation of Algeria's National Strategic Plan against sexually transmitted infections/HIV/AIDS and facilitate improved access to health care, including HIV prevention, care, treatment and support services, among migrant populations in Algeria. IOM seeks to strengthen the capacity of health-care providers to give quality and culturally sensitive health services, including HIV services, for migrants, as well as enhance outreach, health promotion information and referrals through the establishment of a network of community health workers.

Poor economic conditions and the lack of employment opportunities cause certain rural regions in Algeria to continually experience high levels of emigration in the form of both internal rural-to-urban migration and, in some cases, irregular migration to international destinations. The phenomenon is particularly prevalent among the youth, and it serves to exacerbate the economic decline of these regions as the population base and labour force diminish. To reverse this trend, the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries 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. IOM is planning to work with the Algerian Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries to improve economic and employment opportunities in the wilaya of Khenchela and Souk Ahras by improving agricultural infrastructure and building the capacity of the local community to engage in productive and sustainable agricultural practices.

Bahrain

IOM Bahrain provides comprehensive support to the Government and other stakeholders across a number of key areas relating to labour migration. IOM aims to ensure that human mobility is well governed and leads to a positive force for national sustainable development. Key priorities for 2020 include the following:

- Combat trafficking in person. As Bahrain has become the first Arab State to reach Tier 1 in the United States' Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report in 2018, IOM aims to support the Government to continue strengthening its capacities to combat trafficking and providing victims and vulnerable migrant workers with high-quality assistance and care.
- With a significant number of migrant workers in the country, IOM seeks to conduct capacity-building activities aimed at promoting ethical recruitment, including through the use of technology.
- Continue to support migrant workers and intends to design orientations and document to support migrants in the labour migration process.

Egypt

Egypt is a receiving and sending country and is encountering challenges due to an increased number of stranded migrants with higher level of vulnerabilities and a growing youth unemployed rate. In this context, IOM Egypt aims at enhancing for the following three pillars in 2020:

- IOM plans to expand the mobile teams' operations that provides life-saving assistance and health support to cover more migrant dense areas and reach vulnerable migrants in their communities. In detail, IOM aims to enhance its assistance to specific vulnerable groups, such as migrants in detention centres, VoTs, trauma and torture, including children and women, as well as survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.
- IOM seeks to foster its collaboration with the Government to enhance employability of Egyptian youth, focusing on sectors, such as tourism, textile and green technologies. In particular, the mission aims at building on expatriates' engagement to promote local economic development and at supporting tailored trainings to support employment.

- IOM intends to enhance regional and international leadership of Egyptian authorities in migration governance. Through information exchange and knowledge platforms, IOM plans to enhance the human and structural capacities of governmental institutions mandated with migration governance in a broad range of sectors, including trafficking and smuggling, document examination, forensic medicine, border management, search and rescue operations, migrant-friendly services and institutions.



IOM provides paediatrician screening at a mobile health clinic in Greater Cairo. © IOM 2016/Ingy MEHANNA

Iraq

Humanitarian needs, including for protection, shelter and non-food items (NFIs), are still critical for the 1.6 million people in displacement, many of whom are facing protracted displacement. There are currently still over 100 formal and informal camps in Iraq. New arrivals in camps due to secondary displacement continue to be reported, often occurring after a rapid camp closure or when IDPs attempt to unsuccessfully return to blocked areas, placing them back in situations of displacement. Protection needs remain critical, particularly in highly securitized areas. In 2020, IOM will be supporting vulnerable populations in need through increased protection and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), along with camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), health, shelter and NFI initiatives, and increasingly supporting capacity-building for local government and the camp consolidation and closure process as the country supports recovery efforts.

IOM's Community Stabilization approach aims to address the still-critical drivers of conflict and displacement through a community-driven and led approach to promote resilience, social cohesion and improved mental and emotional well-being. In 2020, IOM will continue to focus on five integrated pillars: (a) social cohesion; (b) MHPSS; (c) livelihoods; (d) community service projects; and (e) support for the reintegration of former combatants in their communities. Programming is supporting IDPs and returnees to regain a sense of safety and security, increase self- and community efficacy, and develop tools to deal with the past and regain hope and agency in the future. Furthermore, IOM is working with the range of local actors for meditation and consultation sessions for localized reconciliation agreements.

Returns and recovery programming acknowledges that the pace of returns of IDPs has slowed, indicating that most of those who could have returned without substantial assistance have done so. Those remaining in displacement face major obstacles that must be overcome before they can achieve durable solutions. In 2020, IOM aims to invest in reducing barriers to return; this involves investment in rebuilding infrastructure and job creation strategies in areas of anticipated high returns, and areas defined as "severe" on IOM's Return Index, where returns may be permitted but where conditions remain perilous. As such, IOM strives to scale up the innovative Enterprise Development Fund that provides small-scale loans to small and medium enterprises, as a job creation strategy and to support economic recovery at the community level. IOM is also working with the Government for community resource centres as hubs for information, referrals and services. However, a challenge is that most funding received for Iraq's major two appeals (Humanitarian Response Plan and the Resilience and Recovery Programme) has the target populations of camp populations, with less for out-of-camp populations and the least amount for "returnees".

REINTEGRATION SUPPORT

In 2018, after returning voluntarily from Germany and with support from IOM, Abdulqadir was enrolled in the beekeeping vocational training course and received a small grant to open his beekeeping business. Today, Abdulqadir has 30 hives, and he gets around 150 kg of pure honey from every harvest.



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In 2020, IOM aims to also support the Government to develop a national migration strategy and undergo a Migration Profile process. IOM has established a whole-of-government Technical Working Group to support and develop the initiatives. IOM is implementing immigration and border management interventions at the borders of the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan across these dimensions: (a) contributing to maintaining peace and security at borders; (b) facilitating regular cross-border movements and enhancing assistance and protection of most vulnerable migrants; (c) reducing unsafe, irregular migration by contributing to the stabilization of at-risk communities; and (d) supporting local, national and regional economic development through effective border crossing points, cross-border dialogue and coordination. In 2020, this includes continuing community policing interventions, such as further supporting the new government-led High Institute for Community Policing in Baghdad and investments in technical trainings to mainstream the community policing approach across areas of return. IOM is scaling up counter-trafficking initiatives in partnership with other UN agencies.

Jordan

In 1990, IOM established its presence and conducted its first operation in Jordan with the evacuation of 165,000 third-country nationals who fled the first Iraqi crisis. In 1999, Jordan became a Member State of the Organization being the first Arab State to do so. Historically, Jordan has been both a country of origin and destination for migrant workers. Furthermore, due to its strategic location at the crossroads of two major areas of instability and protracted conflict in the Middle East, the country continues to be involved in major humanitarian emergencies and continues to cope with massive influxes of refugees and migrant workers. Jordan has also hosted/absorbed migrants and refugees. As of June 2019, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has registered 753,376 refugees of 57 nationalities residing in Jordan.

In order to address and support current and upcoming challenges for people on the move, IOM Jordan proposes the following priorities for 2020 (subject to confirmation/availability of funds):

- Implement comprehensive programme supporting government capacities aimed at border strengthening and implementation of best practices in line with an advanced Integrated Border Management and Humanitarian Border Management concepts. IOM will facilitate infrastructure development and provide technical support to beneficiaries as well as enhance skills and knowledge of government officials, thus further contributing to improvement of border management. Specific focus will be made to enhancement of security of Jordan borders with the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq. Identification of the Global Compact

for Migration as a priority for the UN Country Team operation, as well as setting up of a national migration working group in partnership with key government and UN agencies.

- Contribute to protection of workers on the move in cooperation with other countries within the MENA region. Government and private sector actors will be empowered to take more comprehensive measures in addressing exploitative practices in their supply chains. Moreover, awareness-raising campaigns and technical support will be provided to the beneficiaries with the consideration of the best-known practices in labour migration domain.
- Promote migration management tools to ensure humane and orderly migration to benefit migrants and societies including an introduction of the Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) in Jordan. IOM's interventions shall combine both capacity-building of relevant staff by delivering tailored trainings, as well as procurement and installation of relevant equipment.
- Facilitate research on remittances from Jordanian expatriates in the Gulf countries. Research shall add to IOM's previous intervention that involved study on remittances coming from Jordanian expatriates in the United Arab Emirates. Additionally, to further support migration data aggregation and analysis and to better understand impact of refugee returns to the Syrian Arab Republic, IOM's assessment on the perceived and actual impact of Syrian refugee returns on Jordanian communities, specifically the local economy, will be continued and expanded.
- Support the Ministry of Health (MoH) through ongoing interventions to ensure continuity and accessibility to essential health services specifically for tuberculosis and HIV and extending the reach of the respective national programmes to Syrian refugees and hard-to-reach vulnerable and key affected populations. Such interventions will include capacity-building of the MoH human resources, provision of laboratory consumables, supplies and essential drugs, improving the quality of health services through developing and updating national guidelines and policies and standard operating procedures.
- Provide support to vulnerable refugees in Jordan, ensuring they meet basic household needs through cash-based interventions, contributing to water, sanitation, rent and utility costs for vulnerable families living outside of camps. In close coordination with government and humanitarian partners, IOM will also continue to assist refugees living in camps in Jordan with access to safe and dignified transportation to meet a variety of needs, including support for informed and voluntary returns on a case-by-case basis.

- Contribute to facilitation of safe, orderly and regular migration for refugees via continuing operation of the Resettlement Support Centre for the MENA region. IOM will continue providing various services for refugees and countries of resettlement, including medical health assessments and travel health assistance to refugees accepted for resettlement to third countries. Those accepted for resettlement will be provided with cultural orientation and support during travel and upon arrival. Resettled refugees included in the programme are mainly those from Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, although there are also nationals from Somalia, Sudan and other countries.
- Facilitation of effective operation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework in Jordan. IOM will coordinate its programme interventions with other stakeholders operating in the country to ensure “delivering as one” approach pioneered by Jordan to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate UN operation.



IOM provides humanitarian border management training for law enforcement officials in Jordan.
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Kuwait

IOM will capitalize on its experience with the regional context to support the Government in enhancing its migration governance and management framework.

Three key priority areas for 2020 include the following:

- Intensify efforts and capacity-building trainings with law enforcement officials and members of the judiciary to standardize criminal investigation procedures and mainstream victim protection procedures. The lack of capacities of the relevant entities significantly impacts the well-being of migrants and the society; it also falls short of adhering to international standards. IOM will also organize intensified trainings for shelter staff to align their efforts and operations with international standards. By working with shelter staff, law enforcement and judiciary, IOM will engage with relative partners to address migration and related issues, such as protection and prosecution.
- Capitalize on its outreach efforts to develop stronger messaging and promote awareness-raising of employers and employees in Kuwait on the domestic workers' law and ethical recruitment. IOM will work closely with different non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and national stakeholders to address migration and related issues, such as ethical recruitment and social integration of migrants in the society, which in turn will affect the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and the host society.
- Assist the Ministry of Justice lead on the National Committee to Prevent Trafficking in Persons. IOM will provide technical support to finalize and operationalize the National Referral Mechanism (NRM). In addition, IOM will work with the Ministry of Interior to strengthen their roles and responsibilities pertaining to the NRM and provide protection to VoTs through border management entities. Thus, the mission will capitalize on its experience with integrated border management and the migration governance to guide the operationalization of the NRM and formulate policies using evidence and “whole-of-government” approaches.

Lebanon

Lebanon is gradually recovering from the 2006 conflict, as well as localized violence; IOM is supporting the Government and civil society in reconstruction and community stabilization initiatives. Key priorities for IOM Lebanon include facilitating the resettlement of the most vulnerable displaced people. Resettlement operations offer protection to vulnerable people in safe third countries. Over 100,000 refugees have now been resettled by IOM since the start of the crisis in the Syrian Arab

Republic in 2011. During this time, IOM Lebanon has resettled refugees to 25 countries including Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and European Union member States. IOM supports resettlement countries in their interview processes, with visa applications and safe and dignified travel arrangements, including assistance at airports.

- Conduct community stabilization programming to respond to the raising levels of tension between displaced and host communities. The expansion of IOM Lebanon's existing stabilization programming will seek to enhance social cohesion nationally through community support projects, where members of the host and displaced communities positively collaborate to implement small-scale infrastructure projects that enhance the local community, such as the refurbishment of schools and roads.
- Expand available health services to migrants, as well as vulnerable Lebanese. Migrants being resettled will continue to get comprehensive health assessments before departure to ensure that any underlying conditions are fully understood by the new host country. Often not considered as priority, dental/oral checks will be conducted during the health assessment. IOM will also seek to continue its work on enhancing health services at border crossing points. Initiatives will contribute to the training of individuals on first aid and life-saving basic procedures within national institutions, government entities and vulnerable communities. Advocacy related to policy changes in the incorporation of a first aid exam for driving licenses will be a mandatory component that will lead to an increase in first aid and life-saving awareness, the end result being to lower mortality of road traffic accidents, as well as increased number of first responders during potential human-made or natural disasters.
- Mental health will continue to be an area of priority for IOM, and psychosocial support (PSS) services will continue to be expanded throughout IOM's current network of PSS centres. The aim is to keep the process of improving the services of the centres to become more effective "community centres". This will be done by involving the communities more and taking inputs from them concerning PSS services. Also, one of the highest priorities is working with each centre alone on the development and sustainability plan, which already has started taking place. The community centres are a safe space for all community members to attend, participate or even initiate new ideas for supporting themselves. This is ultimately serving in enhancing the individuals and communities' resilience leading to a better and healthier community.

- Trafficking persons continues to be a regional issue, particularly impacting “crisis-affected” populations in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey. IOM wishes to expand its current programming and further mainstream counter trafficking through all elements of IOM’s work in Lebanon.
- With the aim of preparing vulnerable people who have been accepted for resettlement, IOM will continue to provide pre-departure orientation sessions for different countries, including Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and different European Union member States. Through pre-departure orientation sessions, IOM attempts to enhance the knowledge, skills and attitudes of participants, as well as instil realistic expectations prior to their travel. The mission will continue to provide reintegration assistance to Lebanese nationals returning to Lebanon under voluntary return and reintegration projects. Assistance provided may include any or several of the following, in coordination with IOM missions in host countries: (a) airport arrival assistance; (b) counselling; (c) medical assistance; (d) housing support; (e) in-kind reintegration such as microbusiness set-up and cash assistance.



IOM staff await to provide pre-departure assistance to resettlement beneficiaries. © IOM 2016/Muse MOHAMMED

Libya

For the upcoming year, IOM Libya plans to further expand in staff and operations across the country to strengthen IOM's humanitarian response. Working in close cooperation with the Government, IOM will continue reaching displaced and conflict-affected Libyans and migrants in need of vital humanitarian and development assistance. IOM Libya will make sure to mainstream human rights, gender issues and environmental and climate change into all its programming.

In 2020, IOM Libya will continue to strengthen principled humanitarian action to effectively access and respond to people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection through its active engagement in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. Guided by the Organization's institutional humanitarian policy, the Principles for Humanitarian Action, IOM Libya will further invest in operational policy development and capacity-building with a focus on hard-to-reach and high-risk settings. Operational guidance will include strengthened risk management, due diligence and accountability mechanisms. To further advance policy integration and coherence, more efforts will be undertaken to develop a shared understanding of opportunities, gaps and barriers in the humanitarian, development and peace nexus, with a view to safeguarding principled humanitarian action.

Working to enhance the accountability of the Government concerning migrants in detention and upon disembarkation through enhanced registration systems, IOM will effectively contribute to improving protection of their fundamental human rights. IOM aims to introduce a comprehensive system of registration for all migrants rescued at sea and in detention centres, as this is a cornerstone of the procedural and judicial oversights that are enshrined in the international human rights framework. In line with the Global Compact for Migration, IOM will provide the Directorate for Combating Illegal Migration with technical equipment and capacity-building training. Emphasis will be placed on establishing clear standards for data-sharing and protection to ensure Libyan authorities have enhanced skills in collecting and handling migration data. Concurrently, the Migration Working Group will continue working to advise on the strategic direction of Libya's migration management, legal and policy framework. As co-chair, IOM aims to work closely with Libyan authorities to enhance the Government's capacity on the development of migration governance and policy.

IOM will establish and expand the network of local and international researchers and experts, academia and policymakers working on migration in Libya. This will be done in partnership with prominent academic institutions not only to ensure the compliance with international standards and the 2030 Agenda, but also to realize comparative analyses on the good practices in legislation and thus formulate recommendations on improvements.

The newly launched Migrant and Refugee Platform (MRP) will work to develop policy and strategy guidance with respect to refugees and migrants in Libya including through coordination and collaboration and coordination with relevant institutions and authorities. The MRP will also facilitate advocacy activities regarding migrants and refugees' rights and access to services in Libya, liaising closely with other coordination fora to develop such strategies and their implementation.

In order to provide direct assistance, further field assessments of the needs of IDPs, returnees and host communities will be carried out. Assistance will include distributions of in-kind NFI, hygiene kits and shelter kits to IDPs, returnees and host communities and cash-based assistance, as well as repair and rehabilitation of shelters.

The Migration Response and Resources Mechanism will work on support services such as urgent health care, direct assistance, psychological support, counselling, facilitation of contact with families and referral services based on the identified needs. The mechanism will also provide information and awareness-raising on the risks of irregular migration, the available channels to employment within the hosting community/municipality, and voluntary humanitarian return (VHR) to countries of origin, as well as conducting health promotion campaigns.

In 2020, the VHR programme is planning to assist and provide reintegration support to 15,000 migrants will reach home in more than 25 different countries of origin or habitual residence.

Mobile health outreach services will continue through the deployment of mobile clinics in the cities hosting high concentrations of migrants, IDPs and returnees. IOM will support with the rehabilitation/installation of critical infrastructure and provision of equipment and supplies to public health facilities and offer technical support to strengthen existing government programmes for the prevention and control of infectious diseases. At the same time, community stabilization interventions will continue to work to provide basic service delivery, promoting social cohesion and supporting the regeneration of livelihood opportunities to create the conditions for normality to return to communities in Libya. Moreover, to ensure the equal participation of communities, oversight and local ownership, IOM will work through community representatives who provide project recommendations based on community needs. In addition, the MHPSS will include, among others: (a) awareness-raising, basic counselling, individual/group support and referral of most vulnerable migrants at disembarkation points/detention centres; and (b) provision of comprehensive MHPSS care for VoTs and/or survivors of gender-based violence and people with psychological distress and mental health problems.

IOM aims to also enhance the operational capacity for Libyan Border Guards and Immigration and Passport authorities, through the following: (a) comprehensive humanitarian border management assessment for Libya; (b) border security dialogue among the border communities; (c) community policing in border areas; and (d) enhancement of national capacity to manage dead bodies, including through DNA analysis and identification.

In 2020, IOM's counter-trafficking interventions will work on strengthening the identification of VoTs and persons at risk to provide them with adequate assistance. To enhance governmental response, IOM will provide continuous technical support and assistance to promote establishment of legal and policy frameworks to counter trafficking, as well as implement community-based prevention activities to address the root causes.

IOM is currently working to enhance the identification of vulnerable children in and outside of detention, as well as developing and offering child protection services, including case management and advocacy activities for the release of children in detention. IOM will continue to work on the alternatives to detention along with thematic capacity-building activities, relying on strengthened capabilities for preparedness and responses to crisis. To do so, IOM Libya integrates protection in its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) activities, which includes flow monitoring, mobility tracking, detention centre profiling and emergency event tracking.

Additionally, IOM aims to promote more regularization schemes and further explore labour market integration as an alternative to detention (ATD). In the coming year, IOM Libya plans to continue to advocate for release from detention and expand more its activities under the ATD programme. Therefore, based on the ongoing national research, IOM aims to examine and highlight labour market needs and skills gaps and enhance the relationship between technical and vocational education and training institutions and current labour market demands.

Morocco

IOM aims to support the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration in Morocco and continue our support to the Government in operationalizing National Strategy for Immigration and Asylum (SNIA) established in 2014. Priorities intervention areas for 2020 include the following:

- Reinforce data collection mechanism on Migration, which includes supporting the government elaborate a national road map of Migration Data Governance, as well as mainstream migration into data collection mechanism conducted by the National Statistic Agency and provide capacity-building training to relevant stakeholders.

- Support Morocco in establishing an African Observatory of Migration.
- Foster dialogue and mainstream migration into sectorial/local policies and strategies. IOM will continue to support to regional councils to operationalize and integrate SNIA at the local level.
- Support the operationalization of health strategy at the national and local levels.
- Enhance invention in the areas of environment and urban planning.
- Engage the private sector to promote employability of migrants and vulnerable youth by organizing sensitization sessions and workshops.
- Enhance international dialogue and research on children on the move by facilitating the elaboration of standard operating procedures and guidelines on referral, protection and assistance.
- Enhance regional dialogue on human mobility and labour migration within MENA and between Morocco and the European Union.
- Enhance research and regional cooperation (South–South cooperation) by organizing international conferences and pilot activity on regional mobility.
- Provide direct assistance to vulnerable migrants through CSOs while reinforcing their capacities.
- Organize joint training with the Ministry of Health on rights and needs of vulnerable migrants including women, girls, VoTs and children on the move.
- Support socioeconomic inclusion of vulnerable migrants and refugees through the National social security agency and other relevant stakeholders.
- Reinforce resilience against climate change and natural disasters.

PROTECTING AND EMPOWERING CHILDREN AND THE YOUTH IN MOROCCO

Through an inter-agency partnership, IOM is improving the protection of vulnerable refugees and migrant children and youth by promoting social norms and acceptance in host communities as well enhancing social cohesion and facilitating local integration measures.

Sudan

In 2020, in an effort to assist all types of migrants and shape a more positive understanding and narrative around migration, IOM Sudan is taking a comprehensive approach to facilitating and managing migration, meeting the immediate needs of populations affected by humanitarian crises, while also addressing protracted displacement and underdevelopment. IOM plans to assist the Government to focus on several strategic priorities in line with IOM's MiGOF. These initiatives will include the following:

- Conduct research and collect data on migration trends and routes, as well as establish mobility tracking, registration and verification of migrants, including IDPs, returnees and other affected populations through DTM. Conduct profiling surveys on migrants' needs, intentions, motivations and site assessment exercises covering all basic services to identify the needs and gaps of affected populations at camp sites and settlements to provide an evidence base to help inform programming and policymaking on migration issues in Sudan.
- Provide life-saving items for affected populations to respond to the emergency needs of vulnerable populations affected by natural disasters or conflict, particularly those living in rural areas with limited access to basic services.
- Distribute NFIs (such as plastic sheets, sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, mosquito nets and soap) and improved emergency shelters or transitional/permanent shelters for vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host communities.
- Provide life-saving access to water, sanitation and hygiene services to underserved IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities and ensure sustainability of the water schemes, as well as sanitation facilities and continued hygiene awareness/garbage collection campaigns.
- Build the capacity of health-care workers, rehabilitating health-care facilities and providing the minimum basic health package through outpatient primary health-care facilities and mobile clinics, as well as referrals for beneficiaries to inpatient secondary and tertiary facilities.
- Utilize the Rapid Response Fund to disburse grants for international and national NGOs to ensure that the acute emergency NFIs, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, protection, health and humanitarian coordination needs of newly displaced IDPs, returnees and disaster/conflict-affected communities are met in a timely manner.



A local carpenter attended an IOM workshop on business management and received equipment to kick-start his business. © IOM 2016/Muse MOHAMMED

- Support local authorities and communities to develop diverse disaster risk reduction strategies and plans to mitigate and manage the impact of disasters and build communities' resilience to shocks and stresses.
- Promote the socioeconomic development of vulnerable migrants and local communities through the following: (a) distribution of improved seeds, tools and livestock; (b) installation of irrigation systems; (c) upgrading veterinary facilities and training community animal health workers to vaccinate/treat livestock; and support for small business initiatives and income-generating activities.
- Promote sustainable local integration and reintegration for vulnerable individuals, households and communities by constructing or rehabilitating infrastructure that increases access to services and promotes social cohesion, such as community-owned water points, schools and health-care facilities. Support community-led committees to develop action plans for maintenance of basic services. Provide market-oriented vocational and essential livelihood training based on community identified priorities and value chains to members from different tribes and including underrepresented groups, such as women and the youth in obtaining access to employment opportunities and decision-making processes.

- Promote community stabilization and manage tensions between pastoralist and sedentary communities through the following: (a) strengthening climate change adaptation strategies and social cohesion through training communities on drought-resistant agricultural techniques; (b) managing water, land and other natural resources along migration corridors; (c) facilitating regulated access to pastures for livestock and resolving land disputes; and (d) building the capacity of local institutions to facilitate dialogue and enhance traditional conflict resolution mechanisms.
- Establish migrant resource and response centres and mobile teams strategically along major migration routes to provide vulnerable migrants with direct assistance services including the following: (a) information on the risks of irregular migration through outreach initiatives; (b) medical and psychosocial support and referrals to specialized service providers for support; (c) legal aid; (d) food items and NFIs; and (e) AVRR support to individuals, groups and their communities to encourage sustainable return and reintegration.
- Provide vulnerable refugees who fit the eligibility criteria with the option to resettle to a third country and family reunification as a durable solution.
- Build the capacity of national policymakers and government officials to improve migration governance by developing a comprehensive, cohesive and complimentary framework of national policies and laws on migration that avoids contradictions or duplications in line with regional and international policies and laws.
- Support the Ministry of Labour, Public Service and Human Resource Development to raise awareness and build capacity among government officials, embassies, private recruiters and CSOs in order to effectively protect the rights and well-being of prospective and actual labour migrants.
- Facilitate the temporary return of qualified Sudanese nationals living abroad with the necessary skills who can transfer their knowledge through trainings, workshops and consultancy services to build the capacity of governmental and non-governmental institutions in Sudan. Engage with the diaspora on remittance flows, investment and creation of practical pilot projects that facilitate national development.
- Train police, members of the criminal justice system and social service providers on the identification, protection and human rights-based approaches to dealing with irregular migrants, VoTs and smuggled migrants by establishing referral networks, drafting standard operating

procedures and codes of conduct to facilitate inter-agency work and protect vulnerable people at risk of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

- Train government officials on border management techniques/best practices and install an electronic border management system (MIDAS) and other equipment to upgrade passport control facilities. IOM will also support the Government to improve border management policies and procedures that reform the existing visa system, encourage efficient regulation of passenger flows and promote inter-agency work, while balancing security considerations.

Syrian Arab Republic

IOM will continue to implement multisector emergency programmes and movement operations inside the Syrian Arab Republic. The priorities for 2020 include the following:

- Provide assistance to internationally displaced, returnees and vulnerable host communities in the Syrian Arab Republic. IOM's response will include shelter, NFI, WASH, CCCM, protection, coordination and early recovery in accordance with the Humanitarian Response Plan.
- Continue to assist refugees and third-country nationals residing in the Syrian Arab Republic by providing pre-departure medical assistance before voluntary repatriation, family reunification and/or resettlement.



Syrian family receiving assistance from IOM to resettle in France. © IOM 2019/Muse MOHAMMED

Tunisia

In 2020, IOM in Tunisia will continue to support the Government by providing protection to vulnerable migrants including VoTs, responding to migration-related crisis and humanitarian needs and addressing the relationship between migration and development through community stabilization and employability.

The priorities for 2020 include the following:

- Enhance protection of vulnerable migrants in Tunisia through emergency assistance and support to health surveillance and service providers.
- Reinforce the capacity of the Government to guarantee the protection of VoTs through the implementation of the national law adopted in 2016 criminalizing trafficking in persons.
- Contribute to strengthening the resilience of migrants and internally displaced populations together with their host communities, by addressing challenges to socioeconomic integration and promoting a culture of rights, dialogue and social cohesion.
- Target Tunisians at risk of irregular migration through a comprehensive awareness-raising campaign, community stabilizing activities such as promoting entrepreneurial initiatives and providing professional training and employment.

Yemen

Yemen remains a critical transit and destination country for migrants. In 2018 alone, at least 150,000 migrants entered Yemen. Given the direct risks associated with open conflict, migrants transiting Yemen are extremely vulnerable during every phase of the journey and are often subjected to serious human rights violations, including abduction, torture, starvation, captivity, extortion, enslavement and sexual violence at the hands of smugglers and other opportunistic criminals operating in the Horn of Africa and Yemen. Migrants in Yemen are also increasingly vulnerable to the following: (a) arbitrary arrests and detention in deplorable conditions; (b) lack of legal support and access to due process; (c) limited freedom of movement or integration; and (d) discrimination and neglect. Authorities have adopted a zero-tolerance policy towards migrants across the country, often implicating migrants in active hostilities. The circumstances have rendered migrants, often trapped between the conflict front lines, in acute need of access to multisectoral life-saving assistance. In 2018, IOM also monitored 73,190 Yemeni national returns from Saudi Arabia through the one-flow monitoring point (FMP) on the northern border in the Hadramaut governorate. Most of the Yemeni returns were working in Saudi Arabia and forced to leave as they are unable to pay taxes on their income. Many arrive with

very little, and it is not uncommon for third-country nationals – such as Ethiopians, Somalis, Sudanese, Egyptians and small numbers of other nationalities – to enter Yemen through the same route and for similar reasons.

IOM is committed to providing multisectoral assistance to stranded migrants and VHR services for those who are unable or unwilling to remain in Yemen and wish to return to their country of origin. IOM in Yemen in 2020 will continue to strengthen its protection programming to ensure a whole-of-crisis approach that supports vulnerable migrants, particularly individuals facing extreme exposure to violence, abuse, coercion and deprivation. Key priorities will include the following:

- Provide tailored life-saving humanitarian services through the following:
 - (a) strengthening current capacities and expanding migrant response points in strategic areas to provide migrants with access to immediate medical, NFI, food, risk and legal information, and options for VHR/repatriation;
 - (b) strengthening capacities of migrant mobile response teams to support people on the move with immediate life-saving items/kits, information and awareness and referral if required;
 - (c) providing life-saving medical support for migrants at IOM service points (mobile and static); and
 - (d) providing assisted spontaneous returns support in coordination with UNHCR.
- Strengthen analyses of mixed migration flows, risks and mitigation measures through the following: (a) conducting context-appropriate research into migration issues including legal framework mapping, analysis of protection dynamics related to migrants in Yemen and understanding of push/pull factors; and (b) expanding IOM's data monitoring and tracking of migrant movements to further inform patterns and types of migration by establishing five additional FMPs along Yemen's Red Sea Coast lines (bringing the total FMPs in Yemen to 11).
- Increase Protection Cluster engagement on migrant protection, ensuring clear referral mechanisms and advocacy to strengthen migrant protection assistance within regularized protection responses.
- Enhance migration management in Yemen by carrying out capacity-building activities and providing national/local-level technical support on migration management.
- Develop and implement a regional approach to safe and humane migration practices, including the development of a regional migration approach to promote dialogue and engagement of Yemeni authorities in the process and planning for longer-term engagement to shift away from current harmful practices.



IOM conducts non-food item distribution to internally displaced persons living in a camp in Lahij governorate, Yemen. Many of those living within the camp have fled from nearby governorates where clashes are ongoing.
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Middle East and North Africa	P1	P2	P3
	Adhering to international standards and fulfilling migrants' rights	Using evidence and whole-of- government approaches	Good migration governance relies on strong partnerships
Regional Office Cairo	651 000	2 553 484	-
Algeria	200 000	500 000	600 000
Bahrain	80 000	5 000	30 000
Egypt	6 000 000	4 000 000	2 000 000
Iraq	-	-	-
Jordan	300 000	300 000	100 000
Kuwait	129 000	72 000	79 000
Lebanon	5 460 000	2 600 000	5 567 000
Libya	4 000 000	25 000 000	4 000 000
Morocco	1 550 000	1 050 000	1 000 000
Sudan	2 800 000	3 517 000	2 600 000
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-
Tunisia	370 585	76 404	1 089 433
Yemen	1 500 000	500 000	3 000 000
Total	23 040 585	40 173 888	20 065 433

O1	O2	O3	TOTAL
Advancing the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society	Addressing mobility dimensions of crises	Migration should take place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner	
1 500 000	-	19 246 192	23 950 676
1 500 000	500 000	1 000 000	4 300 000
834 836	-	-	949 836
15 000 000	7 000 000	7 000 000	41 000 000
130 000 000	40 000 000	15 000 000	185 000 000
330 000	24 800 000	11 000 000	36 830 000
63 000	-	40 000	383 000
8 550 000	4 000 000	28 000 000	54 177 000
25 000 000	20 000 000	30 000 000	108 000 000
2 650 000	450 000	5 550 000	12 250 000
25 500 000	26 400 000	22 900 000	83 717 000
-	2 000 000	80 000 000	82 000 000
1 239 585	1 000 000	1 800 000	5 576 007
-	1 000 000	2 000 000	8 000 000
212 167 421	127 150 000	223 536 192	646 133 519

Acronyms

API	Advance passenger information
ATD	Alternatives to detention
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AVRR	Assisted voluntary return and reintegration
CADRI	Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CBO	Community-based organization
CCCM	camp coordination and camp management
CMC	Caribbean Migration Consultation
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSME	CARICOM Single Market and Economy
CSO	civil society organization
CTDC	Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative
CVR	community violence reduction
DRR	disaster risk reduction
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EEA	European Economic Area
EMN	European Migration Network
ETC	Emergency Transit Centre
EVD	Ebola virus disease
GAF	Global Assistance Fund
GBV	gender-based violence
GBViC	gender-based violence in crises
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
GMDAC	Global Migration Data Analysis Centre
GPC	Global Protection Cluster
GRCP	Global Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (GRCP)
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
IBM	Integrated border management
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICT	Information, Communications and Technology Division
IDM	International Dialogue on Migration
IDP	internally displaced person
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMCM	Interministerial Committee on Migration
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission

IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRF	Interregional forum on migration
IRIS	International Recruitment Integrity System
LGBTQI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex
MCOF	Migration Crisis Operational Framework
MECC	Migration, environment and climate change
MECLEP	Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MGI	Migration Governance Indicator
MHPSS	Mental health and psychosocial support
MICIC	Migrants in Countries in Crisis
MIDAS	Migration Information and Data Analysis System
MIDSA	Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa
MiGoF	Migration Governance Framework
MiMOSA	Migrant Management and Operational System Application
MRRM	Migrants Resource and Response Mechanism
NFI	non-food item
NGO	non-governmental organization
OEC	Office of Ethics and Conduct
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PNR	Passenger name record
PRIMA	Project Information and Management Application
PRISM	Processes and Resources Integrated Systems Management
RCM	Regional Conference on Migration
RCP	Regional consultative processes on migration
RDH	Regional Data Hub
SACM	South America Conference on Migration
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
UASCs	unaccompanied and separated children
UMCs	unaccompanied migrant children
UNHCR	United National High Commissioner for Refugees
UNSDG LAC	United Nations Development Group for Latin America and the Caribbean
VAC	Visa application centre
VHR	Voluntary humanitarian return
VoT	victim of trafficking
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization